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History of public health in
Fort Wayne and Allen

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HISTORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
IN
FORT WAYNE and ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA
VOLUME ONE
FIRST ONE HUNDRED YEARS
1842 thru 1942
IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

EDITORS
William H. Geller and Chalmer G. Circle

*Medical Care and Community Effort Have Made
Fort Wayne and Allen County a Better Place to Live.*

1990

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The history of the first one hundred years of public health in Fort Wayne and Allen County, Indiana, is dedicated to all the board members, health officers, nurses, employees, city and county officials, various organizations, newspapers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen County who for many years have realized that progress in any endeavor is based upon the assurance of healthful living in a healthful environment.

THE EDITORS

William H. Geller was appointed by the Board members of the Fort Wayne City Board of Health on January 1, 1947, to the position of inspector of food establishments in the city of Fort Wayne.

Mr. Geller as Deputy Chief of the Food and Environmental Health Division, retired as of January 1, 1988 after forty years of continued service with the city and city-county departments of public health.

William H. Geller April 28, 1992

Chalmer G. Circle was appointed by the Board members of the Fort Wayne City Board of Public Health on June 23, 1941, to the position of chief clerk of the city department of public health.

Mr. Circle held this position for about twenty-one years of continued service and retired from the city department of public health on March 12, 1962.

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INTRODUCTION

Volume One is the history of the first one hundred years of Public Health from 1842 to 1942 inclusive, compiled to present an accurate accounting of Public Health in Fort Wayne and Allen County, Indiana.

The text of the book is original as possible and contains more than 700 historic articles and pictures.

The history is presented in chronological order in three chapters, Enduring Years from 1842 thru 1893, Awakening Years from 1894 thru 1924, and the Achieving Years from 1925 thru 1942.

In each chapter the text will emphasize the growth of the City and County Health Departments, and how the deadly diseases were controlled and conquered.

The reader will find out about the health and living conditions of the people and what was encountered and accomplished by the City and County Health Officials, Medical Profession, Nurses, City and County Public Officials, local Newspapers, Civic Organizations and Citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen County.

Prior to chapter one, Dr. M. M. Latta of Elkhart, Indiana, tells us about the health of the early settlers in Indiana, North of the Wabash River, which would include Allen County.

Frank Deldine of Fort Wayne, tells us about cholera, smallpox and fever that were scourges in Fort Wayne.

The early movement of health work in Indiana follows.

Since public health is still growing and is a major factor in living, it is important to review the past growth in order to have a better understanding of public health today.

It is the desire of the Fort Wayne-Allen County Board of Health and the staff, that the reader may obtain a comprehensive understanding of the first one hundred year history of public health in Fort Wayne and Allen County, Indiana.

HEALTH OF THE EARLY SETTLERS

By M. M. Latta, M.D.

E. S. Elder, M.D.,
Secretary of the State Board of Health:

Dear Sir - In attempting, at your request, to give an account of the influences that affected the health of the early settlers in this State, I have confined myself to that part of it lying north of the Wabash, as my personal acquaintance extended no farther.

A few people had found their way to some of the Indian trading places as early as 1825, but settlement was slow up to 1830, when the tide set strongly in this direction and so continued until 1850. I shall therefore confine my sketch mainly to this period, incidents of which might easily be collected to fill volumes.

The early settlers were mostly young, healthy and enterprising, or they would not have chosen the life of pioneers. Almost always poor in worldly goods, they were exposed to all kinds of weather without adequate protection, and in fact had no other idea than that they must be wet in wet weather and cold in cold weather. Of the conditions unfavorable to health that were encountered, some, like food and drink and sleeping apartments, affected all alike, while some affected men mostly, and still others mostly women. With regard to food, it is safe to say that not one person in a hundred had a plentiful supply, and what they did have was wanting either in quality or variety, while the cooking was almost always bad, partly from the want of knowledge and partly from the lack of proper utensils that now grace the kitchen of the poorest people in the land. Next to the danger from the lack of good food came that from the loss of sleep. This resulted in part from poor beds, insufficient bed clothing, and partly from the fact that most houses consisted of a single room that had from necessity to do duty for all purposes, thus making privacy and quiet an impossibility. If to these we add the torment of millions of insects it will be easy to understand how even in health sleep could be curtailed.

The articles of diet most in use fifty years ago were cornbread and pork, with addition of venison and other game. Most kinds of vegetables not known were raised at that date, but not so greatly esteemed as in the present time. Milk was plenty enough, but butter was always scarce and seldom graced the table of the early settler. Wild honey, maple sugar and maple molasses, preserves made of wild plums and crabapples, and sauce of wild gooseberries helped to make up the bill-of-fare. For drinks there were sage, sassafras and sagebrush teas. Coffee was reserved for Sunday morning or some other special occasion. Flour was poorly made and often unfit to eat. Fish were plenty, but never became a popular article of diet. Salt fish were unknown. The pioneers were in one respect much like their neighbors, the Indians, who took little heed for the future as far as food was concerned. When they had plenty they used it without stint, and when everything was gone they waited as best they could for some change of season or something else to renew their supplies. As might be expected from their mode of life, both men and women were affected with diseases of the digestive system, and the papers of that day were filled with advertisements of anti-dyspeptic remedies.

The influence of malarious poisoning on the health and prosperity of the early settlers can not even be imagined. We only know that while it

caused sickness with symptoms differing from all others, it also modified all other forms of disease. While no estimate can possibly be made in such a case, I believe it is safe to say that if no such poison had ever existed the State would be at least twenty-five years in advance of what it now is, both in population and wealth.

This annually recurring sickness led to anxious, and often angry, discussion as to the probable cause. In some instances it was attributed to the progress of public works; to the building of dams, which thus formed artificial bodies of water, used for milling purposes or to feed the new canals. In fact so strong was the opposition to these improvements, on account of their supposed bad influences, that many of them were destroyed by force, while the power of the State had to be invoked for the preservation of others. An effort to destroy the dam of a feeder of the White-water Canal led to the appointment of a Commission by Governor Whitcomb to investigate the whole subject. These gentlemen visited all of the large reservoirs in the country, took the testimony of the inhabitants in their neighborhood, and used all other means within their power to solve the problem. After proper consideration they concluded that these supposed harbingers of disease were in reality conducive to health. With this verdict the whole matter was dropped, and is now almost forgotten.

For the first ten years the diseases were of an acute character. In the winter of 1834-5 there prevailed what was undoubtedly a typhoid-pneumonia. All cases treated by depletion died, while nearly all cases that were properly supported recovered.

That the epidemic was severe is proved by the fact that most of the unfortunates were made still more so by the loss of their hair. During the following autumn there were numerous cases of slow fever, with symptoms never seen before, and from that time onward this form of sickness returned annually, but the cases were not numerous and the mortality was considerably lessened. The year 1838 has ever since been called the sickly season. The early part of the summer had been very wet and very hot. The last rain fell on the 10th of July, and no more until the 10th of October. During all this time the sky was cloudless and the heat was intense, which produced a great deal of malarial sickness with but slight mortality. It was thought that fully ninety per cent of the people were sick during the season. By this siege of sickness the summer's work was lost and the reputation of the State badly damaged, and immigration checked for a long time.

In the spring of 1844 began an epidemic of erysipelas, that extended from Maine to Texas. It lasted, without interruption, but with varying intensity, into the summer of 1852, and carried death and destruction into more families than any other disease of which we have any account in the medical history of the country. The disease appeared most frequently about the head and face, but it attacked without mercy every portion of the human body, and such was the destruction of tissue that when death did not follow incurable lameness often did.

But the worst remains to be told. Coincident with this outbreak appeared a form of puerperal fever, so violent and so fatal that pregnant women often looked upon themselves as certain victims of this terrible disease. No mention has been made of the various eruptive diseases, because, although they came and went, they exercised no special influence. While it was admitted that the State was sickly, it was also agreed that some portions of it suffered more than others, and in hopes of being able to find out and remove the cause, an effort was made to pass a registration law, much like the one we now have. This attempt was made about 1850. The bill was in charge of the late Dr. Athon, then a member of the Legislature,

and, though advocated by him, it was defeated, and it took nearly thirty years to bring public opinion to the support of a law the sole object of which was to promote the public good.

The diseases peculiar to men were such as might have been expected from their mode of life. The work of clearing land, house and barn raising, log rolling and road making; the journeys to mill or to market, the sleeping in or under the wagon in all weathers, the eating of such plain and often poor food as they were able to carry with them, all had a tendency to exhaust their physical strength and to make them liable to attacks of pleurisy, pneumonia, rheumatism and dysentery. Even hunting, now regarded as pastime, was hard work for the early settlers, for while game was plenty, it was not had for the asking, and those who had but little of the leather-stocking in their composition often found it difficult to supply their actual wants. The hunting of fur-bearing animals was generally at night, entailing loss of sleep and increased risk from various kinds of accidents. Indeed, accidents were frequent, both by day and night, and were largely due to the free use of liquor, a custom at that day common in both public and private life.

The women of that time suffered from overwork, from lack of nourishing food, from excessive child bearing, from prolonged nursing of their children, and from a kind of scurvy that destroyed their teeth. It is no wonder that with all these things to contend against many of them lost both health and good looks. Childbed fever was common in those days, and the only wonder is that it did not occur more frequently, for women were expected to remain, and usually did, in the same clothes in which they were confined, for nine days. The modern apostles of irrigation and cleanliness may think such a statement incredible, but its truth is beyond a doubt. Milk-leg was not an uncommon attendant of this fever, and permanent lameness sometimes followed.

Probably no one thing had such an unhappy effect on both the bodies and minds of women as the character of the religious teaching. Isolated, as they often were, for weeks and even months, they gave themselves up to religious thoughts, trying to interpret the teaching of those early preachers, whose zeal was not, unfortunately, always according to knowledge, and it is not surprising that they sometimes became so absorbed in the future that they lost all interest in mere worldly matters. Great mental distress, followed in some instances by insanity, was the result. In fact, nearly all the early cases of insanity originated from this cause, and nearly all the patients were women. There was still another form of disease from which some women suffered greatly, and for which there seemed to be no remedy, and that was homesickness, and there can be no doubt that some of the more sensitive new comers found the monotony of their new life beyond endurance, and at last faded away and died, the victims of this singular and often unsuspected disorder. But with most women the case was different. Accustomed from childhood to endure all kinds of hardship, they accepted what their new experience brought them without a murmur, and often proved more resolute and patient than the men. Smoking was a common and injurious, though not a universal, practice, and was excused, or advocated, as a means of relief from toothache-one of the troubles of every pioneer woman-and for painful digestion. Smoking, in these cases, was practiced by women for the same reason that most men drank whisky, i.e., to relieve the unpleasant sensations produced by bad food and bad cooking.

Children suffered mostly from worms, and to an extent that at this day seems incredible. The stories told about hundreds being expelled at a time were literally true. The mothers of that period fully believed them

to be the cause of nearly all children's diseases, and there are some now who still believe this to be true, while, in point of fact, the worms have been gone for a quarter of a century. Attacks of croup were quite frequent. Bowel complaints were common in the summer, but not very fatal.

Brief as this sketch has to be, it may still be of some value as a standard of comparison. For the last thirty years there has been steady progress in everything that is calculated to improve the public health, and the result is the disappearance, one after another, of all the worst forms of diseases. Such epidemics as we have had in that period have been milder in form, and the last one we had worth mentioning occurred in the summer and fall of 1865, nearly twenty years ago.

Dr. Latta of Elkhart and Dr. William Lomax of Marion were particularly active in 1854 with a group of physicians in the northern portion of the state, in trying to get a law enacted which would require registration of births and deaths.

(From the Biography of J.N. Hurty, Page 85.)

"WHEN CHOLERA, SMALLPOX AND FEVERS WERE SCOURGES IN FORT WAYNE"

"During the twenties and thirties of the last century, and at later periods, one of the dreaded foes of the early settlers in and around Fort Wayne was what they called the chills and fever, an ague or malarial fever, resulting largely from the swamping condition of the then new country. In writing of it Dr. B. S. Woodworth, one of the then well known and prominent pioneer physicians of Fort Wayne says:

"It was a great epidemic of the Maumee valley, a terror to the newcomers. It appeared to be aggravated by the opening of the new land. Its hours of attack recurred with frightful precision. Chills, with spasmodic attacks that shook the very movables in the cabin, alternated with fevers that seemed to consume all the vitality that had not already been shaken out of the afflicted body. Quinine, the only effective medicine, seemed to add to the general discomfort of the victim and he was in fact, woe-begone disconsolate, sad and good-for-nothing. Great was the sickness and many deaths that resulted from these malarial fevers. In writing of the causes of these chills and fever, another medical authority of an early day has this to say."

"About two miles west of the town a grassy marsh, or wet prairie, begins and stretches off indefinitely to the southwest. Its width is from a few hundreds yards to a mile and a half. The St. Marys river as it comes from the southwest flows through the eastern edge of this swamp. A few miles east of Fort Wayne it becomes a great wooded swamp, the western edge of the famed Black swamp, or the Maumee swamp, as it is known in Fort Wayne."

"From the time Fort Wayne became a military post and long after it and the country roundabout became quite thickly settled, malarial fevers were very numerous and great quantities of sulphate of quinine were annually used. The fevers reached a climax during the years of construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, when the deep rich soil was stirred up from the depths for the canal. Then a Pandora's box or evils was let loose on the devoted pioneers."

"The early settlers suffered greatly from these fevers and agues. Pioneer physicians did not know the effective remedies used by the medical fraternities of today to combat them. Hence in many cases death resulted. Later, however, the clearing of the lands and drainage changed conditions and the dread of the chills and fevers disappeared."

Other terrible scourges in Fort Wayne and vicinity were the cholera and smallpox both of which brought long death lists. The cholera reached the Maumee valley in 1848. It was a cold, wet season when it appeared in Fort Wayne. Its first victim was one of the laborers on the canal, his death occurring from it at a house in the eastern part of the town. In writing of the scourge as it effected, Fort Wayne, Dr. Woodworth says:

"Strangely the cholera at that time in 1848 was the most severe on East Washington street, and was almost entirely confined to that locality and East Wayne and Jefferson streets. There were but few cases until the months of August and September, and during that season there was but very little illness from ague."

"During the few months following the breaking out of cholera in August in Fort Wayne, there were 200 deaths in the little town, which, considering the population was a severe mortality. A great panic resulted and many families fled from the town, going elsewhere with their families to live for weeks and months. The meager corps of undertakers had their hands full. It was with difficulty that the dead were buried rapidly enough."

"Medical treatment here, as elsewhere, where cholera was prevalent,

was ineffectual, and only one case is remembered where the patient recovered who had been taken with purging and cramping. Drs. Strugis and Wehmer worked together during the epidemic in every family. The favorite remedy was tremendous doses of calomel, the panacea of that age, and cayenne pepper. Dr. Cartwright was another physician who practiced and treated cholera patients during the panic.

"The village of New Providence, down the Maumee was depopulated by cholera and at Perrayburg a large number of prominent residents died from it. It lingered with less fatal results in other localities in this vicinity, although in many of the cities and towns over the west, it was dreadfully fatal in its results.

"In 1852 there was another visitation of the cholera at Fort Wayne, and also during the two following years in 1853 and 1854. Many deaths resulted, and so had been the case previously, many families fled to the country to escape the contagious disease.

"While smallpox at times has been prevalent in Fort Wayne at periods there being a number of cases and deaths from the disease, also, it was never sufficient to cause a panic. These diseases, both cholera and smallpox, no longer threaten the country, thanks to quarantines and other preventive measures which compel cleanliness and drainage to stop these terrible scourges at their fountain head.

"Many of the older residents of Fort Wayne will recall these cholera and smallpox periods of which Dr. Woodworth writes and many, as they read this article, will recall this widely known physician who practiced in Fort Wayne for so many years, a half century of years in the upper Maumee valley, now for many years passed from among us."

Frank Dildine

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette July 19, 1914.

(Note) Cholera is an acute and very fatal disease of the stomach and intestines, and is acquired by eating or drinking anything contaminated by the specific organism, the common bacillus or vibrio, discovered by Robert Koch a German physician in 1883. Cholera bacteria are spread by water and food contaminated by the fecal matter of the infected. Inoculation against cholera, introduced in 1893-4, is now practiced to a considerable extent.

EARLY MOVEMENT OF HEALTH WORK IN INDIANA

"The first known reference to any sort of health work in Indiana seems to be the following stirring editorial in the Western Sun, Vincennes, Indiana (August 20, 1808), urging that the people of that pioneer town improve the public health by cleaning out the decaying grass in the river opposite. The editor says:

"A few hours' labor of the people of the town would remove the nuisance, and yet from time the place has been inhabited not a solitary exertion has been made to remove a sprig of the grass. Who and where are the trustees of the town? What are they doing and what is their duty? Is not the preservation of the health of the town an important branch of it? And is it not well recollected that the town was incorporated with a view expressly to that object. Will the people incur the risk of a four or five weeks' illness rather than employ a few hours in removing the cause that will inevitably produce it? If they will they really deserve the curses of heaven in every shape in which they can be inflicted."

"In the same paper under date of September 3, 1808, the editor says:

"It is also not uncommon to see carcasses of horses, dogs, hogs, etc., lying in the street and on the common near the village. This is not only highly offensive but very injurious to the health of the inhabitants. As to cleanliness the village is no better than an Indian Camp. It is not recollected that the trustees of the town have taken any measures to remedy the above abuses, or if they have they have not been carried into effect."

"Other early efforts were made by various cities. On March 19, 1819, Vincennes passed what was probably the first health ordinance in the new state. It was really of little value to the health interests of the town but had to do really only with nuisances which interfered with comfort and the enjoyment of property. It is doubtful if the health angle was considered in passing it, but it had to do with filth, garbage and wastes. The town constable was charged with the enforcement of the ordinance.

"An ordinance similar to that of Vincennes was passed August 6, 1824, in Madison. The town marshall was instructed to keep the streets free of rubbish and garbage. On July 10, 1832, a more specific health ordinance was passed in the hope that the spread of Asiatic Cholera might be checked in that city.

"Probably the first recognition of the public health is the proclamation of Governor Noah Noble who, on October 18, 1832, set aside the second Monday of November as a day "for fasting and prayer to an overruling Providence, beseeching Him to arrest the progress of the disease with its train of calamities, and in behalf of the churches he bespeaks the aid and influence of all who believe in the efficacy of prayer."

"An agitation for a permanent Board of Health is seen in an editorial in the "Republican and Banner" of Madison, June 12, 1834. The editorial fell on deaf ears, for in the next issue, June 19, 1834, the editor pays his compliments to the citizens of Madison in the following vigorous language:

"The suggestion respecting the proposition of establishing a Board of Health for the town of Madison made by us last week as far as we are acquainted produced no movement in the minds of Madison folks. This shows that they are not easily moved. Quite stiff. But it is our duty to make one more move on this subject, and we do it in order that our skirts may be clear. Madison ought to have a Board of Health, whether conscious of it or not."

"There was a Board of Health in Bloomington as early as August, 1833. A report from this board, signed by C.P. Hester as secretary and published in the Madison "Republican Banner" for August 29, 1833, shows that cholera appeared in Bloomington August 10 of that year. Among its first victims was a student of the college and the college was closed until October 1. The first Board of Health in Fort Wayne was established in 1842. The first health board in Indianapolis was established in 1850. The historian records that "There was so much ill-feeling among the members that they did no good until 1854, when Dr. Jameson became a member and managed to put the concern in working order."

The Indiana State Board of Health was established originally in 1881 and was reconstituted in its present form in 1891.

From the Hoosier Health Officer a Biography of Dr. J. M. Hurty and History of Indiana State Board of Health to 1925 Chapter 13.

Chapter I

Enduring Years

1842 thru 1893

Fort Wayne in 1830 as a town, had a population of 300 people. Ten years later in 1840, Fort Wayne moved from a town status to a city with a population of 2,050.

The 2,050 citizens lived in homes near the three rivers on Columbia, Superior, Harrison, Berry, Wayne and Washington streets.

Their homes were either a log cabin or a wood frame construction and had no basements or inside plumbing. Therefore, the residents had to provide their own water supply and toilet facilities, the best way they could.

It was said that the toilet facilities or privy vaults as known in the enduring years was the solution to this problem. The privy as known in those days was usually poorly constructed with old boards with large cracks and placed over a shallow dug hole or over a wood barrel. The privy was located, generally within easy reach of the home and convenient approach, more or so than for comfort. They could generally be found at the back end of the lot near stables and pens.

The privy vaults were frequently used for dumping of all filth, dead animals and everything else that would go into the vault.

Privies did not receive the attention that is required and there were those who neglected to practice the most simple rules of sanitation and hygiene. This caused more disagreeable odors to the household and neighborhood. It could be said that the privy vault was the least taken care of than any other area of the premises.

The early wells to provide water for drinking and other purposes were dug by hand and usually shallow and near the privy vault. Poor drainage of the ground water in most cases would cause seepage from the privy vault to seep into the well. It was very common for many citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen County to drink bad or contaminated water and become ill with typhoid fever and other diseases.

Practically every dwelling had one or more cows for the supply of milk and it was very common for cows to roam the city streets.

Contaminated or dirty milk was the cause of much sickness and death of children and adults, in the enduring years.

Since people traveled in horse drawn wagons and buggies, barns or stables to house the horses were built on the lot near the alley. Manure from the stables and pens, usually was deposited at the rear of the barn or in the yard. The refuse from the dwellings, the stables and pens remained as deposited. This caused foul pools of water to exist in the alley and yards.

Many serious conditions caused by privy vaults and manure existed in neighborhoods throughout the city and county. Sometimes these conditions were very difficult to correct.

The keeping of hogs and butchering of animals in the city, and the operation of slaughtering houses in the city, along both sides of the St. Mary's river was a great cause of odors and filthy conditions. The cause of this intolerable condition was a great concern of the public officials and citizens of Fort Wayne.

From the time the town of Fort Wayne became a city, the streets were dirt and full of wagon and buggy tracks, along with reeking manure and urine. It has been said that the average horse could produce an average of 22 pounds of manure a day. Drainage was a major problem and caused cesspools in streets and lots. This caused many major problems that effected the health and living conditions of the citizens.

This is about the time that gutters came into existence. Gutters were made of wood planks about the size of 8" x 10" and were used as drainage on both sides of the streets. Wooden planks were also used in the construction of sidewalks, alleys and streets.

In 1850, downtown improvement was a matter of planking the mud holes that served as streets. In 1857, the City Council ordered Calhoun Street from Berry to Lewis Street to be "planked". Work was not finished until 1863 due to the Civil War. In 1859, West Main Street from Calhoun to Union Street was planked and in 1865 saw the first street paving of wooden block, ending the use of wooden planks.

In the 1860's, brick and mortar became available in the construction industry, consequently in most cases the brick and mortar would be used for the construction of sewers which was quite satisfactory. In fact there was hardly a Council Meeting that a petition or resolution was presented for the construction of sewers in various sections of the city.

The size of sewers varied in sizes, all depending on the area effected.

In Fort Wayne, the sewers dumped sewage from drains and toilets directly into the rivers. This caused the rivers to become an open sewer and contaminated the water causing bad odors.

Diseases such as diptheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, smallpox, consumption, polio were the most dreaded diseases that killed and crippled the very young and old.

1842

BEGINNING OF THE FORT WAYNE BOARD OF HEALTH

By the Acts of the Indiana Charter, Fort Wayne in 1840 moved from a incorporated town to a city. This move gave the city a strong authoritative councilmanic government.

Under the City Charter, the Council had the responsibility of appointing three doctors to the City Board of Health and appropriating funds and seeing that the board carried out the responsibility of protecting the health of all the citizens of Fort Wayne.

The Allen County Commissioners also had the responsibility of appointing and protecting all the citizens of Allen County. The Allen County Council had the responsibility of appropriating the funds.

Citizens concerned about the conditions of the city that could effect the health of the people, such as poor drainage, privy vaults, manure, garbage, dirty streets and animals running at large, turned to the doctors and city officials for help.

Heeding the advise of the citizens, the City Council met on July 15, 1842 and Mr. Cooper, a member of the City Council made the motion that a Board of Health be appointed. This motion carried, and Dr. John Evans, Dr. William H. Brooks and Dr. Bernard Sevenick were appointed members of the first Fort Wayne Board of Health. The first board served until April 13, 1843.

With a strong authoritative City Council, the council established a procedure for the new board to follow in protecting the health of the citizens of Fort Wayne.

This procedure was for the board to advise and report all unhealthy conditions to the City Council. The council would refer the conditions to the City Marshal and the City Street Commissioner for enforcement.

The City Council members also would make inspections of unhealthy conditions when necessary to see that the City Marshal and City Street Commissioner were properly carrying out their orders.

Numerous conditions existed which the board would investigate and any serious conditions, would be directly turned over to the City Marshal or the Street Commissioner for enforcement. The board whenever in their judgment circumstances would require, they would report to the council, any sanitary measures necessary to be adopted to preserve the general health of the citizens. This led to numerous health ordinances being passed by the City Councils during the first one hundred years.

From this moment on until 1874, the City Board of Health will function with this procedures, focused mostly on sanitation and to isolate contagion.

The City Board of Health from 1842 until 1893 did not have their own office and would meet with the City Council and Mayor in the Mayors office to discuss the health conditions of the city.

1843

On April 10th, the City Council after inspecting the old vats and slaughter houses at the old hay yard on the west side of Columbia Street, declared them to be a nuisance. On motion the council will notify the owner of the situation, and the Constable is advised to forbid all persons from butchering at this slaughter house.

In April, the City Council on motion appointed Dr. Lewis Beecher, Dr. Lewis T. Thompson and Dr. Charles Schnitz as a board of health.

On July 9th, a report of the census of the city wherein the whole population is stated to be 2,189. There being 1,156 males and 1,033 females, making a majority of males over females of 123.

1844

In August Dr. Ayres was allowed \$ 6.75 for services rendered as member of the City Board of Health for the year 1843.

On October 15th, a special meeting was called by the mayor in his office with the councilman in reference to a new case of smallpox in the city. Two members of the Health Department were called in and verified the case. It was resolved by the board, the patient be removed to the House for Reception of the invalid and kept there during sickup, that he may be free from all intercourse with the community, also a suitable nurse be provided and that Dr. L. G. Thompson be employed to attend him.

1845

On February 3rd, the City Council ordered the log house occupied by Ralph Wright, the smallpox patient to be cleansed and fumigated by the High Constable. Also that Mr. Dubois be appointed to a committee to settle with F. P. Randall for the use of said house and agree to pay him a sum not to exceed \$ 15.00.

The Council met at the mayor's office February 13th in special session pursuant to a call of the mayor. Satisfactory evidence being assessed of existence of Hydrophobia among the dogs of the city. The mayor introduced an ordinance regarding the destruction of mad dogs in the city.

In April, on motion by the City Council, Dr. Lewis Beecher, Dr. Lewis G. Thompson and Dr. Charles Schmitz are appointed as the City Board of Health.

1846

On May 8th, the City Council passed an ordinance in regard to the appointment of inspectors of flower, beef, pork, these duties which were amended and passed.

In April, on motion by the City Council, Dr. Lewis Beecher, Dr. Lewis Thompson and Dr. Charles Schmitz are appointed as City Board of Health. Also, the same board was appointed in April, 1847.

1848

In April, on motion by the City Council a new board was appointed consisting of Dr. Henry Wehmer, Dr. H. P. Ayres and Dr. C. E. Sturgis.

On June 5th, the City Council passed an ordinance regulating the keeping of hogs in the city of Fort Wayne.

1849

In this meeting of the council on January 11th, it was unanimously resolved, that it was expedient to appoint a City Board of Health whose duty it shall be to adopt such measures as will best promote and secure the health of our citizens, especially in view of the approaching cholera. On motion the following medical gentlemen were appointed to the Board of Health: Dr. Henry Wehmer, Dr. H. R. Ayres and Dr. C. E. Sturgis.

On Sunday evening January 21st, a special meeting of the city council was called for the purpose of taking precautionary measures to prevent the spread of smallpox. This meeting was held at the mayor's office, and the City Board of Health presented a report showing that two cases of smallpox exist in the city and they recommend that several physicians be appointed to visit every family in the city urging them the necessity of being vaccinated and all who are unable to pay, will be done at the expense of the city. The council also appointed several physicians to help in covering the city, vaccinating for smallpox. The two patients of smallpox were moved to the pest house to be quarantined.

On June 11th, the council met at the mayor's office. A communication from Doctor's, Wehmer, Sturgis and Ayres was read and on a motion, these gentlemen are requested to continue to act in the capacity of a board of health during the present year and whenever in their judgement circumstances require it, to report to the council, any sanitary measure necessary to be adopted to preserve the general health of our citizens.

APPROACH OF CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock July 7th, the council met at the mayor's office. The object of the meeting was to carry out the wishes of the citizens as expressed in a meeting held at the court house in regard to the approach of a cholera epidemic. The following resolution to wit, resolved: That the citizens of Fort Wayne were assembled in view of the serious cholera epidemic threatening us and devastating many of our large towns, request the mayor and council to take immediate and energetic steps to thoroughly cleanse and rid the city of all filth, garbage, stagnant pools, foul weeds, and other matters that pollutes the atmosphere.

We request them to appropriate such a sum as they may deem just and proper for this purpose and the purchase of disinfecting agents to be paid for out of the city funds now on hand or to be collected hereafter.

We recommend they appoint as many inspectors as they may deem necessary for each ward granting and investing them with power to enter all premises and cause the same to be cleansed at the expense of the occupant and in case they shall refuse or neglect to clean up, then the inspector should have it done at the expense of the city.

With the view of more effectively carrying out the wishes of the citizens, the council authorized and empowered the high constable to appoint two deputies in each of the six wards of the city, whose duty shall be to visit all houses, yard, stables, pig sties, privies, alleys, and all other places when they have reason to believe any nuisance exists, and notify anyone creating such nuisance, to have the same abated or removed within 24 hours.

On August 22nd, the council met in special session for the purpose of providing for the wants of persons attacked by cholera and needing assistance.

The Reverend Julian Benoit having very kindly offered the use of the school house on the south side of the catholic church grounds for a hospital for cholera patients.

The council gladly accepted and the council also very cheerfully accepted the services of the sisters of charity, in reference to maintaining the hospital.

CITY COMMON COUNCIL MEETINGS

On September 15th, the Common Council met all Alderman present. On motion the following bill was allowed to Joseph Werdbuck for \$9.00 for nursing cholera patients.

On October 1st, all Alderman were present at the Common Council meeting. On motion the physicians bills were taken up and after some discussion a committee was formed. Two individuals and the mayor to procure the bills of all the physicians having charges against the city for medical attendance upon cholera patients with the view of examining and making final settlements of the same at the next meeting of the Common Council.

On October 15th, the common council met with the mayor. After considerable discussion regarding the report of the committee upon the bills presented by numerous physicians for medical aid rendered those persons who were attacked by cholera. On motion the following accounts were allowed:

Dr. C. E. Sturgis	\$ 30.00	Dr. W. Wehmer	\$ 20.00
Dr. L. G. Thompson	\$ 20.00	Dr. A. W. Dailey	\$ 10.00
Dr. B. S. Woodworth	\$ 5.00	Dr. C. P. Ayres	\$ 5.00
Dr. W. H. Brooks	\$ 5.00	Dr. A. Tolerton	\$ 5.00
Dr. C. Schmitz	\$ 10.00		

On October 1st, the following bills were also allowed:

W. Seiman for lime to be spread	\$ 19.37
Chat Tinker for bedsteads for hospital	2.00
Jacob Schombel for digging grave for child from hospital	1.00
R. M. Lyon for provisions cholera patients	1.37
Mary Larards for washing cloths for patients	5.00

On November 5th, in this meeting of the common council the following bills were ordered to be paid with reference to the cholera quarantine:

W. C. Reed for medicine for cholera patients	\$ 5.76
Dr. James Ormiston for medical attendance on patients	5.00
Dr. P. G. Jones for medical attendance on patients	5.00
George Meyers for bedding and brandy for cholera patients	10.00
Samuel Ward for white washing hospital	2.00

1850

ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF HEALTH

In May, the common council of the city, passed an ordinance to establish a Board of Health in Fort Wayne, to consist of three respectable householders in said city, who shall serve for the term of one year, which board shall be appointed by the common council on the first Monday in June each year.

It shall be the duty of said Board of Health when appointed to meet on the second Monday in June and the first Monday in July, August, September, and October of each year and at such other times as they from time to time by resolution report and present to the council if in session and if not than to the mayor of the city, at said several times as nearly as they can ascertain, and make such suggestion as to cleansing and purifying the same as they may think is necessary for the health of the inhabitants. The

majority of said Board of Health shall be necessary to transact business. The board shall hold their meetings in the council room in said city. They shall appoint one of their members a president who shall preside over their deliberations and a secretary who shall keep a record of the proceedings of said board in a book furnished at the expense of the city for that purpose.

The Board of Health shall have full powers and authority within the city to authorize the removal of any person infected with any malignant contagious or infectious disease as they may deem necessary for the safety of the inhabitants, and provide such means as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section at the expense of the city.

The Board of Health shall be allowed the pay for their service as is allowed to the city council. Provided that no member of the board shall be allowed more than ten dollars in any one year.

Any person within said city who after having been appointed as above provided, shall refuse to serve or discharge any of the duties required of him as a member of such board of health shall be fined in any sum no less than two or more than five dollars and costs of proceedings, provided however that if the mayor of the city be satisfied that such person cannot consistently serve on said board of health, he may remit the said fine and costs. Note - that board members consists of three respectable householders and does not specify a doctor. Also the ordinance gives the City Board of Health responsibility and authority to isolate contagion. This would be the boards first main responsibility. Population of Fort Wayne, 4,282.

On June 11th, the mayor and council held a meeting to consult with the trustee of Wayne Township in reference to providing a suitable house to accommodate persons attacked by malignant infections or contagious diseases within the city. It was moved, that the City Council unite with the Township Trustee of Wayne Township in providing such a house as well accommodate the persons designated and that the city pay one half the expense of its construction cost. That the entire cost of the building should not exceed six hundred dollars.

On July 1st, the committee appointed to confer with the Wayne Township Trustee, reported that the building of the pest house was deferred until next fall and that the house owned by R. D. Turner had been rented by the township trustee to be used as a pest house until May 1, 1851.

At the council meeting on September 2nd, the first board of health report was read. They report the health of the city is good. There having been no malignant contagious or injurious diseases within the city during the past month and very few cases of billious and intermittent fevers. The board, however, recommended that any ponds that may exist be filled up and all drains opened to enable any standing water to flow off.

1851

On June 1st, the city council appointed J. D. G. Nelson, John Cochrane and D. W. Buroughs as the City Board of Health. Note - that the three new members are not doctors, and this is the first time that a doctor was not appointed to the board. Also, this same board was appointed in years of 1851, 1852 and 1853.

1854

On June 1st, the city council appointed as a board of health the

following: Dr. William Brook, Dr. Frances Lieber and Dr. P. W. Leonard. Note - the new members are all doctors.

The new board made the following report to the mayor and council. Your Board of Health beg leave to report that there is no epidemic or prevailing sickness at present in your city to make necessary any special sanitary measures on the part of the council, but as it is well known that local causes such as the accumulation of filth add to the verulent and mortality not only of epidemics, but of the diseases commonly incident to our locality in the hot season which is about commencing. Your board would suggest the propriety of strict cleanliness, with reference to streets, alleys, vacant lots so in order to the preservation as far as possible of the present general good health of the city.

On July 12th, a committee was appointed to procure a site for the Pest House for the City of Fort Wayne and contract for the building of same. The committee reported that they had procured a site on the land of Robert E. Flemming and that they had contracted with Hugh McClarren to build a shed building for one hundred and thirty dollars. Mr. McClarren is to furnish all material for the building. The committee also reported that the Pest House was built but not according to contract and that in order to make it suitable, some alterations were necessary, where upon it was ordered that Hugh McClarren be allowed fifty six dollars and thirty nine cents on account of building the Pest House, and that when Mr. McClarren finished the Pest House to the satisfaction of the committee that the mayor and clerk be authorized to settle with him and pay him the balance due him for building the Pest House.

On July 26th, the committee on the Pest House made the following report: That on the night of the 12th, the Pest House was torn down by some lawless, unknown persons in consequence of which Mr. McClarren could not make the alterations contemplated. The committee deeming it unadvisedly to rebuild the house and desiring to save the city from loss as much as possible, sold Mr. McClarren the remnants of the lumber of the house for the sum of thirty-five dollars. They also deducted from the price of said house the sum of twenty-five dollars and nineteen cents for work and lumber that was not put into the house according to contract.

1855

At a meeting of the City Board of Health and City Council held on Monday, June 11th, we find the report of smallpox existing in the city was caused by a German Boy reported by Dr. Luber as having that disease for three weeks, but was removed to the country and is now perfectly well. Another man in the same house reported to have smallpox, died from congestion. But we would earnestly request every family to keep their premises perfectly clean.

We would call the attention of the council to keep the hog pens and alleys clean and remove all filth in such vicinity.

1857

The mayor and council met on May 12th, and agreed to elect three commissioners to act as a Board of Health to wit: John Cochran, Dr. D. H. Wehmer, and O. W. Jefferds.

On September 3rd, the Board of Health reported to the mayor and council that the health of the city is unusually good and after a strict examination of the streets and alleys in the city, we find many places which are in bad condition and requires immediate attention.

1858

In this meeting of May 11, with the Common Council, Mr. Pratt moved they should proceed to the election of a City Board of Health - carried. Dr. B. S. Woodworth, James H. Robinson and Dr. L. Meinderman received the highest number of votes.

On this date, June 8, the City Board of Health through its Secretary Dr. B. S. Woodworth made the following report to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne. The Board of Health of the City of Fort Wayne respectfully report that the health of the city is now good, but that it cannot be expected to remain unless immediate steps be taken to improve the condition of the streets, alleys, privies, sewers, and remove the immense accumulation of filth of various kinds which exists in the city. The Board made a tolerable thorough examination of the streets and alleys on June the 1st and found that they were generally in a very bad condition and therefore we would suggest that the gutters of all those streets which are obstructed with grass and other things, and which certain stagnant water should be immediately cleaned out and kept so.

On August 10, the City Board of Health made the following report: The Board of Health met at the Mayor's office and respectfully report that the health of the city continues remarkably good, that there were no epidemic or contagious diseases within its limits, and therefore we have nothing new to suggest to the honorable body. The recommendations continued in our report on 8th June last have not been carried out, so fully as desirable, still there has been considerable improvement in the condition of the streets and alleys. Signed by J. H. Robinson, S. Meinderman, and B. S. Woodworth, Sec'y.

On July 23, Whereas complaint having been made to the Common Council of this city that a certain person is selling meat in opposition to the market laws of the city, be it therefore resolved, that the Market Master be instructed to proceed and enter complaint against said person when found and act against said Market Ordinance.

On September 7th, the City Board of Health presented the following report: The Board of Health report that the city continues to be remarkably healthy and free of any contagious or epidemic diseases. Signed by J. H. Robinson, Pres., Dr. L. Meinderman, and B. W. Woodworth, Sec'y.

Mayor Samuel S. Morse' office was located on the west side of Calhoun Street, between Main and Berry Streets.

On December 28, received and concurred in - The Special Committee appointed to revive the ordinances of the city and one of them begin to wit: "An ordinance to establish a City Board of Health."

1859

On July 12, the following remonstrance was read before the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Gentlemen: A number of the neighbors in the area of the slaughter houses are registering complaints reference to the unsanitary conditions existing. They want immediate action taken to relieve the situation. The matter was put before the Street Committee for investigation and for them to clean up.

On July 12, on motion by the Common Council proceeded to the election of a City Board of Health, whereas Dr. S. B. Woodworth, Dr. L. Neinderman, and James H. Robinson received all of the ballots, each was declared duly elected for the ensuing year.

On July 13, we the Committee on streets have made the following report. We the undersigned committee on streets would report. To the Mayor and Common Council that we have examined the slaughter houses north of the Canal on the bank of the St. Marys River and we find the premises in a filthy and unsanitary condition. We have come to the conclusion that the evil ought to be removed out of the city corporation and not within one mile of its limits and that the removal of the same be down stream. We consider them a nuisance that ought to be removed. Signed Mr. Cody and W. C. Beaver, Street Commission, July 13, 1859. On the motion the Committee was instructed to notify the owners.

On July 26, the following report of the City Board of Health was read and ordered on file.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne would report that they have examined the drain from the Mayer House downtown Wayne and Calhoun Streets and that they consider it an intolerable nuisance which ought forth with to be abated. This drain has been for several years an eyesore as well as exceedingly offensive to the whole neighborhood and frequent complaints have been made to the authorities concerning it, but it had been allowed to remain. Signed Respectfully James Robinson, Dr. B. S. Woodworth, and Dr. L. Meinderman - members of Board.

On November 8, the following Petition was presented and read to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Inst. whereas the present Market House was built at the expense solicitation of a large portion of our citizens at an expense of over \$ 4,000.00. The object stated at that time was to bring fresh meats and all kinds of marketing at points and at certain stated times for the convenience and benefit of all. In doing this it was thought just and proper that an ordinance should be passed benefiting ll butchers to relinquish their places of business in the different parts of the city and sell only in the Market House during market hours and pay rent to the city for the same. This ordinance we are compelled to respect and most cheerfully have we complied with it. We are now paying to the city in rent \$ 400.00 per year which is 10% upon the cost of building and premises. What we protest against is that persons who pay no rent or taxes to the city are at present allowed to sell fresh meats in competition with us. What we ask is that the Council either pass an ordinance abolishing the present one which compels us to sell only at the Market House and rent stahls of the city or pass another compelling all who sell fresh meats in or around the Market House to pay a reasonable tax for the same. All we ask is equality and justice. Signed by Thomas Quinn and all the butchers, which on motion was referred to the Committee on markets.

1860

On January 10, the following remonstrance was presented to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne. We the undersigned citizens of the City of Fort Wayne would represent to your honorable body that we are informed that a petition has been presented asking you to abolish or change the present ordinance regulating the sale of fresh meats so as to allow the butchers to keep places for the sale of the same in various parts of the city. The present ordinance simply protects the citizens and is satisfactory to a majority of the butchers. The result of said ordinance has been the building up and sustaining one of the best markets in the west. We the undersigned therefore most earnestly protest against any change in the Market Ordinance. Signed by 12 butchers and 50 other citizens.

A motion to receive the remonstrance and enforce the present ordinance was adopted by the following vote 5 Yays and 2 Nays.

On March 13, the following remonstrance was presented and read to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne. We the undersigned petitions respectfully represent to your Honorable Body that a soap and candle factory is being erected on Spy Run Avenue less than a half mile from the limits of the city and as said factory will prove a nuisance to the neighborhood and to that portion of the city nearest the place of erection. Your petitioners therefore respectfully petition your Honorable Body to prevent the building of a factory at that place for such a business.

On March 27 the Committee on Streets made the following report: Your Committee to whom was referred the Remonstrance in reference to a soap and candle factory about to be erected would report that we have examined the premises and obtained what information we could and find that the city authorities have not the power to prohibit the erection of said factory. We also report that at present we find on said premises a very neat building 25 ft. by 50 ft., one story high nearly completed. If said factory should be conducted as some have been, no doubt it would become a nuisance.

On May 8, the City Council elected by ballot a City Board of Health for the ensuing year when Dr. B. S. Woodworth, Dr. L. Meinderman and J. H. Robinson having received a majority of all the votes cast were declared duly elected.

On May 8, the following Remonstrance was presented to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne.

I most respectfully call your attention to Mr. Franks Bakery east of my residence. It is a very low building and the oven chimney barely extends above the roof. The consequence is that in low weather or when the wind is easterly my house is enveloped and filled with smoke so much so that it is almost impossible for my family to remain in it. I have complained to him in a friendly way but met with refusal and abuse. I therefore now complain of it as a nuisance and ask the Council to abate it. Signed F. Kirdlingen.

On May 22nd, Mr. Minen offered the following. Resolved that the Committee on Market House be and hereby authorized and directed to contract with Frederick Eckhart for the construction of a Market House in the West End of the city in accordance with his bid. Adopted.

It will be a one-story structure with the usual stalls and counters. The building will also be used as a storage place for a portion of the Fire Department equipment.

On June 26th, an ordinance regulating the slaughter and packing houses, nuisances. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne. That the slaughtering of cattle, sheep, hogs or other animals within said city, except on or near the margin of the Saint Marys River is hereby declared a public nuisance and all buildings or enclosures which by reason of any business carried on in at or about them which shall or may produce an unwholesome smell or any annoyance to the neighboring inhabitants and it shall be the duty of the City Marshall when so directed by the Mayor or Council to abate such nuisance as hereinafter provided.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and legal publication and all ordinances heretofore passed that in any manner conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed. Read and approved July 10, 1860.

On October 11, a new Market Ordinance was adopted and approved by the Mayor and entire Council. This included the East Market Place as well as

the New Western Market Place. The latter market (Western) is located on the west side of Broadway between Berry and Wayne Streets on Lots 88, 89, 95, and 96. Population of Fort Wayne - 10,319.

1861

On March 26th, Mr. Miner offered the following. Resolved that the Marshall be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify butchers and others engaged in selling fresh meats other than at the Market Houses, that on and after the first of April next that they will be required to confine the sale of all fresh meat to the Market Houses as provided in the City Ordinance. Adopted.

On July 19th, the Common Council met with the Mayor. Mr. Miner offered the following resolution. Whereas the Board of Health heretofore appointed by the Council have neglected and refused to error, Therefore resolved the Council do now hereby appoint Dr. B. S. Woodworth, C. Schmitz, and Henry Baker as said Board and that the Clerk be authorized and directed to prepare for each a notice of said appointment which the Marshall is hereby directed to serve on each of them. Which on motion was read and adopted.

1862

On January 28th be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne that it shall be the duty of every practicing physician in the City of Fort Wayne to notify the Mayor or some member of the City Board of Health of said city of every case of contagious or infectious disease in the city within twelve hours after the existance of such disease shall best to his knowledge and every practicing physician shall quarterly commencing with June, 1862 report to said Mayor, or the City Board of Health, every death that should occur in his practice in said city and the cause of said death, and should any such physician refer or neglect to comply with the requirements of this section he shall for every such offense be fined by the Mayor in any sum not exceeding Twenty-Five Dollars.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne. That it shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the owner or occupant of any home in said city wherein any person may have the smallpox and other dangerous and contagious disease to give notice to the public immediately of the existence of such disease in such home by placing a red flag in some conspicuous place on the said premises where it may be seen by persons passing on the streets near said premises and in case the said owner or occupant of such house shall fail or neglect to place such flag as aforesaid. It is hereby made the duty of the Marshall of said city as soon as he is informed of the existence of such disease in any house to cause such flag to be replaced as aforesaid and such flag either placed as aforesaid by the owner or occupant or by the Marshall shall remain there until such person having such disease shall have so far recovered that no danger by infection still exists. Passed and adopted by the Common Council.

On July 8th, Mr. Harrington of the Common Council offered the following resolution: Resolved by the Common Council that inasmuch as we have a case of smallpox in our midst endangering the health of the city by having no hospital in which the Board of Health can take care of such cases. Therefore be it resolved that the Board of Health report to the Common Council at the next meeting on a house suitable to take care of all such cases of contagious diseases. Also a suitable place for the construction of said house so that we can build said house immediately. On motion the

resolution was adopted.

1863

To the Hon. Mayor and Alderman of the City of Fort Wayne. Your attention is respectfully called to the following. On the St. Marys Bridge north of the Gas Works and along the banks of the river may be seen day and night prostitutes men and prostitutes women whose conduct is not tolerable and certainly a menance to public health, as well as any eyesore to the young girls and boys who are obliged to pass that road on their way to and from school. Your attention is also respectfully directed to another nuisance bad odor which covers the entire neighborhood as well as unsanitary conditions that exist from the 6 or 7 slaughter houses on the north side of the river. A special committee was appointed by the Mayor to investigate the situation.

On July 9th, the following report of Special Commission on Nuisances was then presented to His Honor the Mayor and Gentlemen of Council. Women beg to leave to submit the following reports. We find our city infested with the class of women to a very great extent and it is the opinion of your Commission that by proper vigilance on the part of our city officers it can be abated. We therefore would recommend to this board to take some active measures in regard to this matter, as it is in the opinion of your Commission a nuisance which is calculated to injure the morale of our city and should be removed. We also report that there is a class of men and which accompany these women both day and night and should be arrested and confined in prison whenever found lounging in our city. Which report on motion was concurred in and Commission authorized to enforce suggestions therein contained.

To his Honor the Mayor and Gentlemen of the Common Council. Gentlemen: Your Commission on investigation of slaughter houses and tannery would beg to leave to submit the following reports. We have examined the slaughter houses situated on the St. Marys Flats and find them in a very bad condition and calculated to injure the health of the city and in our opinion of our Commission ought to be declared a public nuisance by the Board and removed outside the city limits.

Your Commission would beg to leave to report further upon the condition of the tannery on the Corner of Webster and Jefferson Streets, we have examined the same and find in a bad condition and calculated to injure the health of the city and in the opinion of this Commission ought to be removed. We also ask this Board to declare the same a public nuisance and order the removal of the same outside the city limits. Signed by Edward Slocum, B. K. Kimball and John L. Harrington the Committee.

On June 9th which report on motion of Councilman body was concurred in, and on motion Alderman Slocum his Honor the Mayor was requested to prepare an Ordinance in accordance with suggestions in report. In connection with which report Councilman Slocum offered the following resolutions:

Resolved that the City Marshall be instructed to notify the owner of said tannery that the same shall be removed within one year from this date outside the city limits. This resolution was carried unanimously.

On July 14th S. France Esquire City Attorney presented an ordinance to regulate slaughter houses and declare same suitable within city limits a public nuisance. Which ordinance, on motion of Councilman Harrington, to put on second reading was amended by Councilman body to lay on table and carried.

On July 29th a Petition received from some of the butchers praying the suspension of an ordinance compelling the removal of slaughter houses beyond the city limits and praying in its stead the strict enforcement of an ordinance already simply sufficient to compel the slaughter houses to be kept in a condition or in a satisfactory sanitary condition to eliminate all causes of complaints.

On August 25th, the Commission on Police and Prisons submitted the following report.

To his Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne. The Commission on Police and Prisons would report that the City Prison is in a bad unhealthy and almost intolerable condition the entire absence of light and proper ventilation is a feature we wish particularly to present. The cages are so arranged that the privy does not meet the enter passage of the calaboose privy, thereby causing an obstruction of the filth and which remains in the pipes and headers to the great annoyance and detriment to health of unfortunate occupants.

We would suggest that proper seats with lids be placed in the cages for convenience and health generally and that the cages be moved to a position that would enable the hole of the cages to meet perpendicularly the pipe of the calaboose privy which would enable an unobstructed passage of filth to the privy connected with the City Prison. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Which report was concurred in, and said Commission authorized to repair and improve in accordance with the above report and suggestions.

On September 22nd the following petition was presented to the Honorable Mayor and Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

We the undersigned residents and householders on Lafayette Street in the City of Fort Wayne between Lewis and Montgomery Streets state that the ditch or drain on the westerly side of said streets is in a very dangerous and unsafe condition and is a public nuisance to the residents on said street and the traveling public in that vicinity. That the ditch is about 5 feet in some places and is a common receptacle for various kinds of filth, such as small dead animals, stagnant and impure water, that there are drains from privies emptying into it thereby rendering the neighborhood a unhealthy situation. Wherefore the petitioners ask to have said nuisance abated. Matter turned over to the Street Commission for investigation.

1864

On motion by the City Council, Dr. B. S. Woodworth, Dr. Charles Schmitz and Dr. W. H. Myers are appointed as City Board of Health.

On April 12th, the Mayor appointed a special Commission of 3 consisting of Alderman Kimball, Neireiter and Pepenbrink to assist the Board of Health in finding a suitable place for the removal of patients having the smallpox.

On June 9th the City Council paid Jane Brown the sum of \$ 100.00 in full for receiving Alexander Orr into her home while sick with the smallpox for rent of house, nursing and every other attendance included and that the said Orr is hereby released. Signed by Jane Brown. All of which is respectfully submitted. M. Cody. Which report was concurred in and ordered on file.

1865

On January 24, 1865, the Common Council ordered that the Mayor summon

the Board of Health to appear before him on the morrow with reference to the sanitary condition of the city.

On March 28th, the following Petition was presented. To the Honorable Mayor and Council of Fort Wayne.

The undersigned occupants of the building situated on the N.W. Corner of Main and Calhoun Streets in said city petition your Honorable Body to have the posts on the north side of Main Street opposite said building near to the gutter of the street removed. Said posts are used to fasten horses to, thereby causing a large quantity of manure and offal to accumulate which fills up and obstructs said gutter, often obstructing the sidewalk by horses standing thereon. All of which constitutes a great nuisance to the occupants of said building and to the public generally. Signed by J.W. Dawson and 11 others which Petition was laid on the table, Council deeming that the owners of the property had sufficient power in the premissions.

On May 9th B. H. Kimball Special Commission heretofore appointed returned into Council the following report and resolution. The commissioner appointed sometime ago was to confer with the butchers of this city in regard to selecting a piece of land on the outskirts of the city for the purpose of removing their slaughter houses. Beg leave to report that the butchers have not seen fit to confer with the commission upon the subject, and we understand they have purchased a piece of land known as the fair-grounds for the erection of buildings to be used as slaughter houses.

Therefore resolved that as the erection of buildings to be used as slaughter houses on the aforesaid lot so near the city will be a great injury to the property in the west end of the city and also detrimental to the health and cleanliness of the whole city that this board will not consent for buildings erected on said premises ever to be used as slaughter houses.

On June 13th Councilman Kimball offered the following resolutions: Whereas, an ordinance passed by the Common Council February 14, 1859 make it the imperative duty of the City Marshall to impound every swine running at large within the city limits and whereas very little attention has been paid to said ordinance by the Marshal last year, and none at all this year. Therefore Resolved, that the City Marshal be and he is hereby instructed and required to proceed forthwith to discharge the duties required of him under said ordinance which was adopted without debate.

On November 12th Councilman Edgerton offered the following resolution: Resolved that Dr. B. S. Woodworth of the City Board of Health be authorized to procure such publications in reference to the cholera as he may deem proper and report to the Council such suggestions in relation to the sanitary condition of the city as he may deem necessary and that the City Treasurer be required to pay the expense thereof not exceeding \$ 10.00. Which motions was adopted unanimously.

On November 28th a resolution was unanimously adopted by the City Council and Dr. Rosenthal, Dr. Ayres and Dr. Cochrane elected to serve one year as a Board of Health for the City of Fort Wayne.

1866

On January 9th on motion of the Councilman Kimball the resolution adopted November 28th to elected a City Board of Health was unanimously rescinded and the election of Drs. Rosenthal, Ayres and the Dr. Cochran as such Board of Health annulled, it being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Council that the appointment of the above-mentioned Board was illegal, the ordinance providing for the election of a City Board of Health

only at the annual meeting of the Common Council.

Mayor James L. Worden's office was in the Council Chambers on the west side of Clinton Street, between Main and Columbia Street.

On April 10th Councilman Kimball offered the following resolution: Resolved that the Councilman in their respective Wards be and they are hereby authorized and directed to examine all the streets, alleys, privies and other outhouses and places, and notify the owners or occupants of any and all lots that may have filth, rubbish, standing water or any other nuisance upon them or on the streets or alleys adjoining said lot or lots to thoroughly clean the same and remove all such nuisances within two days from the date of said notice and if not so removed it is hereby made the duty of such alderman to make the proper affidavit before the Mayor for the legal prosecution of all such delinquents.

On April 11th the Common Council met in special session. The object of this special meeting to be, to take into consideration the sanitary condition of the city. Councilman Tower offered the following resolution:

Resolved that a special sanitary committee be appointed by the President of the Council. By B. H. Tower. Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

On April 24th Petition received from owners and occupants of business houses backing up to the Canal praying Council to cause said street or wharf to be thoroughly cleansed and which petition was received and ordered on file. And in connection with which Councilman Edgerton offered the following Resolution:

Resolved that the petitioners for the cleaning of the street or alley in the rear of the north side of Columbia Street be referred to existing ordinances by which each owner or occupant of such property is prohibited from depositing filth or placing any obstructions in the streets or alleys of the city that they cause such filth or obstruction to be at once removed, and if not done by such occupants or property owners that the Marshal be requested to make the necessary affidavits under the ordinances that such person may be punished. Signed A. P. Edgerton. Which resolution was adopted unanimously.

City Board of Health by Dr. Woodworth their Sec'y, reported as a sanitary measure in favor of the immediate removal of the slaughter houses on the banks of the St. Marys River to prohibit interments in the old burying ground on the Bluffton Road, if in the power of the city so to do and to discontinue the practice of dumping nuisance and filth of all kinds on Calhoun Street opposite the County Jail. Which report was on motion received and ordered on file.

On May 8th petition presented by the City Board of Health stating that they are sued in the Allen Circuit Court by one Phillips for services rendered to a smallpox patient named Johnson and asking Council to settle same. Whereupon Alderman Cody offered the following resolution. Resolved that the Mr. Phillips be allowed the sum of Sixty Dollars in full of his claim against the Board of Health of the City of Fort Wayne upon condition that said Phillips dismiss his suit against said Board now pending in the Allen Circuit Court. Signed M. Cody. Which petition was adopted.

Council also proceeded to the election of a new Board of Health. Ballot had resulted in the unanimous choice of Dr. Woodworth, Dr. McCullough and Dr. Rosenthal. The Clerk ordered to notify them of their appointments.

On June 29th the City Board of Health on complaint of neighborhood reported the sandpit in front of T. W. Sweeney's house as a nuisance which should be abated immediately. Whereupon the street Commissioner was ordered

to notify said Sweeney to immediately fill up said lot to grade by the following resolution. Resolved that the Street Commissioner be instructed to notify the Sweeneys to fill up the hole on Jefferson Street within 5 days or else the same will be done by the city and the expense of the same to be a lien on the property. Signed M. Cody.

On July 24, 1866, the City Board of Health reported as nuisances Lewis Street and its ditch. Pearl street especially in the rear of the property, Underhill and Wendlingers. The surroundings of the Hedekin House. The lot on Berry Street owned by Fleming. Surface water on the west side of Ewing Street between Wayne and Berry Streets. The Street Commissioner was ordered to notify person owning property to clear up same.

On August 6th Fred Eckart and A. Wolf requested permission from said Council to use the building now owned and occupied by them situated on the St. Marys River, north of the city for the purpose of slaughtering animals therein, hereby pledging themselves to comply with all ordinances of the city in regard to cleanliness.

On September 26th the Marshal be required to enforce the law controlling hogs running in our streets.

1867

In August the City Board of Health reported the unhealthy condition of Harrison Street between Lewis Street and Douglas Avenue. The refuse water from buildings are being carried by drains and emptied into the street where it stands from month to month causing an offensive smell and advising the abatement of same. Street Commission instructed to give proper notice to abate condition.

The City Board of Health also presented the premises of Weiser & Co. on Calhoun Street adjoining the drug store of Biddle and Hoagland as an unendurable nuisance which should be forthwith abated.

1868

On motion by the City Council, Dr. I. N. Rosenthal, Dr. T. McCullough and Dr. B. S. Woodworth are appointed as City Board of Health.

On July 17th the City Council resolved that in view of the extremely hot weather and liability of dogs to hydrophobia, the City Marshal be instructed to enforce the ordinance in relation to dogs and operate his office more faithfully in the future than in the past, or his resignation will be most acceptable to this Council and the people.

1869

In April, the City Board of Health reported that they had made a careful survey of the streets and alleys of the city in our official capacity as a Board of Health and find most of the alleys in a filthy condition and in great need of cleaning, as they are most of them in a bad condition. It is unnecessary to particularize. We therefore recommend that the owner or occupants or tenements contiguous thereto be required to clean those alleys. Among the streets Baker seems to be the worst condition and needs attention.

McClellan Street requires a sewer as the cellars under all of the houses there on are filled with water. We noticed a vacant lot on East Lewis Street between Lafayette and Clay Streets, south side that requires filling, it being the receptacle of water and all sorts of filth. We have requested all persons who know of any nuisances to give us a notice and we

will report them for abatement.

Annual report from the City Board of Health for the year 1869 to Honorable Mayor and Common Council. The various duties of the Board of Health have been executed promptly so far as possible with the facilities at their control. During the spring, summer, and autumn they held almost daily conferences with reference to sanitary matters which, with the following duties closely occupied their daily inspections of nuisances, serving of orders for their abatement, reinspection, and reports, inspection of streets and alleys, sewers and drains, slaughter houses and stock yards, filthy premises, filthy and inspected dwellings, inspections of all the pupils of the public schools with reference to vaccination and performing vaccination as per ordinance, investigating reports of contagious diseases, and presenting regulations in the same giving testimony before courts and grand juries, in every instance the Board acting in the double capacity of Board of Health and Health Police, with the exception of the service of 146 notices issued by the Board of Health, 94 of which were served by the Street Commissioner and 52 by the Deputy Marshal. The following were the most important suggestions made to your Honorable Body during the year.

(1) A provision for the removal of the slaughter houses securing to them a location at a point east of the city.

(2) An ordinance to prohibit the location of hog pens within a specified distance of any residence.

(3) The appointment of a health police officer, whose duty it should be to execute the orders of the Board.

The health of the city has been good. No epidemic of disease has occurred.

Number of deaths during the year 327. Estimating the population of Fort Wayne at 35,000 would give the remarkably small death rate of one death to 127 persons, or 8 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants.

It will be observed that of the 274 deaths from disease 109 or 40% were under 2 years of age of these 109 decedents 50 were reported to have died of convulsions.

Consumption was the cause of death of 53 persons or 20% of the entire mortality.

Deaths caused by the following:

Typhoid 20; Malarial Fever 14; Scarletina 26; Whooping Cough 13; Pneumonia 11; Burned by Coal Oil 2.

Twelve deaths occurred from small pox, mostly children born within the state, of foreign parents, none of whom so far as known, were pupils of the public schools, hence the importance of a more thorough system of vaccination, in order to reach children too young to attend school as well as pupils of private schools.

All the pupils of public schools were examined by the Board with reference to vaccination almost one fourth of whom had not been successfully vaccinated to whom orders were given not to return to school until properly vaccinated. Of these the Board vaccinated 332, every instance giving the pupil the preference of having the operation performed elsewhere, and by the family physician or of their choice. This time procedure probably prevented small pox from entering the schools. A number of cases were reported in the immediate vicinity of the school buildings.

In this year Dr. Isaac Rosenthal performed the first surgery at St. Joseph's Hospital in Fort Wayne.

On May 11th a petition received from Jna Roab representing that lots 8 and 9 Ewings addition, fronting on Jefferson Street were in a bad condition and injurious to the health of those residing in that vicinity which

petition was accompanied by a voucher from Dr. Isaac Rosenthal, a member of the Board of Health, stating that he had visited the said lots and found them the acceptable of water and filth, which in his opinion would cause sickness, and he prayed that some action to abate the nuisance might be taken. Petition granted and clerk ordered to give the owner or owners legal notice to abate same.

On May 18th a report of the City Board of Health received in which they state they find as a general thing, the streets, alleys and vacant lots in a better condition than in former years; yet a large number of hog pens, stagnant pools of water overflowing privies and other nuisances still exist, sufficient to render necessary a rigid enforcement of the Sanitary Laws. When property owners, after repeated notices from the Board to abate a nuisance on their premises neglect to heed, they recommend that such person or persons be stringently dealt with, in order to elevate the city to the desired sanitary standard. The further report that the yard in the rear of Swinney block is a filthy condition, also that stagnant water is on both sides of Baker Street, also the sewer on Lewis Street, and the one north of the P. F. W. and C. R. S. blacksmith shop; also the sewer in alley between Main and Berry Street, all of which should be abated. Report was accepted and ordered to give property owners where nuisances abound ten days notice to abate same or the same will be done by the city at the expense of said owner or owners.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that a suitable brick building, to be used as a Pest House, be erected on the Poor House Farm in Allen County, Indiana, at such a point as may be designated by the County Commissioners of said County. The cost of said building shall not exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), to be paid out of the general fund of the city.

The City Civil Engineer is hereby directed to prepare plans and specifications, and to advertise for ten (10) days in the Fort Wayne Daily Democrat and the Indiana Staats-Zeitung, that sealed proposals for the construction of said Pest House will be received by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, at their regular meeting to be held at the Council Chambers on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1869.

The number of nuisances about 1,000 reported and ordered to be abated, were not recorded as verbal notices were generally given by members of the Board making the inspections. In these cases we were constantly in need of a police officer to supervise the execution of our orders.

The following was the class of nuisances to which our attention was generally directed: dead animals; filthy cattle and hog pens located to near residences; full privies, filthy cellars, filthy yards, water in cellars, filthy cess-pools; filthy stables, filthy houses, infested houses, filthy slaughter houses and their hog yards, filthy alleys, bad drainage and filthy drains, filthy sewers, etc. Several assists were made for non-compliance with the orders of the Board.

Total expenditures of the City Health Department exclusive of salaries \$ 65.50 being the amount paid city scavenger for the removal of carcasses.

On June 23rd an agreement was made between the County Commissioners and the City of Fort Wayne to establish a pest house located on North West corner of poor farm property.

On July 13th the committee of three appointed by Council to check reported filthy conditions of the Fred Eckart and John Willer slaughter houses on the north and south sides of the St. Marys River north of the city. It was recommended that steps be taken without delay for the abating of said nuisances. Said Council ordered Street Commissioner to remove

buildings of slaughtering business.

On July 23rd a report from the City Board of Health stating that both the Marshal and Street Commissioner had refused to act in compliance with their orders in regard to notifying person to abating nuisances.

August 10th said Council ordered Street Commissioner to remove buildings of slaughtering business.

On August 19th a report from City Board of Health suggesting that the ordinance concerning the enclosure of hogs be so ammended as to prevent the locating of pens within sixty feet of any residence or business house, and further suggesting that hogs would be less a nuisance if allowed to run at-large during the summer months.

September the City Board of Health suggesting that slaughter houses west of the city be removed one mile east of the city and declaring said slaughter houses at their present location, as nuisances.

The Board also repeated their suggestion concerning the location of hog pens.

On September 28th a petition received from Martin Lynch and 17 other citizens and free holders of Wayne Township praying Council to change location of the proposed "Pest House" to a point on the west line of the County Farm and due west from the Asylum.

November 9th a member of the City Board of Health who was in the lobby asked for and obtained permission to make some verbal suggestions to the council regarding steps alleged necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of small pox and recommended more stringent measures relating to vaccination. Mr. Carrier moved that the Board of Health be authorized to notify the public that an examination of scholars of the various schools will be made by the said Board and if deemed necessary to vaccinate. They will order it done by the family physician and if parents are unable to pay for it the same shall be done at the expense of the city. Which motion prevailed.

1870

His honor Mayor Randall submitted the following article of agreement made with Samuel Baughman, Sr., made and entered into this 11th day of January A. D. 1870 by and between the City of Fort Wayne, of the one part and Samuel Baughman, of the second part as follows. The said city hereby agrees to lease and rent the two acres of ground, leased by the Board of County Commissioners to said city for the purpose of an asylum, to said Baughman, which is to occupy and use upon the following conditions: For said premises he is to pay no rent and said city is to give and pay said Baughman Twenty-Five (25) dollars per month - payable monthly in addition to the use and occupancy of said premises and in consideration thereof, said Baughman agrees and promises to reside with his family in the house on said premises and to take and receive into said house and all persons having any infectious or contagious disease that shall be sent to said house by order of the City Board of Health or the Mayor of said city or the Township Trustee of Wayne Township and shall kindly and faithfully take care of and attend to, nurse and provide for them at all times suitable food and nourishment while in said house and under his care and shall continue such care and attention to such inmates of said house until the President of the Board of Health of said city shall order his discharge and it is further agreed that said city shall furnish suitable beds and bedding for all persons so sent to said asylum, and it is further agreed by and between the parties hereonto that said Baughman shall commit no

waste on said premises at any time and surrender the same to said city, said city giving him one month's notice to quit the same.

A report read from the City Board of Health giving a statement as to the sanitary conditions of the city for the year ending December 31, 1870. Giving the number of deaths during said year - 320. Numbers of deaths in 1869 - 327. Population of City 19,480.

On January 25th a substantial brick building to be used as a pest hospital has been erected, on the northwest corner of the "Poor House Farm." The County Commissioners having donated for use to the city two acres of ground for that purpose. The cost of this building \$ 1,520.50. \$ 400 paid by Wayne Township and city paid \$ 1,120.50.

On January 25th the Barr Street Market House has been enlarged to double the original length, and a secured story and tower added to the central portion. The second contains a neatly furnished public hall 30 by 50 feet connected with which are two office rooms, each 11 by 13 feet. The cost of this improvement including plans and superintendence \$ 11,382.00.

City government offices moved to Market House; Southeast corner of Barr and Berry Streets.

In December a report was received from the City Clerk stating that Dr. A. J. Erwin late a member of the City Board of Health had filed his resignation as such officer in the office of said City Clerk, but that he had not delivered the books, papers, etc. belonging to said Board to either of the remaining members.

Doctor B. Woodworth be and is hereby appointed by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, a member of the City Board of Health of said city to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Doctor A. J. Erwin late a member of the said Board.

1871

In February the Board presented a petition praying for the appointment of someone to serve notices for said board, and presented a resolution, reading as follows:

Resolved by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that they shall be an extra assistant street commissioner to act from the 15th day of April until the first day of November of each year, whose duty it shall be to serve all notices from the City Board of Health and suppress all nuisances that may be declared such by said City Board of Health. The same to be done in accordance with the ordinances of the city now in force. Upon notice of Mr. Underhill the petition and resolution was referred to committee to be appointed by the Mayor His honor thereon appointed W. Wadington and J. Goshorn with power to act as they deemed best for the interest of the city.

In August a petition was received from Wm. Fleming and other complaining about the slaughter houses west of the city on the bank of the St. Marys River, odors and filthy conditions. Pray that same may be abated. Accompanying above petition was the following from the City Board of Health. We have the honor to report that we have visited the slaughter houses in question on the bank of the St. Marys River and carefully examined said slaughter houses and found them intolerable nuisance to the detriment of the health of the whole city and do hereby recommend their removal forthwith. Suggest they be removed east of the city. City Board of Health - Isaac M. Rosenthal, Wm. Meyer, B. S. Woodworth.

The following report was read from the City Marshal to Mayor and Council. The undersigned has visited the various slaughter houses and

yards in Tuchers Addition and found the same in good condition. The yards were clean and had lime scattered all around the grounds. No offensive stench arises therefrom. Respectfully submitted, Charles Uplegis, City Marshal.

The recording of deaths began in 1871 for persons who passed away within the city limits.

Special Committee reported as follows to the Honorable Mayor and Common Council. We your committee to whom was referred the petition of the City Board of Health, requesting that provisions be made for the serving of notices on persons who neglect or refuse to remove or abate nuisances in accordance with Chapter 19 Special Laws, relating to the City of Fort Wayne, ask leave to report the following to wit:

We find after a careful consideration that a necessity exists for such service and would recommend that the City Marshal or his deputy shall be required to serve all such notices, and visit the office of the Board of Health once every day (Sundays excepted) for the purpose of obtaining notices issued by said City Board of Health, to persons harboring or maintaining such nuisances and to serve the said notices according to the instructions inserted, and to see that the notice is complied with by the parties notified, and on failure to comply with notice that the City Marshal or his deputy shall resort to such means as he or they may deem most expedient for the removal of said nuisance and all to be collected as heretofore provided for in Chapter 19, Special Law, relating to the City of Fort Wayne and we further recommend that a fine of Five (5) Dollars be imposed for every twenty-four (24) hours said nuisance shall remain. All of which is respectfully submitted. Which report was concurred in and clerk instructed to notify Marshal.

City Board of Health Annual report for year 1871.

First the health throughout the city has been very good.

We have examined all and abated most of the nuisances coming under notice. We had to give 150 legal notices. Prosecuted several before his honor the Mayor. In most cases however verbal notice was sufficient.

In regard to keeping hogs within the city limits, the petition now in circulation not including the whole city will in our opinion does not achieve the desired object.

We would further respectfully suggest that an ordinance be prepared that children be debarred from attending school as long as any member of the family or dwellers in the same house is suffering from contagious disease.

So far to prevent introduction of smallpox into our city have been successful, thanks to revaccination and other precautionary measures on October the 18th when smallpox began to rate in other cities. We notified the school authorities not to admit children without being effectively vaccinated and their compliance we think has served in a great measure to the calamity. Dr. Isaac M. Rosenthal, President of City Board of Health.

Dr. Rosenthal submitted the following report to the Mayor and Council. It is customary in other cities that one member of Board of Health act as Sanitary Officer and receive compensation commensurate to the services rendered as such. I have several years and especially the last year faithfully attended to all the duties of a sanitary office, examined over 300 premises and have written all notices visited places said to be infected with smallpox and other contagious diseases. I have vaccinated 2,110 school children for which I have not yet received any compensation which according to Chapter XIV Acts of Revised Ordinances is to be done

at the expense of the city. I therefore respectfully pray to your honorable body may allow me for the services rendered to the city for the past year of on above said vaccinating such termination you may deem just and right and that the salary of the acting Sanitary Officer who ever he may be in the future be regulated accordingly to type of duties.

1872

In April a special committee on slaughter houses the following to the Mayor and Common Council.

Your Committee is of the opinion that prompt and immediate action be had at once in the premises and would recommend the purchase from Mrs. Cooper of the four acre tract of land she owns east of the city between the canal and the Maumee River which will be accessible by getting a right away through the land laying between the canal and the New Haven gravel road and building a bridge across the canal. From assurance given to your committee all the butchers except three or four are satisfied of the location and are willing to pay the city so much per year for the ground and buildings.

1873

On motion by the City Council, Dr. I. N. Rosenthal, Dr. J. M. Josse and Dr. W. H. Myers are appointed as Board of Health.

In May, the police force of the City of Fort Wayne was established.

1874

On motion by the City Council, Dr. T. J. Dills, Dr. J. M. Josse and Dr. T. H. Heuchling are appointed as Board of Health.

On May 26th the City Council passed an ordinance to fix salaries for the City Board of Health at \$ 75.00 each with \$ 25.00 per month for three months in the summer time provided they act, as Sanitary Police instead of Sanitary Policeman being employed.

Revised Ordinance - The Common Council shall, at their first annual meeting appoint as a Board of Health for said city, three respectable physicians, at least one of whom shall be a practicing physician, which Board shall serve one year, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. This is an amendment to the Ordinance passed in 1850.

Said Board shall appoint one of their number President, who shall preside as their meetings and shall be ex officio the Health Officer of the city, and a Secretary, who shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings in a proper book, to be furnished by the city. Any two of said Board shall constitute a quorum.

The City Board of Health shall have power, whenever they may deem it necessary for the health of the city, to take the most prompt and efficient measures to prevent the introduction and spreading of contagious, malignant or infectious diseases in the city, and for the immediate and safe removal of any person or persons who may be found therein infected with any such diseases.

The said City Board of Health are hereby fully invested with the power to establish, publish and enforce all by-laws, rules and regulations necessary for requiring the observance, by inhabitants and visitors of said city, of such sanitary regulations and restrictions as shall be determined upon by them, best calculated to secure the public from such

epidemic, infectious, contagious, malignant, or pestilential diseases, and to prevent or check the extension thereof; and for requiring physicians, keepers of public houses, boarding houses and officers of steam conveyances to report to said Board, promptly, every case of any such disease coming within their knowledge; and for requiring that all of the inhabitants of the city of Fort Wayne, who have not had the smallpox or been protected by vaccination against said disease, shall report or present themselves to said Board, or to such persons as shall be employed, for vaccination; and to prohibit any and all children not so protected by vaccination, admission into the public schools of said city; and, also to prohibit any and all persons affected by an infectious or pestilential disease, from going into any public place within said city, whilst any such person or persons are liable to communicate any such diseases; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize said Board to establish a quarantine, and all by-laws, rules and regulations adopted by said Board shall be submitted to the Common Council at their first regular meeting, after being adopted, or at any called or adjourned meeting when notified. It shall be further duty of said Board of Health from time to time to recommend to the Common Council such measures as said Board may deem necessary to promote, preserve and secure the health of the city, and to prevent the introduction of contagious, malignant, dangerous, infectious, or pestilential diseases, and to report to said Council all expenses which may be incurred in discharge of the aforesaid duties; and the said Board of Health shall exercise such other powers, and discharges such other duties as the Council may prescribe. And it is hereby enjoined upon the officers of said city, to be attentive and vigilant in assisting the Board of Health in the execution of their duties.

That it shall be the duty of the City Marshal and his deputies, and they are hereby authorized, at all times between sunrise and sunset, on the written requisition of the Board of Health, or of any two members of the Common Council, promptly to enter into and examine the condition of any building, cellar, lot of land inclosure, vault, privy, or other place, which said Board, or any two members of the Common Council may consider to be foul, damp, or otherwise prejudicial to the public health, and direct and enforce any and all measures for effectually cleaning, mitigating, mending, or disinfecting the same, and removing and abating all nuisances or evils prejudicial to the public health, in such manner as may be directed; and for such purposes, the Board of Health, or any member thereof, or any member of the Common Council, may accompany such officer.

And it shall be the duty of the city Street Commissioner, or any Supervisor of Streets, at all times, on the requisition of the Board of Health or the order of the Common Council, promptly and effectually to cause the removal from any street, alley, or other place in said city, of any filth or impurities prejudicial to the public health.

The City Clerk shall, in addition to his other duties, keep in proper books to be procured for that purpose, a record of the name, age, nativity, color, occupation, social relation, number and street of residence, cause and date of death, and duration of last illness, of every person dying within the corporate limits of said city.

It shall be the duty of every undertaker, or other person, before removing any corpse for burial, to obtain from the City Clerk a permit so to do; and before obtaining such permit, he shall deposit in the Clerk's Office a certificate setting forth, as nearly as can be ascertained, the name, age, sex nativity, color, occupation, whether married or single,

number and street of late residence in the city, time of residence therein, place of previous residence, cause and date of death, duration of last illness, and the place and date of intended interment; which certificate shall be signed by the physician at the time of death. In case no physicians or surgeon was in attendance, such certificate shall be signed by some relative or attendant. In case a coroner's inquest shall be held, that fact shall be stated, and the coroner shall report the fact to the Board of Health. If any physician, surgeon, relative, or attendant, refuse to sign such certificate, the undertaker shall report the same to the Health Officer, who shall investigate the facts and report the same to the Clerk.

No conductor of any railroad, or master of any vessel, or express company, or hack driver, or any other person, shall remove, or cause to be removed from the city, any corpse, unless the permit required in the foregoing section be first obtained.

If any physician, undertaker, relative, or other person, by the provisions of this ordinance to give the information necessary to the keeping of such record, shall refuse, or willfully neglect to furnish the same, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to notify the City Attorney of such refusal or neglect, and it shall be the duty of said Attorney to commence an action immediately against such person or persons willfully neglecting to do so.

It shall be unlawful for any person or person knowingly to introduce, or aid in introducing into the city, the small-pox, yellow fever, or other contagious diseases; and it shall be the duty of all physicians called to attend such cases, and of all proprietors of hotels, boarding houses, or other places in which such diseases may be discovered, to notify the Board of Health of the existence of the same, giving also, the name and residence of the persons introducing the same.

1. The City Clerk shall be, ex officio, a member of the Board of Health.
2. Said Board of Health shall each be paid annual salary, to be fixed by the Common Council.
3. Said Board shall make an annual report to the City Council, and shall make examinations and report thereon, whenever required by the City Council to do so.
4. It shall be the duty of the City Board of Health, whenever any person or persons are sick with contagious, infectious, or malignant diseases, to inquire into the circumstances of such person, and, if he be a pauper, to notify the Trustee of Wayne Township to take care of such pauper, and remove him to a safe place; and no expense shall be incurred on the part of the city for the care or removal of such pauper, except in case of emergency, when the most prompt and speedy action may be deemed necessary by said Board.

Every person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall forfeit and, on conviction, shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars, or more than one hundred dollars.

1879

Early History of Fort Wayne Water Works

On 15th day of May 1879, the Council authorized the water works trustees to employ any competent hydraulic engineer whom they should see fit to

select and have him prepare the necessary plans, and report the same at his earliest convenience.

J. D. Cook, of Toledo, Ohio, was selected as the Engineer and on July 5th, 1879 he submitted plans and specifications. These plans and specifications failed to meet the approval of the water works board and a majority of the council; for the reason that they contemplated the construction of a reservoir. The question of the adoption of the Cook proposition was also submitted to a popular vote, and in order that the matter might be intelligently considered by the people, the plan was printed in pamphlet form in both English and German, and a copy provided for every voter in the different wards.

Three thousand and ninety four (3,094) total votes were cast with only 661 votes against. Records are a little sketchy as a run down of wards showed 3,094 votes for and 570 against. The people decided by a large majority that a water works was wanted.

Ground was broken in the fall of 1880. The water works was completed within the time specified and a reservoir was completed later at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. However, prior to the May 15, 1879 date much transpired which is very interesting.

In 1876 towards the end of the year the artesian well in the Court House yard was completed. In 1870, \$ 750 was appropriated to cover the cost of digging the well to be located on the northeast corner of the block. Six years later and at a cost of almost \$ 16,000 water was reached at the 3,000 foot mark. Again records aren't too accurate as some say Mr. F. Hopkins started the well in November 28, 1871, and other records stated he started around May 19, 1873. Scientists throughout the United States and Europe gave their attention to the project and the American Association for the Advancement of Science was especially interested in the progress and results.

As we progress with history let's remember most of the citizens had this experience fresh in their memory.

On Wednesday March 22, 1876 in a Fort Wayne newspaper which costs two cents announcement of the following council resolution made Tuesday night March 21, 1876 was as follows: "Resolved, that the pipe distribution as shown on the map in the City Civil Engineer's office, except the mains north of Columbia Street, and extending according to the description appendid, be hereby accepted and conformed by this council, as the pipe distribution for the Fort Wayne water works." It listed the streets such as: on Hanna Street from Charley to Virginia, on Jefferson Street from Garden to Division, etc., etc., etc. It also stated on that same page that a fight occurred this morning at Driscoll's saloon in which knives and pistols were drawn. Nobody hurt and no arrest. Some people serving on the city council at that time were Mr. Harding, Pubnam, Baltes, DeWald and Schnelker.

The Morning Gazette for Jan. 24, 1877 stated that many citizens of Fort Wayne no doubt a large majority are earnestly opposed to the hasty execution of the proposed Fleming contract. Twenty-one miles of pipe could be built for \$ 100,000 or thereabouts. Pipe delivered at a cost of \$ 33 to \$ 40 per ton. The very liberal estimate put the total contract price at \$ 380,000 per a Mr. Lane. People also questioned the fitness of the St. Joseph River water for drinking even if it is filtered. At this time the leasing of canal water came into the picture. It was also questioned that Fort Wayne would need capacity for 3,000,000 gallons per day, except during the prevalence of fire.

The main objection to the contract with its extra allowances would

put it as high as \$ 400,000, and this private contract was not advertised for bids. The paper claimed that water works laws state a positive prohibition of letting contracts without advertising.

Some time between Jan. 24, 1877 and April 9, 1879 the city wiggled out of the Fleming proposal as the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette had an article about the "Water Works".

It seemed the question of having a water works in Fort Wayne had long been agitated but, unfortunately without too much success. Political demagogues used the question as a hobby on which to ride into office and this created an antipathy in the public minds toward the water works. Taxpayers were led to believe by some people that it would cost nearly one million dollars. The newspaper seemed to think that a competent authority had estimated its cost at \$ 275,000. It also brought into the picture that the city at anytime could be swept by flames. The present system of cisterns was more befitting a town of 500 inhabitants not a city of 30,000. For fire protection the city water works was an absolute necessity. For sanitary purposes, the sewers of the city were called death traps, proving that the water works was also needed. The city still had a problem with malaria in 1879.

On April 16, 1879 a letter to the Editor of the Daily News signed X was printed. The building of the water works would only increase taxes \$ 1.15 on one thousand dollars valuation over the present taken. It seems Peru already had a fine water works. This person also accused the Daily News of making statements that weren't true. At this time the city of Fort Wayne was paying the Canal owners \$ 2,000 a year for fire protection water.

Around July 9, 1879 the trustees received the revised report from engineer Cook. On Aug. 6, 1879 results from the polls gave Fort Wayne its water works. Bids were opened Sept. 10, 1879. The water works trustees on Oct. 22, 1879 made announcements of contracts awarded.

On November 11, 1879 the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette had an article; "The Sentinel and the Canal Ring". This article is quite interesting. The Canal came into the water works picture as it was a possible raw water source. It seemed the city could have purchased it for \$ 18 to \$ 20,000 earlier. It seemed that other owners obtained the canal and now the price was five fold the above price.

It seemed that a Mr. Jesse L. Williams came into the picture after President Grant removed the government directors from the Pacific railroad. At that time Mr. Williams was considered being honest and efficient. However, the paper stated he was utterly incompetent or woefully dishonest, or perhaps both. Mr. Williams warned the people against wells and told them they could not depend upon the St. Joseph river, below the feeder dam, for a good supply. This opinion was based on the fact that most of the water-powered mills of Allen County were forced out of business because of modern equipment and methods compounded by failure of the water supply. The Canal was twenty five feet higher than the river.

The water source was taken from beautiful Spy Run Creek. To increase the water supply a large basin was scooped from the gravel between the pumping station and Spy Run. In the bottom a number of strong flowing springs were struck adding to the amount of water from the creek.

A summer drought followed the completion of the plant and it demonstrated fully the adequacy of the supply. The Canal owners went beyond the call of duty and tapped the aqueduct over Spy Run, thus furnishing sufficient water for all practical purposes. This created a dependency

upon the Canal and later the city laid a large pipe from the basin to the St. Joseph river, and a large rotary pump installed for forcing the water into the pumping basin from what was known as the Rudisill pool. This only, however, gave temporary relief. Again plans to sell the Canal to the city failed and since the Canal controlled the Rudisill dam, this supply was cut off placing Fort Wayne in a very perplexing and difficult situation.

This lead to boring a series of wells along Spy Run below the pumping basin, and connecting them as soon as completed with the existing pumping station. These wells numbered thirty. They were eight inches in diameter and driven to an average depth of fifty-two feet.

In 1889 the City considered using only water from the wells and dispensing with the water from Spy Run. Also that same year an addition was made to the pump house at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. This gave a pumping capacity of six million gallons of water daily. A new Gaskill engine pump at a cost of thirty thousand gave the increased capacity.

So rapid was Fort Wayne's growth, population and industry, that much of the distribution system had to be taken out and replaced. In 1899 a second station, costing about one hundred thousand dollars was built on Van Buren Street. This station supplied by Holly could pump eight million gallons per day. About the time of this addition a new plant was installed at Station No. 1 by the Bass Foundry and Machine Company bringing the average capacity of the works to fourteen million gallons every twenty four hours. To supply the vast volume of water, twelve additional wells had to be put down, which doubled the number previously in use. It was believed that the well field to date would supply Fort Wayne with good wholesome water for many years to come. Article courtesy of Denver C. Howard.

A boy named Harvey Colton, who has been engaged in the muscular occupation of blacking boots at Buck's barber shop on Calhoun Street discovered a breaking out upon his person. He at once made his way to the office of Dr. J. W. Younge, who pronounced it a probable case of smallpox, and gave him a note to the township trustee. The boy came to the trustee's office, and the facts were made known to Mr. Langard and his assistant, Mr. C. W. Edsall. As soon as Clary understood that the boy had the smallpox he made one jump and landed out into the hall. He then rolled down stairs, bounced into the alley, and ran around to the home, where he called for a big toddy and then crawled into one of the pockets of the pool table and covered himself up with a billiard ball. Langard took refuge behind the stove, and it fell upon a news reporter to acquaint a doctor with the boys condition. Dr. Andrews diagnosed the case and pronounced it measles. In the meantime Dr. Beck heard of the smallpox case and took a street car for Creighton Avenue. As soon as the real condition of affairs was made known the boy was sent to the hospital where he will be taken care of.

The boy came from Pittsburgh about one week ago. His parents died in that city about four years ago. He says he has no home, and only discovered his condition this morning. He is about fourteen years old and seems to be bright and intelligent.

1880

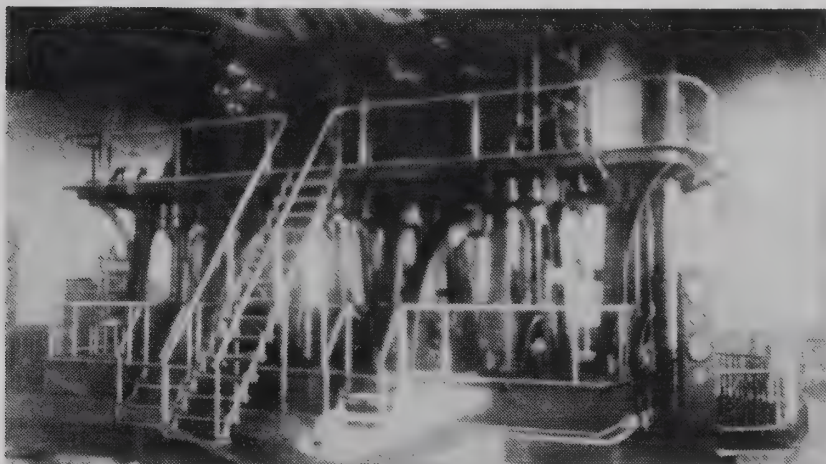
On March 23rd be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell meat of any kind in a less quantity than a quarter at a time at said Market House, except at the Butcher's stalls.

It shall be unlawful or any person who buys stock for the purpose of



The city's first steam, water pumping station completed and in operation in the year 1881. The first water source was taken from the beautiful Spy Run Creek. To increase the water supply a large basin was scooped from the gravel between the pumping station and Spy Run Creek. In the bottom a number of strong flowing springs were struck adding to the amount of water from the creek. Later a field of thirty wells was drilled in the area to supply water to the pumping station, located on the north end of city property known as "City Park".

W. P. Kindt in 1881 reports that he had the first water service which was established in Fort Wayne. The permit was No. 6 and Byron Hattersley did the installation at 172 West Jefferson street.



One of the original five million gallon pumps purchased in 1885. Previously located in building above.

killing and selling out as meat, or any person who buys meat for the purpose of selling it again, to sell or offer to sell upon the public streets at any other place than the Market Space.

Any person violating any section or provision of this Ordinance shall forfeit and pay to the City of Fort Wayne a fine of not less than one dollar or more than one hundred dollars.

Done at the Council Chambers in the City of Fort Wayne this 23rd day of March, 1880. By C. A. Zollinger, Mayor.

Population of Fort Wayne about 50,000.

On November 23rd, be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne that no person or persons shall conduct, maintain or operate any establishment of enterprise of any kind, nor shall any person do any act which shall in any manner pollute or cause the pollution of the water in the stream known as Spy Run within the distance of five miles from the city limits, subject to the provisions of said section of said act.

Any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this Ordinance shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars.

1881

An ordinance to promote the health and comfort of the citizens and the cleanliness of the city of Fort Wayne, April 26, 1881.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that it shall be unlawful for any such person to throw out empty or place on any lot, ground, street, or alley in this city any kitchen slop, vegetable or animal waste, refuse or offal commonly called garbage. This substance shall be placed in a waterproof container, so situated or placed in a convenient location for the garbage men to pick up.

For the convenience and facility of gathering and collecting all such garbage, the said city be divided into such number of districts as the Common Council may hereafter by resolution direct.

It shall be the duty of the Mayor to license some proper persons for each or all of said districts to gather and collect all the garbage in such districts and it shall be unlawful for any person to make a business of collecting and taking away any garbage as set forth in Section 1 without having procured such license, so to do.

Every person so licensed as aforesaid shall visit every place in his said district where garbage is made and kept for removal at least once in every two days and collect together in a water tight conveyance which he shall use and keep for that person all the garbage in said district and shall remove the same to such place or places where it will not cause any annoyance to citizens and every person so licensed as aforesaid who shall fail in his duties as per contract in picking up garbage in a water tight conveyance shall be fined in according to the law.

Dr. George F. Dick and wife Gladys Dick, American physicians: isolated the germ causing scarlet fever and devised a test to determine susceptibility to the disease. (Dr. George Dick was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana.)

On August 23rd, an ordinance to prevent the running at large of geese and relating to the keeping of swine in city limits.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne that no person shall keep upon his premises swine in such a manner as to be offensive to the public health.

No person being the owner of any geese or swine shall permit or allow the same to run at large within the limits of the city.

The Indiana State Board of Health was established by law originally in 1881, and was reconstituted in its present form in 1891. Section 2 of the law reads in part.

The State Board of Health shall have the general supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of the State.

By this section of the law, all town, city and county boards of health hereafter shall be subordinate to the Indiana State Board of Health.

1882

An Ordinance to protect the health of the citizens of Fort Wayne, and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that whenever a case of small pox is found within the limits of said city, the Board of Health is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise complete supervision over such case so far as to prescribe the number of attendants, nurses or persons who shall be allowed access to the apartment occupied by the person so affected, and it shall be the duty of said Board to restrict the movements of those nursing or in communication with small pox patients that said persons may be restrained from going about promiscuously among the citizens.

The City Board of Health is hereby authorized and directed to prohibit all sales or disposition of rags, clothing, bedding, carpets or furniture to dealers or other parties from dwellings in which any small pox patient may be or may have been, or the washing of clothing or other articles of any kind which may have been used or exposed to infection in the apartments of such patients else where than in said dwelling until the same shall have been disinfected in a manner satisfactory to said Board, and said Board is further authorized and instructed to cause any room, house or part of a house in which any patients has been confined by reason of small pox to be immediately and thoroughly disinfected thereof, and to cause the burial of all clothing of such patient, or other articles which cannot be disinfected in a manner entirely satisfactory to said Board.

Any person remaining or defacing any flag, card or other precautionary signal from any house or other place when small pox does or has existed without the consent of said Board shall be deemed guilty of violating this ordinance.

The making or washing of clothing other than for the family in any building in which there is a case of smallpox, or the conveyance of the body of any deceased small pox patient in any public hack or conveyance is strictly forbidden.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to a fine or not less than one, nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 30 days.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances heretofore passed conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

An emergency existing this ordinance shall take effect and in be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Done at the Council Chambers of the City of Fort Wayne this 24th day of January, 1882. By C. A. Zollinger, Mayor.

Robert Koch, a physician in Berlin, a scientist who had already gained some fame in his studies of anthropol and in his discovery of the tubercle bacillus in 1882 made the greatest contribution to an understanding of the

tuberculosis problem.

Prior to that time, tuberculosis was known as "phythisis" or "consumption." The term "consumption" was used because of the consuming nature of the disease.

Following discovery of the tubercle bacillus in 1882, isolation of patients from the general public became a must because of the fact that no medical treatment for the disease was known. Various treatment methods were tried, some having to do with diet, other prescribed fresh air (going west), and still others advocated exercise as a treatment for tuberculosis.

April 25th an ordinance to restrain animals and fowls from running at large in the City of Fort Wayne.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne that no horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow or other animal, and no goose or other domestic fowls shall run or be permitted to run at large any where within the limits of the City of Fort Wayne.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force on and after June 1st 1882, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

Records of Birth begin in 1882 for persons born inside the city limits.

1883

The germ of diphtheria was discovered in 1883 by the German bacteriologist Klebs. It was carefully studied in the following year 1884 by his compariot Loeffler and for that reason is commonly called the Kleb-Loeffler bacillus. The fact that produces its effect by the elaboration of a toxin or poison was discovered by the French savant Roux, who also divised means for measuring the strength of the toxin. Credit for the discovery of anti-toxin is usually given to Von Behring who first used it clinically in 1891.

Dr. Herman Biggs of New York City was in Europe at the time of Von Behring's work and was much impressed. He sent his now famous message to Dr. William H. Park of the New York City Board of Health telling him to start making antitoxin at once as it was a great success. In 1894 the product first began to be used in this country. It was somewhat later that it got to Indiana and at that time it was impossible to say when it was first used here in Indiana.

List of Physicians and Accoucheurs

Allen County, 1883

Abbreviations - A., Accoucheur; E., Eclectic; R., Regular; B., Botanical; Secretary of Board in Caps.

This list is copied from the reports of county health officers, and any mistakes or errors belong to them.

Names	Post Office	School
Adams, Horace E.	Woodburn	R
Ayres, H. P.	Fort Wayne	R
Bartley, Michael	Fort Wayne	P
Brown, O. V.	Cedarville	M
Bilderback, J. W.	Harlan	R
Brooks, Wm. H.	Fort Wayne	R
Bowen, G. W.	Fort Wayne	H

Names (Cont.)	Post Office	School
Brown, Alfred H.	Churubusco	R
Buchman, A. P.	Fort Wayne	R
Bruebach, Geo. T.	Fort Wayne	R
Cary, D. B.	Academy	
Connely, Wm. A.	Monroeville	R
Cosgrove, Z. K.	Harlan	R
Chambers, Jno. D.	Fort Wayne	R
DeDier, Lucine	Zulu	
DeVibbis, Allen	Hoagland	R
Dryer, Chas. R.	Fort Wayne	R
DILLS, THOS. J.	Fort Wayne	R
Dinnem, Jas. W.	Fort Wayne	R
Engle, A.	Monroeville	E
Egalf, H. M.	Arcola	
Engleman, C. G.	Dixon	R
Ferguson, W. T.	Fort Wayne	R
Fiser, Chas. M.	Fort Wayne	R
Greenawalt, Geo. L.	Fort Wayne	R
Gregg, Jas. S.	Fort Wayne	R
Gordon, Chas. W.	Wallen	R
Gunetree, J. W.	Harlan	R
Greenwell, F.	Huntertown	R
Green, Mrs. M. F.	Fort Wayne	H
Greenwald, Max	Leo	E
Heaton, Chas. E.	Fort Wayne	R
Hetrick, Jacob	Fort Wayne	R
Hewchling, Theodore	Fort Wayne	R
Harris, Miss E. F.	Fort Wayne	H
Harris, L. P.	Fort Wayne	H
Hill, Rowland	Fort Wayne	R
Jones, J. H.	Fort Wayne	M
Jackson, T. W.	Perry Township	
Knode, R. S.	New Haven	R
Ketchum, Geo.	Huntertown	R
Leatherman, J. H.	Fort Wayne	H
Laubach, A. J.	Fort Wayne	H
Leiter, Chas. A.	Monroeville	H
Leonard, P. M.	Fort Wayne	H
Lewis, J. V.	Fort Wayne	R
Metcalf, Samuel	Fort Wayne	R
Myers, I. N.	Maples	R
Mayer, C. F.	Fort Wayne	R
Martz, Christine	Fort Wayne	A
McCaskey, G. W.	Fort Wayne	R
McCullough, T. P.	Fort Wayne	R
McHenry, J. D.	Maples	R
McDowell, H. C.	Arcola	R
Myers, W. H.	Fort Wayne	R
McCormick, T. H.	Poe	R
McCullough, H.	Fort Wayne	R
McIntosh, G. B.	Fort Wayne	R
McCausland, --	Fort Wayne	R
Nushang, C. F.	Fort Wayne	R

Names (Cont.)	Post Office	School
Neeley, H. R.	Zanesville	R
Null, L. S.	New Haven	R
Nederhiser, J. R.	Fort Wayne	R
Omo, Joseph	Harlan	R
Payton, Lewis	Fort Wayne	R
Porter, M. F.	Fort Wayne	R
Poyneer, Geo. W.	Fort Wayne	R
Proegler, Carl	Fort Wayne	R
Prior, H. W.	Fort Wayne	R
Pearson, Mrs. M. A.	Fort Wayne	A
Rosenthal, I. M.	Fort Wayne	R
Ross, Geo. A.	Fort Wayne	H
Rauch, A. J.	Fort Wayne	R
Ruhl, Wm. D.	Sheldon	R
Reed, E. L.	Kelseyville	E
Simpson, W. D.	Fort Wayne	R
Schutt, Lewis C.	Fort Wayne	R
Smith, J. L.	Hoagland	E
Shutt, J. M.	Harlan	E
Swift, C. F.	Maysville	R
Sutton, Harvey	Wallen	R
Sweringen, H. V.	Fort Wayne	R
Stemen, C. B.	Fort Wayne	R
Stevens, S. P.	Fort Wayne	E
Smith, C. S.	Fort Wayne	R
Smith, B. N.	Fort Wayne	R
Seaton, Jno	Fort Wayne	R
Sledd, S. D.	Nine Mile	R
Sturgis, K. T.	Huntertown	R
Shellaberger, E. B.	New Haven	R
Thayer, F. M.	Fort Wayne	E
Tresler, Leshner	Fort Wayne	R
Tower, S. F.	Fort Wayne	E
Van Buskirk, A. E.	Fort Wayne	E
Wilder, E. P. B.	Monroeville	E
Wheelock, Jr., E. G.	Leo	E
Worley, G. N.	Poe	E
Woodworth, B. S.	Fort Wayne	E
Williamson, M. F.	New Haven	E
Wherry, W. P.	Fort Wayne	E
Wheelock, K. K.	Fort Wayne	E
Worden, J. W.	Fort Wayne	E
Younge, J. W.	Fort Wayne	E
Yagerlanner, Jno	Nine Mile	E

Regular, 65; Homeopathic, 9; Eclectic, 19; Physio-Med., 3; not reported, 7.

1884

The need of adequate water supply, Mayor's Address:

The Council will have to consider and dispose of the important question of a water supply for the city waterworks.

The citizens should have the best water attainable and an adequate supply dependant upon no contingencies.

Time and experience have fully demonstrated that the system of wells in use cannot be depended upon for a supply even during the coming summer months, and something must be done promptly and without delay, or the city will be without an adequate supply of water, even for use in case of fire.

The people have heretofore used the Spy Run water without great complaint, only because they regard that source of supply as only a temporary arrangement.

In considering what source of supply shall be resorted to for the future, both the character of the water as regards purity and fitness for use for domestic purposes, as well as sufficiency of supply at all times and under all circumstances should be kept steadily in view. The people have a right to this at your hands. The question is of the highest importance, and I trust will receive your careful, candid judgement and best efforts.

The St. Joseph river is, in view of past experience with wells and what we may expect from them, the only source of supply to which the city can look.

Whether the water shall come to the pumps by way of the canal or by tapping the river, is a question about which there has been in the past and probably will be in the future, considerable difference of opinion.

In whatever way it shall be taken, it is, in my opinion, clear that to properly fit the water for domestic use, it should, by all means, pass through filtering galleries before being used by the citizens. If this shall be done, we shall be able to get pure water.

To use the present reservoir, even when completed, as a settling basin, would necessitate the laying of another line of pipe from the pumping station to the reservoir. It is apparent that so long as only one line of pipe is used, consumers will get their supply without even being settled. And aside from this, fire pressure cannot be used while the pipes open into the reservoir, without keeping a man in constant attendance at the reservoir to cut off the flow of water into it at the instant of an alarm of fire.

Whether water shall come by the canal or river, the right to control the entire water flow in the river should be obtained. In that event, the quality of the water will be substantially the same when filtered. In either case police surveillance should be extended to the feeder dam, and all matter that will pollute the water kept out of it.

The canal when fenced and cleaned, could, in my judgement, be kept clean at less expense than the river that has located upon it both the brewery and the paper mill.

Again it should be kept in mind that the Rudisill dam backs the water well up to the paper mill and creates a pool of water without much current, and then the paper mill dam again backs the water well up to the feeder dam.

For eight years this matter has been discussed in the Council and out of it. I favored the purchase of the canal when it was for sale at Terre Haute and I am now, after all these years, convinced that the city ought to own the entire flow of water in the river, if necessary for its use, and if it can purchase the canal at a fair price, it ought to do it at once and before the water flowing into it or that maybe drawn into it is put to other use.

To finish the reservoir; put down an additional pipe from it to the pumping station; to build a filtering gallery at the reservoir; to place a pipe from the pumping station to the St. Joseph river; to pay damages

for land and water power will cost a large sum of money. An abundant and pure supply of water, free from all contingencies for a city like Fort Wayne, is well worth a large sum of money.

Yet when all of this shall have been accomplished, it seems by no means certain that the desired object will have been done. It seems clear that it will at least be necessary even then to maintain the Rudisill dam as a part of the plan. Then, should the scarcity of water directed from the river by way of the feeder canal be such as to render the flow in the river insufficient, we would still be as far from the desired result as now.

It would be a great loss to find after the expenditure of the large sums of money requisite, we should find the supply still insufficient or uncertain. We ought not to have to depend on the Rudisill dam nor to be at the mercy of the feeder canal. The city should be able to control the flow of the water both in the river and canal, if such control can be obtained upon any reasonable terms. In that event, should both the feeder and Rudisill dams go out, we would still be secured.

To assure a certain supply at all times, the what is known as the "Lane plan", it seems to me, was the best plan that has been proposed. That contemplated the control of the canal. He took the water from the canal to a filtering gallery and from thence to the pumps without expense. In case of an accident to the canal, that plan contemplated a tail-race so that water from the river went to the well through it. He has all the water in the river whether it went down the river or the canal.

From whatever point the water is taken, I think it will not be found to answer the purpose, unless filtered before using.

Mr. Lane in his report to the city before the sale of the canal at Terre Haute, gave it as his opinion that the St. Joseph river water, whether taken from the canal or river direct, should be filtered before using, and Mr. J. L. Williams, in his pamphlet letter to the Council, prepared with great care and research, took and has ever since held the same view. He thought, as did Mr. Lane, that the water should be passed to settling basins first and then filtered. Mr. Cook, too though, in fact stated often and positively, that the St. Joseph river water, if used for supply, should be freed of its impurities by filtration before it was passed into the wells.

Adequate and full tests have shown that, while the water from the St. Joseph river contains a large proportion of organic impurities, they are mainly vegetable matter and, after filtration, the water has been found by actual analysis to be exceptionally pure and excellently adapted for use for domestic purpose.

The location of the pumping station will be found, I think, a good one for the construction of at least two settling basins. They can be made on lands not valuable - both large and deep, and the water from them passed to the pumps without much expense. After settling, the water ought to be filtered and then, and not until then, will we have water of proper and fit quality for use for all purposes.

It will then possess, substantially, the qualities possessed by the Maumee river water in Toledo, of which Professor Chandler, an eminent chemist of New York, after analysis, wrote to Mr. Cook: "The water exhibited a moderate degree of hardness as compared with the waters of other cities; but it is extremely pure and fulfills all the requirements of an excellent water for domestic purposes."

The condition of the treasury will not allow all this to be done at once, but no plan should be adopted that will not embrace a filtering

gallery, and it ought to be built as soon as it can be done.

I have thought proper to call these matters especially to your attention. They are of the highest importance. I commend the subject to your careful consideration trusting that such a course will be pursued and such action taken by you as will result in securing for the city an abundant, permanent and certain supply of pure and wholesome water at a reasonable cost. To this end should all your best efforts be directed as I have no doubt they will. C. A. Zollinger, Mayor.

In August an ordinance was passed to prevent swine from being kept within the city limits and the destruction of pig pens.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne. That it shall be unlawful for any person to keep, harbor or have any swine (either hogs, goats or pigs) within the limits of the City of Fort Wayne. And any person who will violate this ordinance, shall on conviction be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars.

On November 25th at the Common Council, a communication was received from the secretary of the National Conference of the state boards of health, residing at Bowling Green, KY, urging the authorities to take the necessary steps for the prevention of "epidemic cholera in America," and stating that there would be a conference held at the Ebbitt House in Washington, D. C. December 10, to which our City Health Officer was invited and requested to prepare a report of the sanitary condition of our city. Referred to the executive committee of the Board of Health.

The secretary of the City Board of Health reported 324 deaths from March 27 to November 25, 1884.

City and County Health Officers Communication

In December 23, the value to the public of boards of health, of the prosecution of hygienic and sanitary measures by officers who are faithful to their trust, cannot be computed in gold. By a superficial observer, imbued with antiquated notions of utility and public economy, their importance may not be conceded; but the amount of sickness and number of deaths prevented in America as shown by its comparative statistics since the system preventive medicine was first inaugurated, should constitute not only an unanswerable argument in its favor, but an urgent incentive in the minds of all in national, state and municipal authority, to labor earnestly for its future perfection. The undersigned would respectfully suggest that in the future you permit no privy vault to be constructed of any material save brick or stone or cement. That all sewers should be prohibited from emptying into the river at a point higher than the lowest water mark.

That the keeping of dairies within the city limits should be prohibited. That in view of the generally conceded probability that we will be visited next season by the terrible scourge, cholera, you appoint an efficient scavenger, whose duty it shall be to make daily rounds of the city and clean up and haul away from any portion thereof, all debris, refuse and filth, or any material that would tend to general disease. This office should devote his entire time to the duties of this office, be paid a living salary, and subject to the will and authority of the County and City Health Officers. Hoping you will give that attention to this subject which its importance merits, and that we may number your honorable body among others who are now firmly convinced that "public health is public wealth." We remain your most obedient servants. Dr. Samuel C. Metcalfe, City Health Officer, and Dr. H. V. Sweringen, County Health Officer.

Note - Records indicate that the Allen County Commissioners appointed

Dr. H. V. Sweringen the first County Health Officer in 1884.

On December 23rd City Health Officer Metcalf reported 2,970 nuisances removed from March 27 to December 20, 1884.

1885

On January 13th, Councilman Michael moved that the council now proceed to the election of a secretary of the City Board of Health, which motion prevailed, and Councilman Michael and Vordermark were appointed tellers. Dr. S. C. Metcalf's name was announced and he received the unanimous vote of the Council, and was declared duly elected Secretary of the Executive Committee of the City Board of Health to serve for the ensuing term.

Report of Executive Committee of Board of Health

On March 24th, in view of the threatened approach of cholera, we urge upon every official charged with the duty to a strict enforcement of all the health ordinances now in existence, and we ask the hearty cooperation of every citizen for the same purpose. We respectfully recommend that a scavenger be appointed not for the purpose of removing garbage, etc., but for the purpose of promptly seeking out and reporting for prosecution the names of any and all persons violating any of the health ordinances of the city.

We would recommend that each Councilman report the proper resolutions to this Council for the necessary grading of all alleys that are low, or have stagnant water upon them. We desire to call the attention of the Council to the fact that some of the sewers of the city empty their filth upon the river banks. This danger can be guarded against by extending chutes from the mouths of such sewers to the rivers low water mark, and in earnestly recommend that hereafter all privy vaults be built of stone or brick and cemented, so as to make the same water-tight. By following the above recommendations we believe the public health will be best subserved. C. A. Zollinger, Chairman; Dr. S. C. Metcalf, Secretary; Geo. Ely, C. Kramer and E. Lincoln.

Although a city ordinance passed by the City Council June 1st, 1882 not permitting cows or other animals to run at large any where within the city limits of Fort Wayne, cows were running at large in the city streets until 1885.

On April 14th an ordinance relating to the building privy vaults in the city limits. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne that it shall be unlawful for any person to build or cause to be built within the limits of said city any privy vaults unless the same are built of brick, stone or metallic substances and made secure and watertight.

Any person violating any provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a fine to said city of not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars.

We, the City Board of Health, respectfully report to the City Council, herewith an ordinance relating to the building of privy faults, as recommended in our last report.

We also report two resolutions for the purpose of extending sewer chutes into river channels so as to prevent the injuries referred to in our last report.

We also report a resolution for the purpose of this night electing a sanitary police as recommended. I also call your attention to the un-

healthy condition of that part of the city along the line of the old canal dock adjoining the Nickel Plate Railroad, between Harrison and Barr Streets. I can ascertain no possible way for the surface water to escape, only to remain and become stagnant and injurious to health. I believe the Street Commissioner sometime ago reported to your honorable body the necessity of making an open stone gutter on the line of the above-named place. I would also recommend the same to be made as soon as possible. Dr. Samuel C. Metcalf, Secretary Board of Health.

1886

On June 22nd an ordinance relating to the Public Health and Welfare. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne that it shall be unlawful for any person to carry or have upon along or over any of the streets or alleys of the city any slops, manure or filth unless the same is contained in a tight close box or vehicle so that the same cannot fall upon any such highway or be offensive to the inhabitants of the city.

1887

On October 11, be it ordained by the Common Council. That it shall be unlawful for any scavenger or other person to haul or convey through upon or across or over any street or alley of the city any dead horse, cow, dog or other dead animal unless the same be covered with tarpaulin or otherwise hidden from view. Any person violating this ordinance or any provision thereof shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a fine to said city of not more than One Hundred Dollars.

The recording of births began in 1887 for persons born outside the city limits, but within Allen County.

1890

"In 1890 diphtheria antitoxin discovered by Behring and the tetnus antitoxin by Kitasato, was introduced. Antivenine and others have been used with varying degrees of success."

On July 14th an ordinance prohibiting the throwing of foreign matter in privy vaults. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, two thirds of the members. That no occupant of any premises shall deposit or permit to be deposited any substance such as garbage, rags, cans, dishes, old boots, or shoes or any other such substances into any privy vault situated on such premises. Any person violating this ordinance or any provision thereof shall forfeit and pay a fine to said city of not more than \$ 100.00.

"The Fort Wayne Directory of 1891 listed 20 restaurants and 170 saloons in the city."

Rules and Regulations for the Government of
Town, City and County Boards of Health
Adopted by the Indiana State Board of Health
January 28, 1892

1892

Rule 1. No person affected with any contagious or infectious disease shall be admitted into any public or private school.

Rule 2. No person shall be admitted into any public or private school, from any house or building infected with any contagious or infectious disease, or who may recently have been afflicted with smallpox, scarlet fever, cholera, whooping cough, diphtheria, membranous croup, measles or other contagious or infectious disease, until first presenting a certificate signed by a reputable physician that all danger of communicating such disease to others is passed, and said certificate is endorsed by the health officer in whose jurisdiction the person may reside.

Rule 3. Town, City and County Boards of Health, shall exercise special supervision over the location, drainage, water supply, heating, ventilation, plumbing and disposal of excreta, of the schools and school-houses within their respective jurisdictions, and where any hygienic faults are found it shall be their duty, upon complaint of said health officers, to notify, immediately, the proper authorities and cause the same to be corrected.

Rule 4. Whenever any householder shall know or suspect that any person within his or her family, or who may be temporarily residing with him or her, is sick with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice to the health officer within whose jurisdiction he may reside.

Rule 5. Whenever any physician shall know or suspect that any person whom he is called to visit with smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, cholera, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, such physician shall give notice, immediately, together with the locality and full description of the disease, to the local Board of Health within whose jurisdiction the disease or diseases may occur.

Rule 6. No parent, guardian, or other person having charge or control of any child or children, shall allow or permit any such child or children to go from any house or building infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, cholera, or other contagious or infectious diseases, to attend any church or public meeting, or place of amusement, or to travel in any street car, or in any public vehicle, or to appear on any public street or highway.

Rule 7. No person shall be permitted to go from any house or building infected with scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, cholera, or other contagious or infectious diseases, dangerous to the public health, to attend any church, public meeting, or place of amusement, or travel in any street car, or public vehicle, or to appear on any public street or highway, without making a complete change of clothing, and then he must have a permit from the local Board of Health.

Rule 8. No person who is or has been affected with any contagious or infectious disease dangerous to the public health, shall be permitted to appear upon the public streets or highways, or in any public place, or public conveyance, until a certificate is made by the attending physician to the local health officer in whose jurisdiction the case occurs that all danger from contagion by reason of such disease is passed, and such certificate is endorsed by the said health officer.

Rule 9. In case of the alleged presence of any contagious or infectious disease dangerous to the public health, where the health officer is not satisfied of the existence of such, it shall be his duty to visit and examine in the presence of the attending physician, such case or cases of contagious or infectious diseases and act according to rules governing his office.

Rule 10. No person will be allowed to leave any house, building or premises infected with smallpox, unless he has heretofore had the disease,

and then he must make a complete change of clothing and have a permit and instructions from the local health officer.

Rule 11. In all cases where an exposure to smallpox is threatened, it shall be the duty of the Board of Health within whose jurisdiction such exposure shall have occurred, or danger of such an epidemic ensuing, to compel a vaccination, or revaccination of all exposed persons. All vaccinations must be made with non-humanized virus. The only exception to this rule that is recognized by this Board is in the event that smallpox is prevalent in epidemic form and the health officer should certify to the impossibility of obtaining such virus in sufficient quantity and also as to the purity of the humanized virus to be used in lieu of the bovine virus.

Rule 12. Upon notice being given of cases of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, cholera, or any other contagious or infectious disease, the county health officer shall cause the attending physician, when such cases are outside the corporate limits of any town or city, where there is no organized Board of Health, to see that the proper cards or flags of warning, not less than twelve inches square, are fastened to the front door, or other conspicuous place of the building where such sickness prevails; and when the above named diseases occur within the limits of any town or city which has an organized Board of Health, it shall be the duty of the local health officer to cause the said cards or flags of warning to be properly placed.

The card or flag for smallpox shall be red, and shall have printed thereon smallpox; scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria, it shall be yellow, and have scarlet fever, measles or diphtheria printed thereon in large letters; for cholera a black card or flag with cholera printed thereon in white letters, shall be used.

No person shall remove or cause to be removed any such card or flag, until a certificate is made by the attending physicians to the health officer in authority, that the disease has subsided and all danger from contagion by reason of such disease is passed, and that proper disinfection has been accomplished. (See Rule 14.)

Any person causing the removal of said cards or flags, before the said physician's certificate is placed in the possession of the Board of Health in authority, or without the consent of its executive officer before such certificate has been issued, shall be subject to the penalty as provided by section nine of an act passed February 19, 1891. (Copies of these rules and regulations, and the necessary cards and flags, will be furnished on application to the proper health officer.)

Rule 13. It is made the duty of every person who may have charge of any one who has died of smallpox to cause the body of any such person to be interred twelve hours after death.

Whenever any person has died from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or cholera, the body must be placed in a coffin as soon as possible and the coffin securely closed, and never again opened. In all cases of death from any of the above-named diseases the funeral of any such person must be strictly private.

Rule 14. The room in which there has been a case of contagious or infectious disease, dangerous to the public health, must be disinfected immediately in accordance with methods prescribed in preventable disease circular, pages 6 and 7, the work to be done under the supervision of the health officer.

Rule 15. City and town health officers shall record all returns of births, deaths and contagious and infectious diseases, and they shall monthly

turn over to the county health officer the original birth, death and contagious and infectious disease returns.

Rule 16. All physicians, accoucheurs and midwives in this State are hereby required to report to the Secretary of the Board of Health of the town, city or county in which they may occur, within five days thereafter all births and deaths which may occur in their practice. Whenever a physician's supply of the necessary blanks on which to make returns of births, deaths and contagious and infectious diseases is exhausted, he shall at once make a requisition for the same on the health officer within whose jurisdiction he may reside, and said health officer is hereby required to immediately supply the demand.

Rule 17. It is hereby ordered that each county health officer in this State shall, on or before the thirtieth day of the month following the close of each quarter, make his quarterly returns of all marriages, births, deaths and contagious and infectious diseases reported to him, to the Secretary of this Board, on blanks prescribed and furnished by the State Board of Health.

Rule 18. Whenever any death or birth occurs with no physician, accoucheur, or midwife in attendance, then such death or birth shall be reported to the town, city or county health officer by the householder under whose observation such death or birth may occur. Such reports to be made within five days after their occurrence.

In all cases of death when a coroner has held an inquest, and the death has not been certified to by a physician, then the said coroner is required to make such report to the proper authorities within five days after holding the inquest.

Rule 19. All persons authorized in this State to solemnize marriages are hereby required to make reports of all marriages solemnized by them to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, by whom the marriage license is issued, on blanks furnished by such Clerk, within five days after the marriage is solemnized.

Rule 20. It shall be the duty of county health officers to see that at all times physicians are supplied with the necessary blanks for the reports of births, deaths and contagious and infectious diseases. (Such blanks will be furnished county health officers by this Board on application.)

Rule 21. Secretaries of County Health Boards are hereby directed, and it is made their duty, to cause all physicians in their respective counties to report to them all births, deaths and contagious and infectious diseases occurring in their practice on such blanks as are furnished by the State Board of Health.

Rule 22. In case of any acts on the part of any local health officer not authorized by the laws and rules governing the State Board of Health, appeal may be had to said Board in session or its executive officer, but pending such appeal the action of said local health officer shall hold good.

Rule 23. All town, city and county Boards of Health shall cause to be made at least once each year and report the result of their investigations to this Board, a thorough sanitary survey of their respective jurisdictions for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of conditions detrimental to the public health, including in such survey stagnant ponds, imperfect drainage, sewerage, cess-pools and water-closets; the construction, heating, ventilation, plumbing and disposal of excreta of all public buildings, prisons, hospitals, public institutions, and such nuisances as might prove dangerous to the public health. Whenever any hygienic imper-

fections are discovered they shall at once take proper action, as prescribed by law, to have the same corrected.

Rule 24. It is hereby ordered that no cemetery shall hereafter be located within less than one mile of the corporate limits of any town or city in this State.

Rule 25. Any person or persons failing or refusing to comply with these rules shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 9 of an act establishing a State Board of Health passed February 19, 1891.

Rule 26. During a prevalence of diphtheria permit of shipment shall not be granted in the case of any one dying of membranous croup.

Rule 27. Permit of shipment shall not be granted upon the certificate of "heart failure" alone, but in every case the cause of "heart failure" must be stated. John N. Taylor, M.D., President and C. N. Metcalf, M.D., Secretary.

An Ordinance Regulating the Gathering of Garbage

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne two-thirds of all the members concurring.

That for the purpose of promoting the health and comfort of the citizens and the cleanliness of the city and preventing noxious offensive and hurtful odors therein shall be unlawful for any person, to throw out, empty, or place on any lot, ground, street or alley, in this city any vegetable or animal waste, passing refuse, or offal commonly called garbage, also any old boats, shoes, tin cans, or waste material of any kind, but each and every person making, having or necessitating any such waste, having, refuse or offal commonly called garbage, or having in or about their premises any old boats, shoes, tin cans, or other waste material mentioned, shall put the same and every part thereof in some suitable vessel, those containing garbage having perforated bottoms, to be kept covered, and to be placed at a convenient place as or near the premises out of reach or disturbance of animals, or vehicles, and within reasonable convenience of garbage gathers, as herein after provided, and every head of a family or other person occupying or having contact or authority over, in or in any place or premises where such garbage or waste is made, had or accumulated, shall be required to see to the collecting and securing the same according to the provisions of this section.

And any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section or shall fail or neglect to perform either one or more of the duties imposed herein, shall be fined for any violation on any day or for each day of any such failure or neglect of duty in any sum not less than two dollars, or more than five dollars.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any such person from using or consuming, his, hers, or their garbage, for any purpose not inconsistent with this Section.

For the purpose of properly collecting all garbage and waste material the Street Commissioner under the supervision of the Board of Health and Health Office upon resolution passed by Common Council is hereby empowered to superintend the same and is authorized and directed to provide necessary means and to secure competent and efficient assistants, to collect and properly dispose of said garbage and waste material in such a manner as to result in its removal at least once in each week, from the first day of June to the first day of November and at such other times as the Council may direct, provided however that, the Common Council may at any time

by resolution fix the manner of employing assistance, and the regulation of collecting.

It shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to report to the Common Council at the first regular meeting in each month, the number of men and teams employed, with the cost thereof, during the proceeding month also to report the monies received from the sale of the garbage.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place anything or substance into garbage barrel or vessel kept upon any premises, under the provisions of this ordinance, tendency of which thing or substance would be to render garbage or slop unclean, and unfit to be fed animals, and any person so doing shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars. Ordinance passed June, 1892.

"The garbage system adopted by Fort Wayne on the first day of this month is a success, so far as the dissemination of bad smells is concerned. All kinds of leaking cans and broken boxes and baskets are used to deposit the garbage in, and as it is collected only once a week throughout the whole city and stench becomes unendurable, while fragments of decaying meats and vegetables and scraps from the tables of rich and poor are scattered far and wide by the hordes of rats that feed and fatten on the refuse. These rats fight over the garbage and jump squealing about the feet of evening strollers. A row of garbage cans can deal out about as many disease germs as any miasmatic pond and the question arises, is the system of collecting garbage only once a week in hot weather a safe one from a sanitary point of view.

"Another nuisance is to be found in the condition of hundreds upon hundreds of the vaults in the city. Noxious vapors from these accumulations of filth arise on the summer zephyrs and are borne into all the parlors, bedrooms and kitchens in the city."

"Diphtheria is spreading on East Main Street. There are at least four cases of diphtheria on East Main Street. A child, age 11 years, of East Main Street, was some better on Monday and sat up near a window during the afternoon. Yesterday at 10 a.m. the unfortunate child died. The funeral will be held privately at 7 O'Clock this morning, as the health department does not allow the burials of diphtheria victims in the heat of the day. Two other children in this family are very ill of the disease. Two children are still lying ill of the disease in the Bender family, from which the 4 year old boy was buried yesterday. Sanitary Policeman Conrad Piepenbrink kept guard yesterday at these homes and prevented other children from entering the homes where the sick were lying, and Health Officer Metcalf says he will keep Mr. Piepenbrink on guard until all danger is past.

"Dr. Metcalf was on guard at the funeral yesterday and says he took every possible precaution to have the funeral privately conducted. He says the statement that there are fifteen cases of diphtheria on East Main Street, which was made in last night's News is a wild exaggeration."

Dr. Metcalf Reputed

"Dr. Cary Doesn't Understand Why Diphtheria Cases Should be Concealed. There is no doubt but that many cases of diphtheria are being concealed by Dr. Metcalf, the health officer, or somebody else. Health Officer Metcalf was passing the Gazette office last night when a reporter called him in and asked him for correct report on the number of cases in town. Dr. Metcalf said, the News greatly exaggerated the number of cases. There are

only four cases of diphtheria on East Main Street, and Mr. Piepenbrink, our sanitary officer is watching those."

"If Mr. Metcalf says there are only four cases of diphtheria on East Main Street, he knows better or ought to," said Dr. David B. Cary, a little later at his office on Court Street when questioned about the diphtheria. "I was informed this very afternoon by no less a person than Sanitary Policeman Piepenbrink himself that he is watching eleven cases of diphtheria on the street alone. I am treating two cases of diphtheria myself. One is a 4-year old, and the other is a 5-year old. Diphtheria has been in town since October, and I have treated twenty-three cases since last fall myself. There is hardly a physician in town who does not know of the general prevalence of the disease."

Great Danger That Cholera Will Invade Our Country

In Chronological Order Asiatic Cholera in Europe and America

In view of the extensive and steady spread of cholera in the Russian empire, and of the great uneasiness manifested both in Europe and America as to its becoming, as in former times, a pan-epidemic, we give memoranda connected with its past history. By observation or by tradition all our people are more or less familiar with it.

One broad fact appears in lucid brightness. The mystery that once enveloped the plague no longer exists. It need not get into the Union.

If from culpable oversight, carelessness or penuriousness it does get over the lines, it need not spread. Isolation, sanitation, disinfection, humane care are the safeguards. Money will secure all these.

The public can well afford to furnish all that is wanted for this purpose, since the return is truly a hundred fold.

1629 - Bontius, a Dutch physician at Batavia described the disease and first made it known to the medical profession in Europe.

1817 - It raged with great violence at Jessore, from whence it spread, not very swiftly, but with great certainty, in all directions.

1818 - By August, it had reached Bombay. Thence it traveled through Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, etc., on its westward course, and, continuing to extend itself eastwardly from its place of origin, invaded the Burmese empire, Siam, Java, China, and other populous countries of that portion of the earth.

1823 - It appeared at Orenburg and Astrachan, on the eastern frontier of Russia.

1828 - Remained here until this year, when it increased in violence, attacking a tenth of the inhabitants of the Province of Orenburg, proving fatal to a fourth of those affected.

1830 - Reappeared at Astrachan. In less than a month 4,000 persons died of it in that city, and over 21,000 in the province.

1831, June 26 - Appeared at St. Petersburg, having ascended the Volga and destroyed thousands in Moscow. From Astrachan it also diverged along the northern coast of the Black Sea, and thence spread into Austria, Poland, Prussia and Northern Germany.

1831 - In August it was conveyed to Cario by a caravan from Mecca. Over 15,000 died of it.

1831, October 26 - It appeared for the first time in England at Sunderland,

from whence it spread slowly through the northern part of England and into Scotland.

1832, February 14 - It broke out in London.

1832, June 8 - The cholera broke out at Quebec, its first appearance in America. Two days afterward it was in Montreal.

1832, June 24 - New York was attacked. From thence it spread to Albany, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New Orleans, etc. In New York it reached its height on the 21st of July.

1836 - It lingered in the United States for four years, and then entirely ceased. This first epidemic of cholera cost Great Britain and Ireland 40,000 lives out of 116,000 persons attacked. In the cities of Quebec, Montreal, New York and Philadelphia, embracing then about 450,000 inhabitants, there were over 18,000 cases and 8,000 deaths. In India it remained endemic. Other Asiatic countries also suffered severely.

1846 - It appeared at Kurrachee early this year near the mouth of the Indus with terrific violence. Thence to Teheran, capitol of Persia. Here its severity was such that 300 perished daily for several weeks in a population of not more than 60,000.

1847 and 1848 - Cholera ravaged parts of Russia and Turkey, having entered Europe by almost the identical route as before. It traveled, however, with much greater rapidity.

1848 - In the autumn it appeared in France and Great Britain, revisiting during the next eight months with almost unerring certainty every place in which it had appeared in 1832-33, and seeking out the same filthy lanes and undrained sections of the cities where it had then committed its greatest ravages. It was even more malignant than in its previous visit. In England and Wales it carried off 53,293 persons.

1848, December 4 - The ship of New York, from Havre, arrived at Staten Island with cholera among her passengers.

1849 - It occurred in New York. The whole number of cases reported outside the hospitals in fifty-two days were 2,631 of which 815 died. Also in New Orleans, and spread over the greater part of the Eastern and Western States.

1850 - In New Orleans, deaths from cholera, May to December, inclusive, 824. Cases occurred as late as February 15, 1851.

1850 - At Cincinnati, from June 1 to August 15, 1,400 deaths from cholera. At Columbus, Ohio, from the 24th of July to August 25, 195 deaths from cholera - a great mortality for the population.

1851 - A second visitation at Cincinnati. Some 200 deaths, mainly in July.

1851 - From April to August, inclusive, 766 deaths from cholera in St. Louis. Total for the year 847.

1852, May, June and July - Numerous cases in Cincinnati.

1852 - Total deaths in St. Louis for the year, 789, of which 508 in June and July.

1854 - Cholera as virulent in St. Louis as it was in 1849. Total deaths, 1,534, mainly in May, June, July and August.

1855 - Disappeared from the United States.

1853, 1854 - Prevailed in Great Britain.

1855, 1856 - The allied armies in the Crimea suffered intensely.

1865, 1874 - Cholera persisted in Europe about ten years.

1865 - In the beginning of May it broke out with terrible fury among the pilgrims at Mecca. On the 10th or 11th of May the first death occurred at Alexandria. In June it had reached Cairo. On the 3rd of July at Constantinople, where it produced a terrible panic.

From Alexandria a steamer conveyed it to Marseilles. From thence travelers carried it to Paris.

1865, September - Several cases at Southampton, England. Did not spread.

1865, November 3 - Steamship Atlanta came into the lower bay of New York, with 400 German immigrants and cholera. Precautions taken. No spread.

1865, July 7 - At Ancona in Italy, from Alexandria.

1865 - Great epidemic at Valencia in Spain. Thirty-one out of forty-nine provinces in Spain were ravaged from July till the close of the year. It extended also into Portugal.

1866 - Cholera was early reproduced in almost all the localities it had visited in 1865. It extended northward as far as St. Petersburg. It appeared in several localities in Bavaria, Saxony and Prussia, also in Belgium and Holland. It still existed in Paris and extended to the northwest of France.

1866 - An epidemic in Liverpool from July 22 to the end of November carried off 1,792 victims. In London for the four weeks ending August the 4th the deaths were 63,481. 1,097, 1,178. More or less diffused over England during the summer.

1866 - It broke out in New York about the beginning of May, and gradually spread over the country, following the lines of travel.

Prevailed extensively in the United States army, causing over 1,200 deaths among officers and men. During summer and fall prevailed extensively in New Orleans. Prevailed at St. Louis also.

1867 - A General abatement in Europe. Prevalent in South America. Buenos Ayres suffered greatly.

1867 - At New Orleans, reappeared in June. 571 deaths the following six months. Again at St. Louis during summer and fall.

1868 - Completely died out of Europe.

1869 - By its old route it reached Nifni Novgorod and broke out in September.

1870 - A vast outburst of Cholera. In Russia, 9,386 deaths.

1871 - In Russia, 124,834 deaths.

1872 - In Russia, 113,196 deaths.

1873 - In Russia, 4,895 deaths.

1872 - Very widely diffused over Europe. Imported into England on several occasions. Its spread stopped by the local sanitary authorities.

1873 - Began to subside in Europe.

1872, December, and 1873, January - There arrived at New Orleans a total of nearly two thousand immigrants from cholera infected districts of Europe.

1873, February 9 - First death at New Orleans. Two hundred and fifty-nine fatal cases occurred during the epidemic.

1873, April 8 - First case, fatal, at Vicksburg.

1873, June 30 - First case, fatal, at Little Rock. Four importations; no spread, owing to the energy and efficiency of the medical men in whose care the initial cases occurred.

1873, April 15 - First case, fatal, at Memphis.

1873, May 24 - First case, fatal, at Chicago. Total number of deaths from cholera and cholera-morbus, May and September, 116. Many towns and villages suffered greatly.

1873 - First case at St. Louis, died 11th of May. A mild epidemic follows. Other localities visited.

1873 - First case at Paducah, died May 21. Very widely diffused

throughout Kentucky.

1873, June 15 - First death reported at Cincinnati. Two hundred and seven deaths during the summer. Other cities and towns in Ohio visited.

1873, June 6 - First death in Evansville. Other localities in Indiana visited.

1873 - During June and July sixty-two deaths at Huntsville, Ala.

Birmingham, with about Three thousand inhabitants, was terribly scourged during June and July.

1873, June 15 - First case, fatal at Wheeling.

1873 - But two authenticated cases of cholera occurred in the State of Georgia. Both were residents of and refugees from Chattanooga.

One died at Atlanta, population 22,000, on July 2. The other at Dalton, population 5,000 on July 3. Both instances terminated fatally in communities in which the auxiliaries to the rapid development of a cholera epidemic were present, the specific causes having once been imported; yet in both instances, by the prompt and energetic action of the medical men having the cases in charge, the power of the disease was confined to the infected individual, and the health of the residents of the respective houses and of each community were efficiently guarded.

During this year some two hundred cities and towns in the Mississippi Valley were more or less afflicted.

1882 - Made its appearance in Egypt, where in three or four months it occasioned a mortality of 30,000 to 50,000 of the inhabitants.

1884 - On June 13th or 14th it invaded the French Military post, Toulon. Then the cities of Toulon and Marseilles, and spread through the south and southeast France, and partly in central and western France.

1885 - At Marseilles and in Bretagne.

1884 - About August, in Spain.

1885 - Invaded almost the whole of Spain.

1884 - Brought into Italy.

1885 - Great ravages at Palermo, Sicily.

1885-6 - At Venice.

1886 - From April during the rest of the year it ravaged the peninsula of Italy.

1886 - At Trieste, and also the Austro-Hungarian shores of the Adriatic.

1887 - Again in Sicily and Italy.

1884-1887 - The epidemic of cholera in Europe cost France 15,000 inhabitants in 1884, 1885 and 1886; Spain, 180,000 inhabitants in 1884 and 1885; Austro-Hungary, 4,000 inhabitants in 1886; Italy about 50,000 inhabitants in 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887; Malta, 500 inhabitants in 1887; a sum approximately of 250,000 inhabitants of Europe. In other words the epidemic has removed from France about one inhabitant for every 3,000, from Italy one inhabitant for 550 or 600, from Spain one inhabitant for every 100, from Austro-Hungary one inhabitant for every 9,000. An approximate calculation of these losses estimated from the purely material point of view, shows a sum total of about \$ 80,000,000 of value destroyed. A still greater loss resulting from the damages caused by the disease through idleness, interference with commerce and navigation, interruption of business, etc., would increase the sum total of the losses occasioned by the cholera to about \$ 200,000,000 in three or four years.

1886 - Cholera introduced into Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, in November, by the ship Perseo, plying between the city and Genoa.

A conspicuous example of official pride and stupidity. An extensive epidemic developed and the disease spread through the inland provinces.

The city was cut out entirely from the commercial world. Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, and most of the European ports quarantined against it.

1887, January 19 - Cholera officially declared at Montevideo, Argentine Republic, after many denials of its existence.

1887, January 2 - Cholera at San Felipe, a town situated near the base of the Andes, 40 miles north of Santiago. The latter city severely scourged. Commerce of Chili interrupted with heavy losses.

1887, September 23 - The steamship Alesia arrived at New York from Marseilles with cholera on Board. At Naples some 600 immigrants, from the cholera districts of Italy and Sicily were taken aboard.

Proper precautions used by the quarantine officials and the disease not allowed to spread. Much credit claimed, and justly, considering their limited means.

There are three factors essential to the prevalence of cholera in the country as an epidemic: (1) The importation of the disease by means of ships, more or less directly from its only place of origin in India. (2) Local unsanitary conditions favorable to the reception and development of the disease. (3) Persons sick of the disease in some of its stages, or things infected by such sick persons to carry it from place to place.

These three factors naturally suggest the methods for combatting the disease for which there is needed practical work, international, national, interstate, state and local.

The disease having already made its appearance in this country, the Board issued and distributed to the several Boards of Health in the State, the following order.

State Board of Health Order
Reference to Cholera

Indianapolis, September 3, 1892

To Health Officers:

In view of the rapid spread of Asiatic Cholera in Europe within the last sixty days this Board feels that there is great danger that it will invade our country and comprehending the destruction of human life that would ensue recognize the necessity of placing the State in such a sanitary condition that if it comes it will find no soil in our borders to propagate its germs. It is therefore ordered that all Boards of Health observe the following:

1. Make a thorough sanitary inspection of their respective jurisdictions.
2. See that all accumulations of filth, decaying animal and vegetable matter on roads, streets, alleys, door yards and vacant lots are removed.
3. That all gutters and drains are kept open and clean and that they are frequently flushed and disinfected wherever practical.
4. That all privy vaults, sinks, cess-pools, foul cisterns, stagnant ponds, hog pens, foul stables, unwholesome cellars, manure piles, dirty yards or lots, foul sewers and all other places suspected of being injurious to the public health are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and purified.
5. That all rank vegetation along streets, sidewalks and gutters of cities and towns is cut and destroyed and not left to rot.
6. Attention is called to the importance of compelling the proprie-

tors of steamboats and those in control of railway property, owners of hotels and boarding houses, school officials, Sheriffs, City Councils, Town Trustees, and others in control of property to thoroughly clean and disinfect their premises and prepare suitable water-closets for their patrons, tenants and scholars and frequently disinfect them.

7. Attention is called to the necessity of making frequent inspections of all vegetables and other articles of food offered for sale. Tainted vegetables and fruits are frequently sources of disease.

1893

"The City Board of Health and the Constables have a few words."

"There is a conflict in authority between Health Officer Miller and the Constables. Cases of scarlet fever exist at 104 East Wayne Street, and the tenants are back in their rent. The constables endeavored to eject the delinquents yesterday and Dr. Miller entered a protest. He says he does not want contagious diseases peddled about the streets."

"Henry Schele read his little tale of woe on the garbage question and informed the council that the people paid no attention to his rules and regulations and furthermore that they refused to purchase the garbage boxes. The paper is signed, Henry Schele, garbage master."

"The Commissioners award contracts to the Township Doctors."

"The Commissioners are figuring on the proposition submitted by thirty-four physicians to treat the pauper poor of the county. They had not at the hour of adjournment last night made any awards in the city for either the hospitals, jail or county asylum."

"Dr. E. J. McOscar, the attending physician at St. Vincent's Catholic orphan asylum, was called to the institution where 150 little ones are carefully cared for.

"Three of the inmates were ill, but before they were serious they were removed to the hospital department and isolated from the other children.

"Dr. McOscar told the sisters in charge that the children were suffering with diphtheria and that the patients should be removed to remote parts of the building and carefully isolated.

"The doctor thinks that there need be no fear of an epidemic at the institution, as the sanitary condition is excellent. No visitors will be allowed at the institution for some time, as every precaution will be taken to preclude the possibility of spreading the contagion. Only one or two cases are reported in the city."

"City Health Officer Miller says his orders in regard to contagious diseases are disobeyed and diphtheria is slowly spreading. Eight new cases were reported yesterday and two more last night and Dr. McOscar reports nine cases at St. Vincents Orphan Asylum.

"Dr. Miller says the condition of affairs is becoming alarming and unless his rules are observed he will make no apologies for bringing the full force of the law to bear on those who are responsible for the spread of infectious diseases because they refuse to obey the requirements of the law.

"He says he shall call a meeting of the board of health this evening, and demand the adoption of stringent rules to the effect that hereafter funerals in cases where patients die from contagious diseases shall be private that a carriage devoted to this purpose shall be used at such

funerals. Furthermore he will urge that all interments of such cases hereafter shall take place after 8 O'clock at night."

"The Class Graduated by the Fort Wayne College of Medicine"

"Tuesday evening at the Masonic Temple, the commencement exercises of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine will be held. The Hon. Allen Zollars and Dr. Miles F. Porter will each deliver an address, and the Hon. Charles McCulloch will confer the degree of doctor of medicine on those who have completed their course of study and have been successful in passing their final examination. Reincho's orchestra will also assist in the program and the public is cordially invited to witness the exercise.

"Of a class of 46 students, twelve passed the rigid examinations successfully. The following graduates are:

"Edwin S. Botts, Markle, Ind., William R. Carter, Michigan, Jean Jacques Graham, Chicago, Illinois, William Otto Gross, Fort Wayne, Ind., Norton H. Hamphill, Indiana, Josephine S. Hoover, Goshen, Indiana, John H. Kappel, Fort Wayne, Ind., Frederick P. Kreider, Ohio, James E. McHugh, Ohio, Harriat Fontana Steman, Fort Wayne, Ind., and William E. Upton, Illinois.

"One of our brilliant young graduates of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine is Dr. John H. Kappel. Immediately after the commencement exercises, Dr. Kappel will go to Bellevue Hospital to finish the work that he has begun. No opportunity will be lost for gaining a thorough study in medicine."

"Dairymen Criticized by City Health Officer"

"Fort Wayne has never had a more efficient health officer than Dr. J. E. Miller, and he should receive the support and hearty cooperation of every citizen of Fort Wayne in his work.

"A few days ago Dr. Miller made arrangements to examine the milk delivered to our citizens by the several dairymen. He made seventeen different tests yesterday with a lactometer and the results were sensational. Watering, chalking and the feeding of malt were detected, and this last is the cause of much sickness.

"Yesterday afternoon the Humane Society officials interviewed many of our prominent physicians in regard to the effect the feeding of malt to cows would have on the milk. The doctors were unanimous in their statements that it was decidedly injurious to the health of the community. Humane Officer Schlaudreff will start out today on a tour of investigation and as the feeding of malt to milk cows is a criminal offense under the jurisdiction of the humane laws he will file affidavits against the offenders."

"To the Editor of the Journal"

"The city health officer is now testing the milkmen's milk. He finds some that does not come up to the standard because of feeding malt from the breweries. The malt is pure, sweet and healthy when fed fresh. If the health officer would stop the bad butter and lard that comes to town sold by the farmers he should do right. They feed a good many things to their cows that is impure, such as rotten potatoes, old cabbage and other products of the farm which makes sickness. This is the dairymen's fault. The farmers go home with the cash for lard and impure butter. This matter has had

not much attention." "A Dairyman"

"On March 14th an ordinance to regulate the movements of nurses, physicians and other persons attending and caring for any person having diphtheria, scarlet fever or other dangerous, contagious or other pestilent disease and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

"Be ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne two thirds of all the members thereof convening that it shall be unlawful for any person to visit the house wherein is lying any person sick with diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox variolaid, or other dangerous contagious or pestilent diseases, except the persons who shall be at the time when such person is taken sick, residents of said house and the nurse or nurses employed in the case of such sick person, and the regular attending physician or physicians and such consulting physicians as may be called nor shall any person who is in constant attendance upon such sick person depart from or leave said house during the time such sick person remains therein, and not thereafter until all the wearing apparel which he or she has worn while in attendance upon such sick person has been replaced, by clothing which has not been worn in such sick room. Every person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of not more than one hundred (100) dollars for every offense.

"Whenever any person shall die of smallpox variolaid diphtheria or scarlet fever, it shall be the duty of the sexton undertaker or other person having charge of the body of such diseased person to report to the clerk of the Board of Health immediately and before burying such body, and it shall not be lawful for any sexton undertaker or other person having charge of such body to take the same into a church or other public place for the purpose of holding a funeral or other ceremonies, but such body shall be conveyed by the most direct route from the house wherein such person died to place of interment, any person violating any provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than One Hundred Dollars."

"To the Editor of the Journal"

"It is a well established maxim that 'in time of war', and this applies no less aptly to military affairs. In view of the approach of the cholera each state government through which lies the highways of traffic, has appropriated large sums of money to be used in case the disease should become epidemic. This is as it should be. Yet while we are fighting invasion by quarantine, fumigation, and the exclusion of people from our shores, from cholera breeding districts, we are neglecting many other avenues of danger within our own precincts and it behooves us 'to take thought of the morrow that we shall eat or what we shall drink. One of the most common avenues of approach for all infectious diseases is through the water which is consumed in our households. This dangerous source of infection may be reduced to the minimum by boiling and filtering the drinking water. Yet to make this water drinkable requires the use of ice and here lurks a serious danger. Only such ice should be used as has been made from distilled and filtered water. All ice from still or running water is more or less contaminated, and should not be used in drinking water. Dr. K. K. Wheelock"

"City Health Officer, Dr. Miller says that laws pertaining to the sanitary conditions of the city must be enforced. The three sanitary policemen, headed by Mr. C. D. Piepenbrink, will begin an inspection of the city. They will be detailed to visit different portions of the city.

Every cellar, alley, yard and vault in the city limits will be inspected and where any violation of law is found, notice will be given the owner or leasee to remedy the same or suffer prosecution. A few days later the sanitary policeman will revisit the places and all who failed to obey the former notice will be arrested.

"By enforcing these laws Dr. Miller hopes to avoid the prevalence of any epidemic in Fort Wayne this summer.

"There are not many cases of diphtheria or scarlet fever in the city, but of measles there are at least fifty cases."

"The spread of measles at New Haven says Dr. L. S. Null, of that thriving suburban town, is alarming. No less than forty cases have been reported to the town authorities. No fatalities have occurred as yet, but many of the victims are very ill."

"The board of health at New Haven is inactive and as the sewage system is faulty the spread of the contagion will be checked with difficulty. Other contagious diseases more fatal in their spread are feared."

The three story new City Hall building was erected on the southeast corner of Barr and Berry Streets at a cost of \$ 59,385.58. The dedication took place on April 20, 1893, "An ornament to the city," the Weekly Gazette said, "The best the most complete, most elegant appearing and most economically constructed city hall in Indiana or anywhere else, within the city limits.

City government occupied the first and second floors and a large assembly hall used for public purposes covers the third floor. The first official office of the Board of Health was on the second floor room number six (6). The office was open each day for professional business from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m. The Board would meet on Tuesdays at 4 p.m.

Medicine's Uneasy Years

"Of all the Fort Wayne landmarks that have been tumbled and scattered, none has had a more uneasy past than the Geller Building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Washington Boulevard.

For this frowning three-story pile of 19th Century masonry has served as a charnel house, a bakery of savory reputation and a cheap hotel - among other things.

Moreover, its past is a part of the miracle of modern surgery, for in this building was born the Medical College of Fort Wayne - one of three that came to exist in the city. As students gathered there to study human anatomy and functions of the human structure the building became a symbol of fear and disfavor to many bereaved citizens of the community.

In the interest of science, the medical school became involved in a grave-robbing syndicate that operated in three states. There is record that resurrected bodies passed through its dissecting rooms on the third floor sometimes at the rate of 15 a week.

This morbid but practical enterprise led to what was perhaps the first stakeout in Fort Wayne police history which resulted in the prosecution of two eminent surgeons and the conviction of one.

If ever a building deserved to be haunted, this one did, but there is no record that its serenity ever was disturbed by anything akin to the supernatural. The medical college eventually moved to the McCulloch Homestead on West Superior Street - a surviving landmark of the pre-Civil War period that housed the Fort Wayne Turners for many years."



Singular Landmark - Perhaps best remembered as Geller's Bakery, this structure at Washington and Broadway housed the city's first medical college. In the interests of science, it became a station for a grave-robbing syndicate that operated in three states.



Fort Wayne City Hall

This beautiful building is located on the southeast corner of Barr and Berry streets, was dedicated on April 20, 1893.

The City Hall is a solid, entire stone structure designed in Romanesque architect, and consists of basement, first and second floor with a large assembly room in the third floor.

The first official office of the City Board of Health was on the second floor room six (6).

Chapter II

Awakening Years

1894 thru 1924

In the awakening years, the City Boards of Health, County Health Commissioners, City and County Officials, Physicians, Medical Society, Medical Fraternity, Nurses, Anti-Tuberculosis League, Various Organizations, local Newspapers and many citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen County realized that a community effort is needed in order to solve the problems that are effecting the health and well being of the citizens.

The community realizing the number of deaths and destruction caused by infectious disease, resulted in the reorganizing of the City Board of Health in 1894 under a new City Charter.

The City Council from now on will have no responsibility in the operation of the City Health Department, except for the passing of ordinances relating to public health.

In this awakening movement the Medical Fraternity and the Allen County Medical Society are given support, advice and assistance to the City Boards of Health and County Health Commissioners. Also the Physicians, Visiting Nurses League, Red Cross Nurses, Anti-Tuberculosis League, have shown their willingness to assist in the prevention of contagious diseases.

During the awakening years the community effort to solve the problems in Fort Wayne and Allen County is outstanding, and the community received frequent inquiries from Indiana and the rest of the country, in regard to some of the programs inaugurated during the awakening years. This outstanding community effort has helped to make Fort Wayne and Allen County a better place to live.

1894

Department of Health and Charities Organized Under New City Charter

The Department of Health and Charities shall be under the control of three Commissioners, who shall be practicing physicians, to be appointed by the Mayor as hereinbefore provided. Said Commissioners shall each receive a salary of one hundred dollars (\$100) per year. Said Commissioners shall have charge of all matters relating to public health and the enforcement of laws and relation thereto. Said Commissioners shall elect one of their number Registrar of Vital Statistics, who shall be Secretary and Executive Officer of their Board, and shall attend to the proper registration of births, marriages and deaths and such other statistical information as the Department may require. Said Registrar of Vital Statistics shall receive for his services the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) in addition to his salary of Health Commissioner.

Said Health Commissioners shall nominate for appointment by the Department of Public Safety, as special sanitary officers, if in their judgment they deem it necessary, skilled and competent persons for live stock and meat inspectors and food inspectors, whose duty it shall be to inspect all live stock, meat and food offered for sale for human food in such city, and to attend the public markets and carefully watch over the same and prevent the selling or offering to sell, for human food, any and all articles unfit for use, and said Commissioners are hereby authorized to require from the Department of Public Safety special detail of policemen or firemen to execute orders of such Department of Public Health whenever needed. Said Department of Public Safety shall detail policemen who shall be constantly subject to the orders of such Department of Public Health. In case of disagreement as to the number of sanitary officers required, between said two departments, or as to the number or duration of service of such details of firemen and policemen, the Mayor shall decide the

question.

Said Health Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to prepare ordinances for the protection of public health, for securing the proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, and such other statistical information as the Department may require, with penalties for their violation; for the removal and burial of the dead, and the destruction of fumigation of infected property or premises, for the registration of plumbers and the inspection of plumbing and house drainage in all buildings, both public and private, erected prior thereto, wherein changes in or additions to the plumbing or drainage are to be made: For the appointment of an Inspector of Plumbing and House Drainage, who shall be a practical plumber, who shall be required to pass an examination as to his qualifications by a board of three practical plumbers doing business and residing in such city, said Board to be selected by the Health Commissioners of such city. Such ordinances shall be submitted to the Council for passage as other ordinances.

First Report of The City Department of Health and Charities

To the Hon. C. B. Oakley, Mayor of the City of Fort Wayne, Ind:

Dear Sir: - The City Board of Health and Charities has the honor to present to you the following report for the fractional part of the year beginning May 1st and ending December 1st, 1894.

The Department, organized under the City Charter, has charge of all matters relating to public health and city charities. The persons engaged in the different divisions of this Department during the eight months as follows: One clerk, one chemist and four sanitary inspectors.

In the opinion of the Board there existed an urgent necessity for an inspector of live stock, meats and foods, whose duty it shall be to inspect all live stock, meats and foods offered for sale for human food in the city, and to attend the public markets and carefully watch over the same and prevent the selling or offering to sell for human food, any and all articles unfit for use.

We are aware that many things were and are being sold in this city for food which are wholly unfit to be eaten and that much sickness is traceable to that source, especially among the poor who are tempted to buy on account of cheapness. We made an effort to secure an appropriation for this purpose but for some reason were unable to accomplish it. We are glad to say, however, that for the year 1894 we were more successful, and secured an appropriation, small though it be, which will enable us to secure a competent man for this important position, as the greatest danger from this source is during the warm weather. We hope to have this work well in hand by the time it is upon us.

The proper disposal of the city garbage is a subject of vital importance to public health and comfort. We all realize that the work as at present done is wholly inadequate, faulty and dangerous. There seems to be no regularity in collecting, and in some localities garbage is allowed to accumulate and remain for three and four weeks at a time, until it becomes a source of annoyance on account of the stench arising from it, as well as menace to the health of the community. When it is hauled away, it is collected in old open, leaky wagons and as it passes along our streets, the noxious gases are given off from this decomposing mass and a part of the contents of the wagon run out on to the paved streets, thus adding another source of disease.

The method of storing the garbage from the kitchen in all kinds, shapes and sizes of receptacles in the alleys, is faulty and should be positively forbidden, as it is in strict violation of a city ordinance, which specifies the kind of receptacle.

It is the opinion of the Board that this ordinance, which calls for a receptacle with perforated bottom, should be changed and the receptacle should be watertight and provided with a lid or cover. A drive through the alleys of the city will, in the opinion of the Board, convince any one that this change should be made, otherwise it will be utterly impossible to keep the alleys in a sanitary condition.

We believe that when the contract for the present garbage collector expires and before a new one is made, the subject should be carefully considered by those in charge and the city's interests rigidly protected.

While the Board of Health is not desirous of adding to its already arduous duties, yet it feels that as the matter of properly disposing of garbage of the city is one which has considerable bearing upon the public health, as well as upon the sanitary condition of the city, it should properly be under the control of the Health Commissioners.

As there is nothing which can so seriously compromise the public health as impure and unwholesome water for drinking purposes, it is of the utmost importance that we see to it that our supply is perfectly pure.

We have, through our chemist, made frequent and careful analysis of the city water and are glad to say that it is perfectly pure and wholesome, and as the supply is obtained from wells situated outside of the city limits and away from anything that might possibly contaminate them, we feel that no anxiety need be felt on account of the city's water for drinking purposes, provided the supply holds out. There is one source of anxiety, however, which should be carefully considered by our Water Works Trustees, and that is, that the sewer system of the city is quite extensive and it becomes necessary at certain times to flush these sewers with water, and the supply must come from the city's water supply. During the last summer there was at times an alarming scarcity of water for this purpose, and our sewers became dangerously unhealthy, from an accumulation of filth which should have to be removed by flushing.

We hope this defect will be remedied before the warm weather. The catch-basins and man-holes of our sewers should be carefully looked after, as in case they are not cleaned properly and sufficiently they become a prolific source of sickness and contagion. There is a city ordinance requiring that all privy vaults be walled with brick and cemented. This ordinance in some parts of the city is entirely disregarded, as our sanitary inspectors report many vaults not even walled up but simply holes dug in the ground, and other places where barrels have been sunk into the ground, full and running over.

We also find in more densely populated parts of the city open vaults which are not connected with the sewer abutting the property. This is clearly a violation of the city ordinance and will have to be remedied as soon as the weather will permit.

There is a city ordinance requiring that all privies on properties abutting or fronting on a street or alley in which a sewer exists, must be connected with such sewer. The City Board is now engaged in preparing an ordinance, to the construction of a vault which can be put in at about one-fourth to one-third the cost of the brick vaults and can be cleaned and kept clean with but little trouble. The City Board realizes that there is a great deal of faulty and careless work done in the way of sewer connections for house drainage in the city, as many cellars in various parts of

the city are, during a part of the year found with from one to two inches and from one to two feet of water in them, and are more or less damp the year round. This condition is detrimental to the health of the occupants of these buildings, and should receive careful consideration, and the Board expects in the near future to ask the Common Council to pass an ordinance giving us the right, according to the charter, to appoint an Inspector of Plumbing and House Drainage, whose duty it shall be to look after these matters.

The Charter provides that the City Board of Health and Charities shall have charge of the vital statistics of the city. That it shall collect and record all births, deaths and contagious diseases. For this purpose the Board is entirely dependent upon the medical profession of the city for the return of all births, deaths and contagious diseases occurring in their practice. Realizing that this is somewhat of a burden and a tax upon the time of a busy profession, yet, knowing the importance of such statistics we have devised various means by which we might minimize the burden imposed upon our professional brothers.

We have adopted a plan, which, we believe will receive no great outlay of time or money. We secured envelopes, stamped and addressed to the office of the Board and had them distributed to the physicians of the city with instructions to make returns once each month of the births, deaths and contagious diseases and the result so far demonstrates the wisdom of the plan as our reports are fuller and more promptly made than heretofore. These reports are then recorded in books for that purpose and are kept in the office of the Board in the City Hall, for inspection.

We are sorry to say, however, that a few of our physicians, for some cause, have not made reports of this kind and as the law imposes a penalty for the failure so to do, the Board has determined, that, though unpleasant the duty, it will certainly prosecute such delinquents upon their failure to perform.

We endeavor to see that all physicians and mid-wives, are supplied with the book of blank forms upon which these reports are to be made and should any persons be without them, if they will notify us we will supply them with the blanks.

During the past eight months our city has been visited with that dread disease, diphtheria, and many homes have been saddened by it. We were, however, not alone in this respect, as it seemed to be universally prevalent, and the rural districts were alike afflicted with the disease.

The City Board labored earnestly and was ably assisted by an intelligent, conscientious medical profession for its suppression, but it seemed to be impossible either to confine or eradicate it entirely, but we believe that it is now under control as there are but three or four cases in the city. The Board realizes that the present system and manner of quarantining is impracticable and inadequate to the properly handling of the disease, and that some other plan should be devised and adopted before another epidemic breaks out. When a physician reports by telephone a case of diphtheria in his practice, the Sanitary Inspector is at once sent to the house with a card and places it upon the dwelling. He then gives such orders as the Board directs, to the effect that no one expect the physician must enter or leave the house while the disease lasts, and until the house has been properly disinfected and the card removed by the Sanitary Inspector. A violation of these rules will be followed by prosecution and fine. In many instances families are dependent upon the daily wages of the father who is not allowed by these rules, (which are necessary,) to leave the house to go to his work and would not be allowed by his

employer to work if he could get out. They at once became township charges and the entire family is housed up with the disease. All are exposed to the contagion and consequently usually every member of the family are stricken down, when most of them might have escaped it had other provisions been made at the first breaking out of the disease. It is a firm belief of the Board that some plan similar to the one presented to the joint Board of the County Commissioners and Board of Health and members of the Allen County Medical Society, should be adopted.

This plan contemplated the erection of a hospital on the cottage plan in some convenient, health locality, where the patient could be taken (when the circumstances are as above stated) by the mother or some other suitable person, and kept until the case terminated, thus allowing the father and other members of the family from becoming infected.

We hope that this question may continue to be agitated until it assumes some tangible shape. In this connection we desire to call attention to a subject of vital importance; namely, the disinfection of houses in which there has been diphtheria. In many houses in this city the disease has broken out the second time and in some instances even the third time, showing clearly that the method of disinfection was not effectual. The state law clearly make it the duty of the attending physician to see that the houses are properly disinfected after the disease has abated and we fear that many of them are direlict to their duty in this respect. The Board does not believe that simply burning sulphur in the rooms is sufficient to destroy the germs (and after a careful study and experimenting upon the subject, we feel competent to express an opinion). The sulphur should be burned in a moist atmosphere. This may be done by placing a wash boiler partly filled with water on a gasoline stove, and placed in the room which is to be disinfected and should be kept steaming the entire time that the room is kept closed, (from 18 to 24 hours) at the same time, sulphur should be kept burning slowly and the quantity should not be less than two to four powders (according to the size of the room) for each room; previous to this, the room should be emptied of every article of furniture; when the room is opened the wood work should be washed and then rubbed with a mixture of linseed oil, spirits of turpentine and benzine and if possible new paper put on the walls before the furniture is placed into the room. The clothing that was used about the patient should be burned; other clothing and carpets may, if thoroughly done, be disinfected by fumigation, but should be done under the direction of the physician or Sanitary Officer. The entire home, if the patient has been down stairs, should be disinfected and renovated.

In addition to the above measures the City Board would recommend that the following be used from four to six times every twenty-four hours from the commencement of the disease until after the house has been thoroughly disinfected, to-wit: Spirits of Turpentine, 12 oz., Carbolic Acid, 2 oz., Oil of Eucalyplus, 2 ox., mix and put two tablespoons full into a pan with a cup full of water, and place it upon a stove near the sick room and allow it to steam until it has been entirely evaporated.

The law requires that funerals of those who died of any contagious disease shall be private and none attend or be permitted to enter the house except the immediate and adult relatives. It was learned by the Board that this law was being violated and that often numbers of adults and some times children were permitted to enter the house and view the remains. In a few instances minister have gone to the house in which children have died of diphtheria and held public funerals; one of them even boasted of having held seven such funerals.

As soon as the Board found that the laws were being violated in this manner we ordered the sanitary officer to enforce the laws and see that they were properly observed.

While we hope we may never have occasion for a pest house, yet the Board realizes that should smallpox break out in this city that we are not in condition to properly take care of it. The present pest house, which is situated on the county farm near the Infirmary about two miles from the city, is wholly inadequate and unfit for the purpose of a pest house, and does not reflect much credit upon the civilization of which we boast.

We believe that the city and county should join in the erection of a pest house, in some suitable location which is easy of access and made inviting to the unfortunate who are compelled to go there, by beautifying the grounds with shrubbery and trees. Then we would not hear people say that "they would rather die than go to the pest house." We can appreciate the truth of the assertion when we take a look at our present pest house. We have reasons to know that our County Commissioners are at present thinking about this matter, and feel hopeful that in the near future this defect may be overcome and a proper and commodious institution shall be erected, which will be a credit to our community and a blessing to the afflicted.

During the eight months from May 1st, 1894 to January 1st, 1895, there were 2,260 inspection made by the sanitary officers. There were one hundred and seventy-two vaults condemned and ordered to be cleaned and disinfected; there are still many open vaults in the more densely populated part of the city where sewers exist which should be closed and connections made with the sewers. This matter will be closely looked after this spring as soon as the weather will permit the work to be done. There were twenty-one wells condemned and closed, after the water from each had been carefully analyzed by our chemist, Dr. Otto Gross, and pronounced unfit for drinking purposes. There was placed three hundred and forty-five contagious disease cards; of this number, two hundred and sixteen were diphtheria; twenty-eight scarlet fever; twenty croup; and eighty-one typhoid fever. There were four hundred and sixty-four deaths, of which forty-eight were from diphtheria; ten scarlet fever; twenty-two typhoid fever; four from measles, forty-nine from consumption; and sixteen accidental. There were five hundred and five births reported, of which two hundred and sixty four were white males; two hundred and forty-three were white females and one colored female. Respectfully submitted, Geo. B. Stemen, M.D. Sec'y, Jacob Hetrick, M.D., and A. E. Van Buskirk, M.D.

Mayor's Message to City Council

The report of the City Department of Public Health and Charities, which is full and complete, treats of several questions which are of great importance. The discussion of these questions by the chairman of the board, is commended to you, and our citizens, as containing much that is of value; his suggestions in reference to improved methods for promoting the health of the city are earnestly endorsed, and I cannot but believe will receive your early consideration. The subject of health is one of interest to all classes and conditions. That the City Board of Health and Charities should give the business of their department so much time and thought for the petty remuneration they receive, should commend them to the high regard of their fellow citizens, and all should heartily cooperate with them, and uphold their hand in their arduous labors. Few realize the annoyances, the abuse, (I can use no milder term), to which the eminent

gentlemen who compose this board are subjected; not to them as individuals, but to their office, for no matter who held the position, they would be subject to like trials. This is wrong; it is unbecoming an enlightened community; and some day we will wake up to the fact that no self-respecting practitioner will assume the duties of this important department.

The bacteriological laboratory established by the boards as an experiment as to its efficiency as a preventive of the spread of contagious diseases, although of recent date, more than meets the expectations of its advocates and bids fair to be an established institution. Uphold the hands of the City Board of Public Health and Charities; sustain them in their efforts for the amelioration of their kind, by so doing you not only give them encouragement, but perform your own duty. C. B. Oakley, Mayor.

On motion of Councilman McDonald a special committee of 3 be appointed by the mayor to confer with a similar committee from the Allen County Medical Society for a consultation as to the advisability of erecting and maintaining by the city a Bacteriological Laboratory and Hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases. The following committee was appointed: Councilman McDonald, Tigar and Wolf.

1895

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, That the City Board of Public Health and Charities may, and it is hereby authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and operate a bacteriological laboratory for the purpose of diagnosing contagious diseases, and said Board is hereby empowered and may purchase all necessary material and apparatus, and hire all necessary labor for the purpose of establishing and operating said laboratory. The same to be under the control and direction of the Board of Health and Charities of said city. (Approved January 8, 1895.)

Also, Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, That the City Department of Health and Charities of said City of Fort Wayne is hereby granted full power and authority to enter upon any lot or into any lot or into any building within said city for the purpose of making an examination of the water furnished the occupants thereof, an analysis, chemically or otherwise, of such water for the purpose mentioned, and to condemn and forbid the use of any such water after the same shall have been analyzed. Ordinance passed.

During the month of January, 1895, the City Board of Health and Charities, had passed an ordinance establishing a Bacteriological Laboratory, also an ordinance supplying funds for its maintenance.

The City Board was fortunate in securing the service of Dr. L. P. Drayer, an energetic young man who is particularly fitted for the position of City Bacteriologist and Chemist, who has placed in charge of this department. The original and main object of the Laboratory was the diagnosis of diphtheria; as we were of the opinion that many cases were being reported to the Board as diphtheria were not in fact such, while worse still, many cases of true diphtheria were not reported nor diagnosed as such, in which was the greatest danger to the citizens. We are happy to say that all the leading physicians of the city have availed themselves of this means of diagnosis and that all with one accord speak highly of this department of the Board.

We desire to call especial attention to the report of the Bacteriologist, which shows that during the eleven months of the year 1895, he examined 424 suspected cases of diphtheria, and out of that number only

Note: Dr. Drayer is the first health department employee appointed.

135 proved to be diphtheria while 145 were only cases of innocent sore throat. Under the old system all of these cases would have been subject to quarantine regulations, thus it will be seen the value of the Laboratory, in this one respect alone. In addition to these duties he also looks after our water and food supply, as a perusal of his report will show.

The disinfection of premises in which contagion has existed is under his direct supervision, thus insuring thorough work where formerly it was left entirely in the hands of the attending physicians who usually left instructions with the families, who, if they did anything at all in the way of disinfection, were evidently not always thorough as in some houses we have had two and sometimes three outbreaks of the disease, showing conclusively that in these cases at least it was very faulty. Respectfully submitted, Geo. B. Stemen, M.D., Secretary.

L. P. Drayer, M.D. Chemist and Bacteriologist Contagious Disease Report

The opening of February, 1895, saw the establishment by the City Board of Health and Charities, of a Bacteriological laboratory at 93 Calhoun Street (Gross and Pellens Drug Store, at the corner of Calhoun and Wayne Streets,) for the purpose of examining and determining the true character of suspicious throat cases. The physicians were invited to use the culture test without expense to themselves or patients.

The diphtheria culture-test, as employed by the Health Departments of the American and European cities, was brought into use, and is based upon the established fact that when material from the throat of a patient sick with true diphtheria is planted upon the surfact of a culture food consisting of solidified blood-serum, containing grape sugar, a growth of the diseased germs takes place very rapidly so that a positive diagnosis can be made in from ten to twenty hours. Packages containing throat swabs and culture food are kept at points accessible to physicians. Circular instructions and blanks accompany the sets, and the blanks are filled in by the attending physician, furnishing valuable data of all cases examined.

The following is a report of the work done in this Laboratory since February 1st, 1895:

Total number of examinations made	424
True diphtheria cases	135
Examination of cases convalescent to determine disappearance of bacillus	144
Cases giving negative results	145
Indecisive results were obtained in six cases, the cause for same being as follows:	
Use of antiseptics prior to time of taking sample	2
Culture medium dried up	2
Culture made too late in disease	1
Delay in delivery to Laboratory	1

As will be seen by the tables above, a little more than one-half of all cases examined were non-contagious in character. The progress of each case was carefully watched and in no case did the clinical evidence prove an error in this culture test.

Anti-Toxin Used in the Treatment of Diphtheria First Time in 1895

Of the 144 cases, convalescent, the diphtheria bacilli were found

present for a period of from seven to thirty days in thirty-three cases. In one case, after the use of anti-toxin, diphtheria bacilli were found twenty-one days after the disappearance of the membrane. Anti-toxin has been used pretty generally in the treatment of diphtheria, and with gratifying results. Of one hundred and three cases treated there were ninety-three recoveries. Two cases, injected with anti-toxin on the fifth day and two injected on the sixty day, died; where the measure had been employed early no fatalities were reported. In nearly all cases treated with anti-toxin a local treatment has been employed with undoubted benefit. The observations of this Laboratory do not confirm the statement made that germs disappear more rapidly from the throats of convalescents where anti-toxin has been used.

In the month of October the City Board of Health and Charities purchased a considerable quantity of anti-toxin to be distributed among the poor of the city. It has been judiciously given out and the results therefrom have many times repaid the expenditure. All cases among the poor were supplied after a bacteriological examination had been made and the remedy was used not only for curative effects, but also to produce immunity. The immunizing process has not been entirely satisfactory. For this purpose a quantity of the serum equivalent to 200 units were employed. In about one-half the cases, a mild attack of diphtheria followed, which readily succumbed to the immediate use of a curative dose of the serum.

The contagion has been spread because of failure on the part of infected families to observe quarantine rules and regulations. In October when an epidemic seemed imminent the sanitary force was increased and to these men much credit is due for the present condition of health in the city. They called upon all quarantined families daily, supplied them with their daily necessities and medicines throughout the progress of the disease. The disinfection of houses is looked after by me, personally. After the throat is declared free from contagion, fumigation is commenced; sulphur, in the presence of moisture, is burned in close rooms for twenty-four hours; walls and woodwork are washed with 1:1000 bi-chloride of mercury solution, or with chlorinated zinc solution. All articles coming in direct contact with the patient are burned and all washable or bakeable material is subjected to high degrees of heat for a protracted time. The inmates are instructed to their personal disinfection and when all orders are strictly obeyed the card is removed.

Of contagious diseases, other than diphtheria, we have been comparatively free. The physicians of the city have shown their willingness to assist in the prevention of contagious diseases and in only two instances was it necessary to enforce health laws by prosecution.

The city's water supply is derived from bored wells sunken into gravel and rock strata. The water is forced into the mains from two pumping stations; one at the foot of Van Buren street and the other a short distance north of North Side Park. Based upon the number of water permits issued and allowing for water used for fires, sprinkling and all other purposes, the computation shows a daily supply of fifty gallons per individual. The supply is not exposed to any contamination until it is drawn from the consumer's tap. A chemical and bacteriological analysis is made weekly, the sample taken as it flows from the laboratory tap. The examination consists of the determination of the free and albuminoid ammonia chlorides and solids after evaporation. The number of bacteria present is determined by gelatine-plate culture, and to this examination the greatest importance is attached. The quality of water, as it is supplied to the consumers in the city, is exceptionally good. The examinations reveal occasional traces

of ammonia, a small percentage of chlorine, bacteria present ranging from 250 to 500 per cubic centimeter, none dangerous or detrimental to health. In no instance has it been possible to isolate typhoid bacilli in the city supply. The greatest evil is to be found in the "old well" system. These wells are found to be, in the vast majority of cases, shallow, walled with brick, stone or wood in close proximity to privy vaults, making them a receptacle for surface drainage and sewage of all descriptions. To these wells a goodly number of the typhoid cases and intestinal disturbances of the consumers can be directly traced. It has been the policy to condemn all such wells upon the slightest evidence of contamination.

On the first day of May, the City Board of Health instituted a systematic investigation of the milk supply. The sanitary officers were instructed as to the method of procuring samples, such sample being taken at times unknown to the dealers. These samples were numbered and delivered by the officer to the Laboratory. The routine examination consists of the following procedure: The weight is determined by means of the Babcock centrifuge is used for the determination of butter. From the specific gravity and percentage of butter. From the specific gravity and percentage of butter-fat the solids not fat are computed by means of the following formula:

$$\frac{100 \text{ S.} - \text{S.F.}}{100 - 1.0753 \text{ S.F.}} \quad 1 \times (100 - \text{F}) 2.6 =$$

Solids not fat.

In the above formula S - Specific gravity, and F - percent, fat.

If the sample reaches the average standard no further analysis is made. If on the other hand the sample falls below grade then the total solids are determined by weight and the residue after evaporation is examined for any adulterant.

The ash is determined by igniting the residue in a platinum dish and weighed after ignition.

The only evil in connection with this food supply is the sale of "skimmed" milk at pure milk prices. While this is not an evil in so far as public health is concerned, because milk from which the cream has been separated is a valuable food, yet is one form of swindling a community and should be prevented. An ordinance should be passed making it necessary for all dealers to mark their cans, either by painting them or with metal tags, so that the consumer may know the quality of milk purchased. Another question of importance is the sanitary condition of the dairy barns and depots. Since disease-producing germs enter the body with the milk consumed, more often perhaps than by any other way, strictest adherence to hygienic and sanitary laws should seem apparent. The bacteriological examination of the milk samples where tuberculosis has been suspected, results unsatisfactory as a rule. The Laboratory should be equipped with all the established scientific measures for the early detection of diseases. If tuberculin or malein were employed more often, the probabilities are that animals from the dairy herds would be condemned.

The tabulated statements of samples examined since May 1st, 1895, is as follows:

	<u>No. Samples Examined</u>	<u>Above Grade</u>	<u>Below Grade</u>
May	75	59	16
June	100	85	15
July	58	57	1
August	63	61	2



City Crematory

This building, located on North Clinton street just north of the St. Mary's river bridge, is a substantial brick structure 50 x 150 feet, two stories high, covered with slate roof.

The ground floor is occupied by the furnace and storage room for coal, fertilizer, tools and supplies. On the second floor we find the office of the superintendent, the three furnace openings and driveway for garbage wagons, enabling them to dump their loads into the furnace openings.

The crematory is a Dixon garbage crematory, guaranteed to incinerate all kinds of garbage, including night soil and dead animals, without producing any offensive odors or causing any nuisance of any kind, and to be capable of consuming twenty tons or more of garbage of all kinds in ten hours, requiring not over one and one-half tons of slack or lump coal in the consumption thereof. The plant was erected in 1895 at a cost of \$ 8,000 and has been giving perfect satisfaction ever since, doing all that was claimed for it to perfection.

(Cont.)	<u>No. Samples Examined</u>	<u>Above Grade</u>	<u>Below Grade</u>
September	52	51	1
November	41	41	0

Samples were not taken in October and December.

1896

To the Mayor

Dear Sir - We, the City Board of Health and Charities, have the honor to present to you our first annual report for the fractional part of the year beginning May 1st 1896, to December 31st, 1896. The Board appointed by you, Carl Schilling, M.D., J. E. Miller, M.D., and A. J. Kesler, M.D., organized under the city charter by electing A. J. Kesler secretary and registrar of vital statistics. The persons appointed by the Board to engage in the different divisions of the department during the past eight months were as follows:

One chemist, who has charge of the City Laboratory and makes all microscopical and analytical examinations for the city, and three Sanitary Policemen or Inspectors, who are under the instructions of the Board and are expected to attend to any and all duties the Board may see fit to have them do for the benefit of the health and comfort of the city. We are aware that there have been and still exist several nuisances, which are a menace to public comfort and health, such as gas escaping from leaks in mains and obnoxious odors from packing houses, which penetrate the houses and salute the noses of the citizens in their vicinity. Another, which we will give some attention in the future, is the great number of smoke stacks from the manufacturing institutions of the city from which the smoke is allowed to float over the city into open windows and doors, damaging and soiling household goods, suffocating and annoying the sick, especially those suffering from lung trouble, and discomforting the people within its reach. Smoke stacks and furnaces should be supplied with screens or smoke consumers. The Common Council will be asked by this Board to give us an ordinance by which we may suppress any and all nuisances of this kind that are a menace to public comfort. And hereafter the Board will consider a menace to public comfort a menace to public health and both will be treated alike.

Into what kind of a vessel should our citizens deposit their garbage? Should this system which has been in use, that of using all kinds of receptacles, which is faulty and dangerous, be continued, or should the use of uniform boxes made of galvanized iron or wooden boxes lined with galvanized iron, which can be easily cleaned and disinfected by inaugurated? Ordinary wooden boxes for the reception of garbage are dangerous; they are easily broken and the collector will as often find the garbage on the ground as deposited in a proper box. We know that with a proper garbage box, uniformly used, and with a proper and careful collection of garbage that the city will be in a better sanitary condition and less inviting to disease than it has ever been before, and we hope and believe that these reforms will be inaugurated by the Honorable Board of Public Works as soon as possible.

We all know that various germs of disease are reared and thrive in sewers. All connections leading from sewers to vaults and cellars should therefore have proper traps, as without them germs and disease will find their way into houses and closets. Sewers, especially in dry weather,

should be flushed at least once every two weeks, and when old sewers are to be repaired, rebuilt, or reopened, they should be thoroughly flushed and disinfected before being opened. For information as to the kind of disinfectant, or germicides to be used, apply to City Bacteriologist. The Board will insist on these rules being carried out. Also newly dug sewers or trenches should not be allowed to stand open longer than necessary. The man-holes and catch-basins should be carefully looked after, as they easily become a source of sickness and contagion.

People having hydrants placed should at the same time have a drain constructed for carrying off waste water. There are not a few in the city which, probably by carelessness, allow their hydrant to run and overflow sidewalks and gutters, forming unhealthy water pools.

Contagion has prevailed during the last eight months to a moderate degree, that of diphtheria and scarlet fever taking the lead. At one time it became somewhat alarming, especially in the Seventh and Tenth Wards, so much so that we were compelled to close the schools in that locality during last October. They were kept closed for two weeks, until the disease had abated. It had its effect, as since that time there never were more than five to eight cases at any one time in the city. We want to thank the medical fraternity for their kind assistance during the past eight months, also for the promptness with which they have reported all contagious or doubtful cases to the Board of Health. When a case of diphtheria is reported, the City Chemist immediately goes to the house and gives quarantine instructions, also securing a culture from the throat of the patient. He returns to the Laboratory and makes his examination, and if diphtheria is found to be present he immediately telephones this fact to the attending physician. He also instructs a Sanitary Officer to put up a diphtheria card on the house in a conspicuous place. He also instructs the family that they must stay in the house and allow no one to enter; that if they have cats and dogs they must be kept in the house and not allowed to run about as dogs, cats, chickens, etc. are liable to spread diphtheria. The Sanitary Officer calls at the house once a day to see if there is anything wanted in the way of food or medicine, and if so, he gets it for them. This quarantine is kept up for two weeks, and longer if necessary. If death occurs, the body is buried within twelve (12) hours thereafter. We do not allow public funerals, and no one but the father and mother are permitted to attend. Those who have had diphtheria are not allowed to go to school again until four weeks after the diphtheria card has been removed from the house, while those not having it are allowed to go to school within two weeks after the card or quarantine has been removed. After the diphtheria card has been up two weeks and the patients are reported well by their physician, our Chemist goes to the house and examines the throats of all that have been quarantined. If throats are all found clear he instructs the people to take up the carpets, scrub floors and wood work, burn or wash and boil all clothing, disinfect glass, spoons, dishes, etc. After this has been done, he disinfects the house with a strong solution of carbolic acid.

The use of anti-toxine in the treatment of diphtheria is endorsed by the leading physicians of the country, and for some time has been in general use in Fort Wayne. Almost 50% of the diphtheria cases treated during the past eight months were treated with anti-toxine. Total number of cases of diphtheria during the past eight months, one hundred and forty-two (142); number of deaths, twenty-six (26); deaths following the administration of anti-toxin, five (5). Three of the latter patients who had had the disease for four days before anti-toxin was used died the same day.

One had the disease for six days; died the same day that anti-toxine was used. One five days; died in twenty hours after the use of anti-toxin. Bases treated with anti-toxine, sixty-six (66); death rate 7 5-10 per cent. Cases treated without anti-toxine, seventy-six (76); deaths twenty-one (21); death rate 28 per cent.

Twelve cases out of the twenty-six that were fatal were treated by physicians who do not believe in the use of anti-toxine.

We have within the last week visited the schools of our city for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary conditions, etc. We have found most of the schools in a perfect sanitary condition; others we cannot boast of, they being not what they should be. Some of the schools are too crowded, we find from seventy to one hundred children in some of the rooms, which is entirely too many. Ventilation in some of the rooms is imperfect, while others are filthy. Some of the schools use water buckets, from which children, one after the other, are allowed to dip in and drink. This dangerous practice should be discontinued in all schools, as one child infected the diphtheria and drinking therefrom, can in this way distribute the germs into the throats of others. Glasses should be provided for the children to drink from and the water should be drawn from a faucet, a glass at a time. Glasses should be sterilized to once or twice a day for protection against infection. School rooms, desks, etc., should be scrubbed with soap and water once a week. Teachers who are threatened with or who have consumption should not be allowed to teach in our schools. The spital which is thrown from their lungs will be deposited on the floor and allowed to dry with the dust, and in that way the tubercle may find its way into the pupils' lungs. It would be well for those employing teachers to bear this in mind, and a certificate of health from a physician, in our judgment, would not be out of place, but a protection to our children. The Board of School Trustees of the various schools will be notified by the Board of Health after our next meeting as to the condition in which we found the schools, and what we found contrary to sanitary laws and the health and comfort of the scholars. They will also be asked to put their schools in a perfect sanitary condition as soon as possible.

The most urgent need of the City Health Department is a suitable house for the isolation of patients suffering from contagious diseases. "The County Pest House" is a pest house only in name, and to send a patient there would be little short of wilful carelessness. The two public hospitals positively refuse to receive patients suffering from communicable diseases. Diphtheria frequently breaks out in large hotels, and if we enforce quarantine laws, business must be suspended, and guests kept in retention for a period of time. Such must be the attitude of the Board if protection to the public is to be given. That such measures cannot be employed for self evident. A case in point is as follows: Diphtheria broke out in Grand Central Hotel. The girl, a servant, had no relatives in the city, and the case was turned over to the City Board of Health. The members of the Board, realizing the necessity of removing the patient from the place, after trying to rent a house within the city limits and finding none available, secured a house two miles west of the city at a cost of fifteen dollars (\$15) a week and employed a nurse at a cost of twelve dollars (\$12) a week to attend the patient. This case was taken care of at an expense of \$ 100 to the city. The only avenue open was the one pursued, and because of the urgency of the case, had to be carried without regard to cost.

Our quarantine laws require heads of families to discontinue their daily work if a contagious disease exists in their families. Great

expenditure might be saved by removing these patients to a hospital, not only relieving the house from quarantine and allowing the father and mother to continue their daily employment, but having removed the patient during the stages of the disease the other members of the household would not be in constant danger of contracting the disease.

What would Fort Wayne do if a tramp infected with smallpox should wander into the police station? While we have regard for his safety and well being, our first thought would be to protect the community from this disease. The establishment and maintenance of an emergency hospital for the care and isolation of cases contagious in character, is, in our opinion, a provision which would not only insure against great financial losses, but would make epidemics less apt to occur. We believe the city government, after investigation, will lose no time in complying with this request. Respectfully submitted, A. J. Kessler, Secretary.

Report of Municipal Laboratory

In the suppression and regulation of contagious diseases, diphtheria has as heretofore claimed first attention. The culture test for the diagnosis of diphtheria was generally employed, and has proven itself to be of the greatest value in the diagnosis of suspicious throat cases. Errors have occasionally occurred, due to contaminated culture food, delay in returning the sets to the station, improper inoculation and apparently perverted forms of the diphtheria bacilli. Frequent observations have led to the conclusion that the form of the bacillus found in the culture test depends directly upon the virulence, the short, thick form more nearly approaching the type of the pseudo-bacillus. It seems justifiable to think that in some cases where microscopic examination of the colonies is inadequate, it is necessary to control the diagnosis by the experimental use of anti-diphtheritic serum.

The cases for the most part have been of only moderate severity. Antitoxine has been pretty generally used, and a low mortality is the reward. The quarantine regulations are severe, and disinfection of all houses is done under the direct supervision of the City Bacteriologist.

Scarlet fever has occurred in the past eight months in its mildest form, has not become epidemic and was little source of worry. Measles likewise was of rare occurrence.

In September the City Board of Health, realizing the contagion of consumption, and noting the terrible death rate from this malady, took the initial step toward a better control of the disease. That tuberculosis is a germ disease and that it is transmitted from sick to well are established facts. The character of the disease being usually of long duration makes it the most difficult to control. The greatest necessity in the control of any contagious disease is to locate the disease. The next thing of importance is to recognize the disease early. These have been found to be both possible only with the cooperation of the physicians in charge of consumptive cases. The microscope tells early whether the case is one of consumption or not, and the services of the City Bacteriologist were placed at the disposal of the physicians without charge. The following circular letter distributed to each physician in the city is self-explanatory.

Letter to Doctors of City

Dear Doctor: You are aware that tuberculosis is strictly a contagious

disease, and can be prevented, providing the proper sanitary regulations be adopted. Therefore, after September 30, 1896, the City Board of Public Health, in the interest of the public safety, demands that all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) occurring in your practice be reported to this office, whereupon a circular of instructions will be sent to the family, or those in charge of such patients, with the object of lessening and preventing the spread of this dire complaint.

Whenever the diagnosis as to the existence of the disease is in doubt, you are most respectfully requested to submit to the bacteriologist of this department the sputum of such cases for a bacteriological test, which will be made free of charge. The report of this examination will be telephoned you. Yours most respectfully, A. J. Kessler, M.D., Secretary.

Information for Consumptives and Those Living with Them

Tuberculosis, commonly known as consumption, decline, scrofula, white swelling, wasting disease, is a contagious disease, which means that every new case is contracted, "caught," from some other case. Consumption is not an inherited disease any more than are smallpox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, inherited diseases. The cause of consumption is a germ, and the disease is produced by this germ alone. This germ is found in the spatum (spit) of persons having consumption, and in the pus (matter) discharged from tubercular sores of all kinds.

The germ of consumption finds its way into the bodies of healthy persons in three ways:--

Through the Lungs

This is apt to occur when an ordinary pocket handkerchief is used by a tuberculous (consumptive) person to spit into - a filthy and dangerous habit. When such a handkerchief is opened the dried spit become pulverized and blown into the air, and may then be inhaled by healthy persons, or by the patient himself, who is likely to suffer from drawing the disease germ into portions of the lung previously healthy. Another most common source of dried pulverized spit is derived from the disgusting habit of spitting on the floors of street cars, churches, theatres, stores, public buildings, and on the sidewalks and ground. The spit becomes dry, mixes with the dust and is then carried into the air, and finally breathed into the lungs or swallowed. This spitting habit is dangerous and should not be practiced.

Through the Stomach

This occurs when consumptives swallow their own spit and also, by the use of spoons, cups, knives and forks, etc., which have not been properly cleaned after having been used by consumptive people. Meat and milk from cattle having consumption are also a source of great danger, and should never be used.

Through Open Wounds (Cuts or Sores)

This happens by persons getting consumptive pus (matter) into an open wound, and is probably the least common of the three usual ways of infection. In the city of Fort Wayne one-fourth, or 25 out of every 100 deaths, are caused by consumption. The probabilities are that this death rate is

not high enough, because often times the cause of death is not made known or is made falsely.

The means of preventing the spread of consumption rests mostly with persons having the disease. If they exercise proper precautions, which are not difficult nor exacting, they can avoid giving the disease to others, and yet not be deprived of the society of their friends nor of any of the comforts of life.

The City Board of Public Health will insist upon persons having consumption taking the following precautions:

All sputum (spit) from consumptives should be destroyed and must not be allowed to become dry. A spitting cup or flask, containing just enough disinfecting solution (which can be made by adding thirty (30) drops of carbolic acid to a half cup of water, or by dissolving a tablet of bi-chloride of mercury, such as may be procured at any drug store, in a pint of water) to cover the bottom of the vessel should be used for expectoration (spit). When out of doors a consumptive should use a pocket spitting flask containing the carbolic acid or mercury solution. A wide-mouth bottle may be used for this purpose. If this is impossible, a piece of old cotton cloth or water-closet paper should be used to spit into, and such cloth or paper destroyed by fire as soon as possible after using. No piece should be used for more than one expectoration.

Never spit on the floors of street cars, public buildings, stores, etc., nor on the ground or sidewalks, as such sputum becomes dried, is blown about and furnishes the source of danger above referred to. There is little danger from the mere breath of a tubercular patient; the danger lies in the dry expectoration, which contains the germs of consumption.

Kissing consumptives is a positive source of infection, and should be guarded against, especially in the care of children. Married people should not sleep together, where either is consumptive. Sleeping in rooms occupied by consumptive persons is a source of danger, and such rooms should not be used by other persons after having been occupied by consumptives, until they have been thoroughly disinfected and all material in them put through the same course. Rooms can practically be disinfected by the use of fumes of burning sulphur (using 3 pounds of sulphur to a room 10 feet square, and increasing the amount according to the size of the room in proportions of 3 pounds to each additional 1,000 cubic feet of air space) the rooms during the time being tightly closed and allowed to remain for at least twenty-four hours. The wood work, walls, wooden parts of bedsteads, chairs, etc., should be washed with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury (the proportions of which as before stated.) for bed springs, etc., a solution of carbolic acid should be used, as mercury will injure the metal.

All dishes, spoons, forks, etc., should be thoroughly washed in boiling water, after having been used by a consumptive, and such articles should not be used by any other persons in the household until they have been boiled. All meats should be thoroughly cooked and milk boiled if it is thought to be from a diseased source.

The bedding and clothing used by a consumptive should not be included in the family wash; such articles should be washed separately, and be thoroughly boiled during the process of cleansing. A. J. Kessler, M.D., Secretary.

The circular of information for consumptives is very similar to that in used in Buffalo and is intended to be a guide to those afflicted in order that they do not infect relatives or friends. The introduction of this health measure was not well received by the physicians of the city,

but is gradually gaining ground and must soon lead to the enforcement of more rigid laws for the prevention of the spread of this scourge.

The number of samples of sputum examined are given in the table below:

Examination of Sputum			
	Tubercele Bacilli Present	Negative	Total
October	14	18	32
November	12	14	26
December	22	26	48

The serum diagnosis of typhoid fever has been of practical benefit, and though only of brief existence, results thus far obtained seem to be reliable. The test depends upon a discovery by Pfeiffer, of Berlin, and Widal, of Paris, who found that the serum obtained from the blood of a typhoid fever patient is capable of so acting upon pure bouillon cultures of typhoid bacilli mixed with it as to abolish the active motion so characteristic of that organism in fluid culture media, and to cause agglutination of the individual bacilli in large groups or clumps. With the serum of healthy persons or those suffering from febrile diseases other than typhoid, the motion continues indefinitely when mixed with a typhoid culture. It has further been found that the blood need not be fluid, but when dried blood is moistened with a little water, if it be typhoid blood, it possessed the same property of inhibiting the motion of typhoid bacilli. For the purpose of taking specimens, a small piece of sterile mica is furnished ready to receive one or more drops of blood. After allowing the blood to dry the mica is placed in an envelope and sent either by mail or messenger to the health department.

The department wishes to obtain data upon the following points, and requests the medical profession to aid it by furnishing any information bearing upon them:

First - The proportion of cases in which a correct diagnosis can be made by the serum test when dried samples are used.

Second - The earliest period in typhoid fever at which it can be expected to give indications.

Third - The length of time for which it persists after convalescence.

Fourth - The existence of any relation between the intensity of the reaction of the test and the course of the disease.

Fifth - The study of the nature of the obscure febrile conditions, clinically termed gastric fever, continued fever, abortive typhoid, bilious fever, acute phthisis, etc., about which our present knowledge is very meagre and unsatisfactory.

Chemical and bacteriological examination of the city water are made weekly throughout the year. The specimens are taken from the laboratory tap and at no time has the water been of bad quality. A reference to the mortality table will show few deaths from typhoid fever during the year and no higher compliment could be paid the system than that diseases commonly conveyed to the consumer in the water were few in number during the year. At times when the mains are heavily taxed, during fires and extremely hot weather when water is wasted by sprinkling, the water becomes cloudy and a sediment deposits on the sides and in the bottom of vessels. This is accumulation of vegetable and mineral matter deposited in the mains and is not dangerous to health. Bacteria average in number from 80 to

300 per cc. Pathogenic bacteria have never been detected in the supply. The old well system is still a menace to health, and the vast majority of diseases due to bad water can be traced directly to those wells. Most of these private wells are old and so shallow that surface water alone, without filtration or dilution, is their contents. Believing that this water supply is bad, we have condemned all such wells upon the slightest evidence of surface or sewage contamination.

In the routine examination of water, color, odor, chlorine, ammonia free and albuminoid, nitrates and nitrites are looked for, and, when necessary, quantities estimated. Bacteria are developed by plate method and the character of suspicious colonies is accurately determined.

In routine examination of 150 private wells in the city, revealed a total of 65 usable, 43 suspicious and 42 impure.

The methods employed by the City Health Board to prevent the sale of adulterated milk and to insure a good quality of good milk have undoubtedly resulted in raising the standard of the supply. The state law of Indiana provides a penalty for adulteration, but none for poor quality of milk. Many a time it is not possible to say that a specimen of milk is adulterated, though it may be of poor quality, hence the necessity of a milk ordinance fixing a standard of quality. Such an ordinance is now under consideration, which is in substance the same as those in force in other cities, making a standard of quality and fixing a penalty for violations of the same. In examinations made during the year the principal forms of adulteration in order of frequency were, the addition of water, removal of cream, both watering and skimming, and the addition of antiseptics and preservatives, which are added to milk for the purpose of increasing its keeping qualities. Coloring matters have never been detected.

The method of milk examination as made in the laboratory is the same as reported in the annual report of 1895. In the detection of antiseptics, boracic and borax, salicylic acid and the fluorides are carefully searched for. The lactoscope is used for the rapid estimation of fats. It depends on the principle that the more fat a milk contains, the more opaque it is, and the more water must be added to bring it to a certain degree of transparency. One can read this instrument within 0.25 per cent of the actual percentage, and the personal error may be determined by comparison with analytical methods.

The greatest significance is given in the bacteria in milk. Milk, as it exists in the udder of a healthy cow, contains no bacteria. On the other hand, the bacteriologic examination of the milk supply of the city shows a surprisingly large contamination with microorganisms - from 25,000 to 50,000 being found in a single cubic centimeter. Reasons why the city milk supply is not sterile are, dirty stables, dirty cows milked by dirty hands into dirty pails and delivered in unprotected wagons, thus exposing the product to the dust of the street and other filth. It is not necessary to present any argument to show the direct relation of unclean milk of poor quality and infant mortality. Large cities have demonstrated time after time that the purity of a milk supply directly controls the health of the infants and children; therefore, any measures to regulate this food supply are in accord with modern health measures.

During the investigations for the past year we have been unable to obtain samples from milk dealers keeping one or two cows within the city limits. These cows are usually slop-fed and their product must be inferior. To reach this class of dealers a clause is introduced in our milk ordinance making it necessary for all milk dealers to register their names



A dirty cow milked by dirty hands into a dirty pail

"In early times individual cows were kept by families, or milk was supplied by dairy man owning a few cows and delivering milk to neighbors and friends. As the city grew the family cow was replaced by the milk peddler whose methods were neither scientific nor sanitary. Disease spread by milk became a major health problem for the city and county health officials."



A clean milk cow, approved type milk pail, clean hands and clothes.



Sanitary Officer showing a clean open type milk pail at milk house.



Storage of milk in containers in cold water until milk is delivered.

and addresses. That the distribution of milk from houses where contagious diseases exist is directly responsible for epidemics is a well-known fact, and being in possession of the names and addresses of all dealers, the Board of Health may prohibit the sale of milk from such place.

Tuberculosis, a disease widespread among the inhabitants of this state, is also common to dairy cattle. The infant mortality from this disease is alarming, and statistics show that at least one-half of these deaths are due to the ingestion of milk containing the germs of consumption. We have a means to determine positively consumption in cattle, and while the control of diseases of live stock is in the hands of the State Live Stock Commission, yet we should be vigilant in protecting our community from such diseases. A. J. Kessler, M.D., Secretary.

1897

Mayor's Message to City Council

I submit to you the following report of the City Board of Health for your careful consideration. I must say to the officers of this department that they have never flinched for one moment in doing their duty. This department has been conducted very economically. The office of bacteriologist has become indispensable to public health and comfort and as his services are free to the public in the diagnosis of contagious diseases, the public and medical fraternity should not hesitate to make use of them. Henry P. Scherer, Mayor.

City Board of Health Annual Report

To the Hon. Henry P. Scherer, Mayor of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana:

The City Board of Public Health and Charities have the honor to present their annual report for the year 1897. The citizens of Fort Wayne can certainly congratulate themselves that they had the privilege of living in a city that has been so free from epidemics and contagion as Fort Wayne has been during the year 1897. Our report shows that there has been less diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever during 1897 than has been for ten years previous. While the form of most of these diseases were mild in nature, the recoveries were very gratifying. We have realized more benefits from our labors during 1897 than during 1896, as it took some time to get things working in the right way. The members of the Board, as well as our Sanitary officers, have lost no time in looking forward to the best and most practicable means by which we might put the city in the most perfect sanitary condition. We had during the past year two sanitary officers for the entire year and a third one for six months; but during 1898 we will have three officers during the whole year and this will enable us to put and keep the city in a better sanitary condition than it has ever been before. We expect to have every cellar and vault in the city inspected and put in a proper sanitary condition during the early spring.

We have just passed through an epidemic of measels but very few deaths have been the results. It was not thought necessary to quarantine persons, whose houses had been infected with measels, but we ordered the children that had been exposed to the disease kept at home and did not permit them to attend school until they had been given certificates of health by the Board.

Diphtheria, during the past year, has been more prevalent in the southeastern part of the city than in any other part. We believe that the sewer which will be built in that part of the city during the coming year will relieve the people of that dreaded disease to a great extent.

During the past year we have given considerable attention to the cleaning, disinfecting and fumigating of the schools in our city. Some of the schools are over-crowded while in others the ventilation might be better. During the December vacation every school in the city was disinfected by our officers, using about ten pounds of sulphur to each room. We also asked the School Board to assist us in the disinfection of the schools as these are the center from which diseases are distributed, especially diphtheria.

The quarantine of contagious diseases is more perfectly accomplished now than ever before. The City Chemist and Sanitarian has absolute control in this matter and does not remove quarantine cards from a house until a microscopical evidence demonstrates that the disease does not exist any longer. People are also beginning to understand more fully the necessity of quarantine, and we also owe thanks to our medical brethren of Fort Wayne who have so kindly and promptly assisted us in affecting safe and quick quarantine. We hope they will continue, for without their aid we could do but little.

Our efficient City Chemist has labored very earnestly during the past year, always at his post, carefully giving his unmistakable evidence and diagnosis of contagious diseases. This department is free to all physicians where they can have any analytical or microscopical examination made that may benefit the health of the city or comfort of the citizens.

We believe careful attention should be given to the Reservoir so that filth or animal matter does not accumulate within it. It should be emptied and cleaned at least every two or four weeks during the spring and summer months; also the water in the lake should be changed frequently so as to prevent it from becoming stagnant and breeding germs and disease.

The adoption of a uniform box for the reception of garbage should not be delayed any longer as the boxes used at present are of an inferior kind. Garbage collectors should also be careful not to scatter the garbage when loading or by filling their wagons too full. The lids on the wagon should always be closed tight while driving along the streets. I would also ask that the police force be instructed to assist the sanitary police in preventing business men from sweeping their dirt from stores and sidewalks into the gutter, also throwing all sorts of refuse into the streets.

The City Board of Health has come to the conclusion that cedar blocks for street pavement is injurious to the health of the city, as they readily absorb all the impurities thrown upon them, and in hot weather throw off their fumes making it very unpleasant to the pedestrians walking along the streets. We also advise the block streets be cleaned as often as possible.

We deem it very important to call the attention of your Honorable Body to the urgent need of a hospital for contagious diseases in order to enable us to properly care for and isolate those infected with contagious diseases. It is of the utmost importance that persons thus afflicted should be removed from all contact with the public, be it from the immediate members of the family in their homes, or from the public in hotels or boarding houses. Could this be done promptly and properly the dangers of contagion would not only be reduced to a minimum, but the proper treatment of a patient in an institution of that kind would be assured and the chances of his ultimate recovery greatly heightened. We know that you do not consider an institution of this kind as much of a necessity as we do, for you have

not the opportunity to meet this important question as we must do, still we sincerely hope that you will give it your earnest consideration and take such steps as will insure the prompt establishing of an institution of this kind.

The various reports of the department are herewith attached for your consideration. Respectfully, A. J. Kessler, Secretary, City Board of Health.

To the Honorable Mayor:

Dear Sir: - The third annual report of the Municipal Laboratory is most respectfully presented to you. The work has surpassed that of the two previous years in volume and importance, the experience obtained making it possible to render a more valuable service than formerly.

The work of the Chemist and Bacteriologist includes the diagnosis of communicable diseases, the analysis of milk, water, foods and the supervision of the disinfection of houses wherein contagious diseases exist.

The culture test, the technique of which is well known, continues to render a valuable service in the diagnosis of diphtheria. Fewer examinations were made than last year, accounted for by the fact that the year was marked by epidemics, the disease at no time causing the authorities any alarm. The only difference in the method of making examinations is in the use of wooden swabs mounted with cotton, wrapped in tissue paper and sterilized thoroughly, the swab being burnt after it is used. The three years experience enable us to say that diphtheria can be diagnosed in all cases, where the test is properly made and that this test is the sole criterion by which physicians should be governed. The culture tube is still in use and is to be preferred to any tin box or other receptacle.

The examination of the throat of convalescent patients is of the greatest advantage. Quarantine regulated by this crucial test serves the best purpose. Since the germs of diphtheria are found in the throat of patients for weeks after the clinical signs of the disease have disappeared, a bacteriological examination alone can determine when patients can, with safety to the community, be released from quarantine.

The Widal test has been employed to a somewhat limited extent in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. In eighteen examinations of blood from suspected typhoid patients four positive results were obtained. No reaction took place in two fatal cases of typhoid fever and a typical agglutination the of typhoid bacilli observed in a case of peritonitis. The test is not infallible but a certain percentage of cases are diagnosed early and we have every reason to believe that with greater skill and more perfect technique we will have a valuable diagnostic measure at our command.

The medical profession in Fort Wayne are urgently requested to command the services of the Bacteriologist for the purpose of making early diagnoses of the cases of typhoid fever.

Reference to the mortality tables will show an alarmingly high death rate from consumption. The character of the disease, its marked chronicity and popular prejudices makes it the most difficult to control. That it is indeed the great "White Plague" and that it is claiming more victims each year makes it the duty of guardians of public health to do something to limit its spread. No one questions the established fact that consumption is a contagious disease, but because we have lived in the midst of it for years and have become accustomed to being in its presence we are led to deal kindly with it.

The circular of information, published in a previous report, was not generally employed. Physicians have had many samples of sputa examined, these examinations being made free of charge, but very few have given

explicit instructions or made an effort to impress upon the patient and relatives the dangerous character of the disease.

Promiscuous spitting in public places and the use of milk from consumptive cows are fruitful sources of the disease. Placards in public places might be of service in warning the people of the danger from the filthy practice of spitting. Hospitals for consumptives are in great need at this time, where segregation may be practiced and the community properly protected from this terrible disease.

The most unsatisfactory work of the City Sanitarian is that of the disinfection of houses. Sulphur fumes, carbolic acid and sprays, bichloride of mercury as a wash, fresh air and sun light are used in house disinfection. These agents do not give satisfactory results, but nothing practical and economic has yet been found to take their place. The formaldehyde lamps now found numerous on the market, are valueless and should not be relied upon. Experiments made in practical ways warrant the assertion that these lamps are worse than useless, because, if used, reliance is placed in them when they cannot be relied upon.

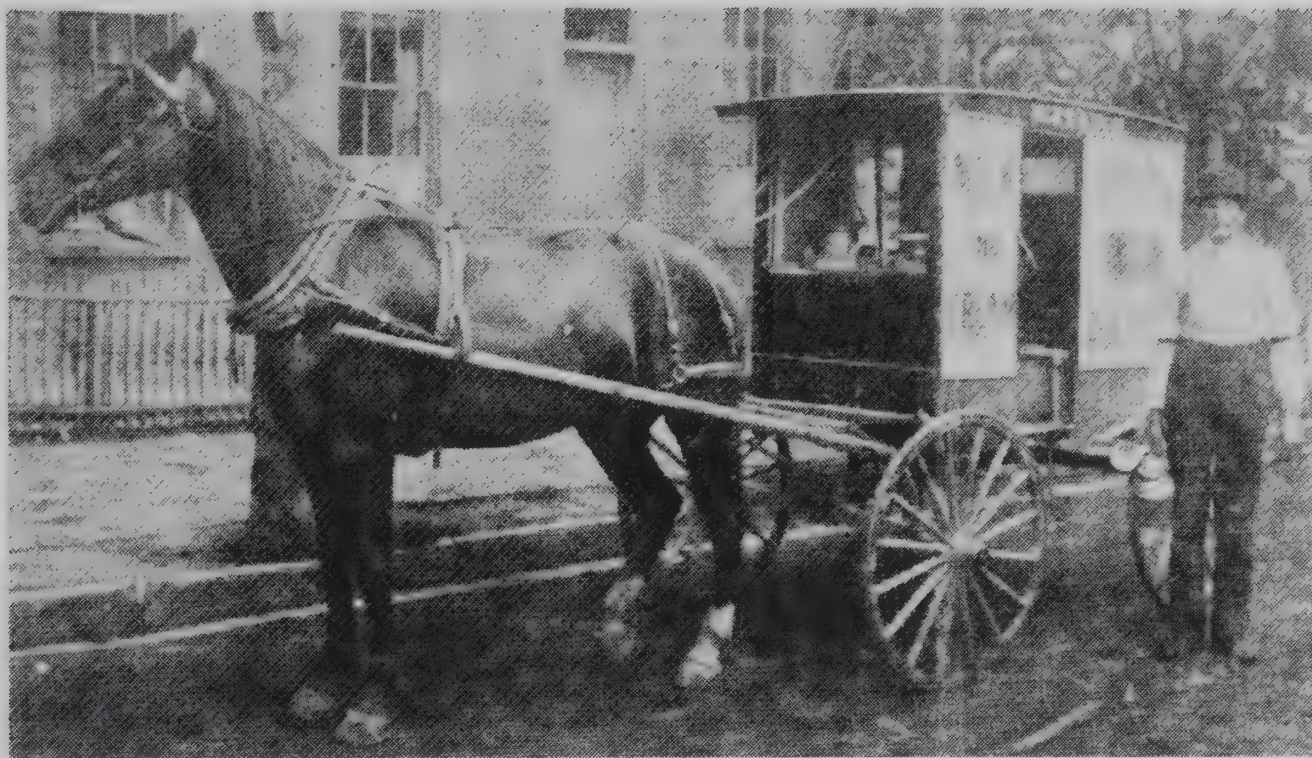
The efficient method now known is steam disinfection and the only barrier to its wider use is the cost of obtaining and operating such a plant.

A sanitary analysis of the city water supply is made each week or oftener if deemed necessary. The sample is taken from the laboratory tap and the water had been remarkably free from objectionable or disease producing matter. During high water, when the wells were covered with water, some contamination took place through the ventilators, and during the hot weather the supply was somewhat turbid, due to the heavy drought on the supply.

The mortality table shows a low per cent of the deaths from those diseases commonly spoken of as water borne Typhoid fever has at no time been prevalent and the great majority of cases were found in individuals who had contracted the disease elsewhere and came here for medical treatment. The water from the new wells sunk by the order of the Water Works Board has been analyzed and found to be a good wholesome water. The depth of the wells insure us against faulty or insufficient filtration and the direct connection between the wells and the majority of consumers precludes the possibility of contamination from without. The only avenue open for the reception of foreign matter is the reservoir. This should be carefully guarded and frequently cleaned.

Much of the criticism and contumely placed upon the city water supply can be transferred to its proper place by directing attention to the sale of impure ice sold for drinking purposes. As a medical sanitarian, I am convinced of the fact that much sickness and not a few deaths have resulted from this impure product. It would be well to have some stringent measure regulating the sales of ice in Fort Wayne.

When we make the chemical constituents of milk the gauge of purity it guarantees a full value food product but does not fix a standard for the cows producing the milk. The absence therefore of a clause providing for the inspection of the cow as well as the milk is to be noted and this very essential work inaugurated at an early date. Consumption, a disease not simply existing in cattle but prevalent, is to be found in a majority of the larger herds in Indiana. The destruction of deceased animals is the work of the State authorities but the inspection of herds and detection of diseased animals rests with the local Board of Health. The necessity of immediate action is apparent. As the finer bred cattle supplant the hardier stock the disease will be more common and the percentage of deaths among



This picture, taken in 1897, shows Henry Flaugh delivering milk to his customers, before the milk bottle generally made its appearance in Fort Wayne. Note the large milk cans in the front window of the wagon. Also the milk can and dipper in the right hand of Mr. Flaugh.

In early times the method was to dip the milk into the smaller can which the delivery man would usually take to the customers door and pour the milk into what ever kind of container the customer would present. In the latter part of 1907, a milk ordinance was passed requiring that all milk must be retailed in bottles.

(Photo from a collection of Truman Hey's.)

bottle-fed children will be higher. I, therefore, urgently recommend that the inspection of the cow be made a part of the duty of the health officers and that appropriations be made to enable us in making a careful investigation. Lives may be saved if this most common of all foods be rendered and kept pure. Deaths will undoubtedly follow the failure to purify the supply.

The methods of milk analysis have in no way been changed from those reported in 1896.

Allen County Health Officers Report for the Year 1897

The health of our county the last year was good. An outbreak of typhoid fever in Baldwin was, after investigation and the sending of a sanitary officers, promptly checked. Also an outbreak of typhoid fever in Adams Township was similarly treated and an epidemic averted.

The health of the city was also good. Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever are with us endemic, and by proper quarantine the diseases in question did not get the better of us. The city employees three sanitary officers, and I have one at my disposal. Otherwise there is nothing to report. Yours respectfully, Dr. Carl Proegler, County Health Officer.

An ordinance regulating the sale of milk, cream and butter in the city gave early in the year an impetus to milk inspection and some prosecutions have followed. The ordinance is similar to such measures now in force generally, and is as follows:

An Ordinance to Promote Public Health in the City of Fort Wayne
by an Inspection of Milk, Cream and Butter to be Sold Within the
City.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Fort Wayne that it shall be the duty of the Board of Health, of the city of Fort Wayne, and of every member of officer thereof, whenever it is deemed necessary by them or either of them so to do, to enter any place where milk, cream or butter is stored or kept for sale, or any carriage or wagon used for the conveyance of milk, cream or butter for analysis from any such place, carriage or wagon, and shall cause such sample of milk, cream or butter so taken, to be analyzed or otherwise satisfactorily tested, as by them may be deemed necessary. The result of such analysis or test they shall record and preserve as evidence. They shall at the time of taking such samples, also take the names of the owner and agent of such place and the owner and driver of such carriage or wagon, and include that as part of the record of the case.

In all prosecution hereunder if such milk upon analysis is shown to contain more than 88 percent, of water fluid or to contain less than 12 percent, milk solids or to contain less than 8.5 percent, milk solids exclusive of butter fat, it shall be deemed not to be of good standard quality. For the purpose of this ordinance butter shall mean the product usually known by that name and manufactured exclusively from milk or cream and with salt, and shall wholly exclude all fats, oils or grease not produced from milk or cream. It shall be unlawful for any person by himself or his agent or his servant or as the servant or agent of any other person or sell, exchange or deliver or have in his custody or possession with intents to sell or exchange or expose or offer for sale or exchange adulterated milk or butter to which water or any foreign substance has been added or any milk or butter of inferior quality to that herein stated or required or knowingly connive or assist in the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance or to hinder or obstruct or

in any way interfere with said Board of Health or any member or officer thereof in the performance of any of the duties herein imposed. Any person selling milk within the corporate limits of the city on and after the taking effect of this ordinance shall register his name and place of residence at the office of the Board of Public Health.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and publication for one day each week for two consecutive weeks in the Fort Wayne Journal, a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the City of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana.

1898

The general health of the city, during the year 1898, has been exceptionally good. Sanitary conditions have been improved by the construction of sewers and the collecting and incineration of garbage. The alleys and cellars of the city have been kept comparatively clean and many other conditions heretofore existing, that were conducive to sickness, removed. The city board of health has been active in their efforts to make Fort Wayne a healthy city. The resident physicians have cooperated with the board in the performance of its work, and to a large extent, aided and assisted in maintaining the general good health of the city. The charter's provisions are exceedingly liberal in providing ways and means for the preservation of public health.

There is scarcely anything that the city board of public health cannot do to avert or remove epidemics or clean the city of contagious diseases. But the powers granted by the charter are general and to make them practical and effective, it is necessary to provide by ordinance the things necessary.

The old ordinance of 1887, framed under the provisions of the old charter, is too limited, and ought to be amended, so as to encompass all the possible orders that the board might find necessary to make in the case of an epidemic or the suppression of contagious diseases.

The report of the board, while it is to me highly satisfactory, and I believe will be to the council, yet I want to call the attention of the council to the existing necessity for a contagious hospital. The matter is now before the council in the form of a petition from the city board of health, asking that such a building be constructed. Two more cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria presented themselves during the year, that were quite embarrassing to the authorities in charge. Poor people without homes or strangers in the city with means, cannot be provided for in cases of this character, and the consequences generally are, that patients are lodged and cared for in a manner that endangers the health of the entire city.

I understand a proposition has been made, whereby provisions can be made at no great expense, and if so, it ought to be done.

Too much cannot be said of the good work that is being done and has been done by the city bacteriologist. He has been faithful and efficient in his work, and the office as now conducted, carries with it the confidence and endorsement of the medical fraternity of the city, and also that of the public.

The observations that I have made concerning the reports of the different departments, are such as I believe I am justified in making. The

reports are on file and I desire that they be carefully and closely studied, for the purpose of guiding you in the future. It is you, who hold the key to the money chest, and when appropriations are made, it is your duty to see that they are properly expended. Each department has itemized and summarized the work it has done, and the money it has expended, and up on these, the council and the public can pass judgment. Very respectfully yours, Henry P. Scherer, Mayor.

To the Honorable Henry P. Scherer, Mayor and the Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Gentlemen: I hereby submit my annual report for the year 1898. The City Health Board was organized under the City Charter May 12, 1898, with the Board as follows: Carl Schilling, President; J. Miller, Treasurer; A. J. Kesler, Secretary.

The health of the city during 1898 was such that the City Board of Health and citizens can boast of. We have been free from epidemics but have had contagious and infectious diseases in a moderate degree, some typhoid fever with but few deaths. Some of the patients contracted the disease away from the city or from using water from old and condemned wells, not one case was traceable to city water. There have been some cases of diphtheria during the year, but not at any time did the disease cause any alarm. Quarantine in every case was prompt and unyielding. There have been some cases just beyond the city limits and out of our jurisdiction, but we succeeded to keep the territory adjacent to the infected district within the city limits free from the disease. This speaks well for the efficiency of our sanitary police force and the sanitary condition the city is kept in. During November quite a number of children in the English ward were taken down with the disease at the same time and it was at once ascertained that nearly all of them were children who were attendants at the same school. The Board acted promptly, closed the school for two weeks, had the school cleaned and put in the best possible condition, and since that time no cases have developed from that school. There have been in all seventy-four (74) cases during the past year which is remarkable for a city the size of Fort Wayne. But there has been a greater percentage of deaths caused by the disease during 1898 than during 1897, and this is traceable to the fact that a great number of the patients were treated by physicians who do not believe in the use of anti-toxin. We believe anti-toxin is a God-send, and a physician who allows a patient to die without having used anti-toxin should be punished for malpractice. During the latter part of the year we were in urgent need of a contagious hospital, two cases of diphtheria being thrown on our hands without having a proper place to isolate them. One occurred in a hotel, and the other in a family who refused to house the patient. These cases caused a great deal of annoyances and censure to the Board, but we kept strict quarantine; if we had had a proper hospital, it would have been quite easy to remove these patients and have them properly cared for without any trouble.

We earnestly ask the proper city authorities to provide for the erection of a contagious hospital at their earliest opportunity, so that we may be able to isolate patients and care for them in a proper manner. There have been but few cases of scarlatine and of chickenpox and la-grippe during 1898. We would advise the prompt collection of garbage by the Board of Public Works, also that the sewers during the summers months be flushed every two weeks during the dry weather. The emptying and cleaning of the City Reservoir is essential to good health, and should be done as often as possible.

The City Chemist has been faithful and always at his post. The laboratory is growing and the work done within it is benefiting the whole city and the community around. The sanitary officers as well have labored earnestly during the past year to keep the city in as perfect sanitary condition as possible. We expect this spring to have a house to house inspection made which will begin on April 1st. We believe the Sanitary Officers should wear uniforms and believe it would have a better official effect and assist them in their work.

We do not forget the support the medical fraternity have given us during the past year, and also the Allen County Medical Society which have always given advice and assisted in bringing about the success which we have achieved during the past three years and know they will continue to do so. We have always had reports promptly collected, recorded and turned over to the Secretary of the Allen County Board.

We condemn the drainage of sewage into the river west or north of the city where it is possible to contaminate the wells from which the water of our city is taken. The analysis of the city water gives evidence that it is being affected by sewage.

In conclusion we desire to thank his Honor the Mayor, the different Municipal Boards and the different officers of the city Government for the assistance they have rendered during the past year. Very respectfully,
A. J. Kesler, Secretary.

The Annual Report of the Municipal Laboratory

To his Honor the Mayor:

Sir: The field of work in the diagnosis of contagious and infectious diseases is as reported in 1897. The number of examinations are fewer, and the year has been marked by less sickness and fewer deaths from preventable diseases. Consumption leads the list, with a marked decrease in typhoid fever, cholera-infantum, and diphtheria. Throughout the year the city was free from epidemics and, judging from past records it was the result of an effort to prevent disease, even though that effort was not as powerful as it must be before a model sanitary condition can exist. I beg to submit the following in detail:

The number of cases of diphtheria for the year were reduced one-fourth; the bacteriological examination was made in nearly all cases and quarantine was generally governed by the culture test. In the culture diagnosis of diphtheria, many times a report has been made six hours after the tube was received at the laboratory. A thorough test of the cover-glass preparation, in which the secretions from the throat are immediately stained and examined, without cultivation, has in my hands proven unreliable and many times too uncertain to establish it as a laboratory measure in the diagnosis of diphtheria.

A specimen properly taken and properly cultivated will, in every case, enable one to make a correct diagnosis.

The death rate is unusually larger and is due to two causes: The large percentage of croup cases and the failure on the part of the physicians to use anti-toxine early; in fifteen of the twenty deaths no anti-toxine was used. Anti-toxine has proven itself to be a priceless remedy in diphtheria and during the year has simply strengthened the faith of those who have placed confidence in it.

A special effort was made, when the disease broke out in November, to suppress it without interfering with the schools.

Many examinations of school children were made, a good number of

children found sick and sent from school; the buildings were fumigated and in only one instance was it necessary to close the school; when this was done the disease promptly abated.

A few more cases of scarlet fever occurred this year than in 1897. The cases were of a mild type and one death alone is recorded.

The number of deaths from typhoid fever is misleading in that a majority of the deaths occurred in patients who contracted the disease outside of the city. The number of cases in the city cannot be stated because the physicians with few exceptions, do not report their cases. The blood serum diagnosis for typhoid fever has been used to a small degree.

This disease, "The Great White Plague," continues to count its victims by scores and little is done to prevent its spread. The circulars issued two years ago by the Board of Health were not popular and are not generally used. Microscopical examinations of the sputum of suspected consumptives have been made throughout the year and is of considerable value to both physician and patient. Tuberculia tests of a few dairy herds were made in April and an "Anti-Spitting" movement is not on foot to render less liable the infection of well people by the dried expectoration of consumptives.

Meat inspection, to prevent the sale of tuberculous meat, dairy inspection to prevent the sale of tuberculous milk and an observance of sanitary rules in public buildings would do much toward checking the terrible onward march of the disease. I would further recommend that physicians be required to report cases of consumption to the Board of Health and that houses be thoroughly disinfected after being inhabited by consumption.

The corps of sanitary officers under my direction do the disinfecting in all houses where contagious diseases have existed. Formaline, 40 per cent. Solution is now used to the exclusion of all other disinfectants. The formaldehyde generators have not proved practical in our hands. They have been discarded and the method of disinfecting is simply allowing a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde to rapidly evaporate in the infected rooms and afterward spraying the apartments with a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid. The formaline is sprayed upon sheets 100 cc. being used for every 500 cubic feet of space. Control culture experiments with diphtheria germs, anthrox and pus germs were made and demonstrated that surface disinfection was complete.

A few cases of typhoid fever and other diseases, following the consuming of polluted water, still substantiate the claims made several years ago that the water is pure and safe. The water has been of uniform quality throughout the year. It is however, showing some evidence of surface contamination and the wells furnishing the supply are to be guarded and protected to prevent a degree of pollution dangerous to the consumer. The large quantity of sewage emptied into the river and allowed to run through the water beds is a constant menace to the supply and should be stopped at least the quantity of sewage should not be increased.

The old wells, dug for private use, are fast disappearing and less sickness will make their final disuse.

The water from the artesian well at Swinney Park is of exceptional purity, it being a soft natural sulphur water with a small percentage of magnesium sulphate and carbonate.

The milk supply continues to be a subject of considerable importance. Since the establishment of a systematic milk inspection the deaths from intestinal diseases in bottle fed infants has been gradually reduced in

number. In 1898 the deaths among bottle-fed infants were just half as many as those in 1896; the year just prior to the establishment of this work. This is, in my judgement, not a mere coincidence, but is due to a better standard of milk. The grade required by city ordinance is high and reference to the table will show that the dairymen have come to the standard in most cases. These precautions for selling poor milk had a good effect upon the general supply.

Dairy inspection was commenced in April and the tuberculin test for consumption in cattle was employed. The expense of the test was borne by the city, the dairymen bore the loss of infected cattle and a competent veterenarian was employed to make the test. The dairymen were required to sign an agreement which stated that the Board of Health would make the tuberculin test free of charge, and furnish a certificate to that effect, provided the owners of the cattle destroy all animals found afflicted with the disease, tuberculosis. Nearly 400 head of dairy cattle were tested, 32 cows were found diseased and were destroyed and twenty certificates were given out. The test proved to be quite satisfactory in every instance the animals, upon post-mortem examination, showing tuberculous changes.

When the same offer was made to the dairymen in the fall of 1898, only two asked that their herd be examined. The work done is of inestimable value to this community, but it has been stopped abruptly for want of proper authority. A lack of public interest and a failure on the part of the consumer to demand a pure milk supply, has rendered further action impossible. The one thing needed is an ordinance requiring all milk dealers in the city to furnish the Board of Health with certificates showing that all dairy herds have been tested and are in a healthful and cleanly state. L. P. Drayer, M.D., City Chemist.

1899

Mayor's Message to City Council

It would appear by the report of the city board of health, that the sanitary conditions of the city has never been better than at the present time. The board cites and approves emphatically the idea of the board of public works as to the building of an intercepting sewer. It says in substance that with the causes of the pollution of the rivers removed, Fort Wayne stands in no fear of the many dreaded diseases that have heretofore prevailed. It calls the attention of the public as well as that of the council to the fact that our milk supply is now under the control of the board of health, and the processes of detecting impurities in milk so certain that consumers need have no fear of being imposed upon by dishonest dairymen.

I am satisfied fully with the efforts that the board has made in the direction of keeping and maintaining the city in a healthy and cleanly condition. The promptness of the board to suppress contagious diseases is certainly commendable, and I believe that the council as well as the public heartily approve of its action in the matter.

It used to be that the councilmen were required to superintend and stand responsible for the character of all public improvements made; as it now is, they are only required to appropriate the money and as you have done that, examine closely the reports of the different boards and see if it has been, in your judgment, properly applied and expended. When you have done this, you then have performed your duty as councilmen. Respectfully, Henry P. Scherer, Mayor.

To the Honorable Henry P. Scherer, Mayor of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana:

Dear Sir: We respectfully submit to you our annual report of the City Board of Health for the year 1899:

The board is now composed of Drs. J. E. Miller, A. J. Kesler, H. J. Ranke. Dr. Ranke having been appointed during the year to succeed Dr. Schilling resigned. By Dr. Schilling's resignation the health department lost a very useful and efficient member, as he was a regular attendant at the meetings and ready and willing at all times to assist in wiping out disease, and to labor for the health of the community. On the other hand there has been no mistake made in the appointment of Dr. Ranke as he is wide awake and leaves nothing undone in the advancement of the health department.

Our city has been visited by one case of smallpox during the year, but by diligence on the part of the board, quarantine was established at once according to law and was not raised until all danger of contagion had passed and a careful disinfection was made. At the same time the board gave official notice to the different schools that all school children should present a certificate of vaccination to their respective teachers. From these orders there were about 12,000 children vaccinated, and in our opinion, without a doubt, the city is in better condition at the present time to meet an epidemic of smallpox than it has been for a number of years; as well vaccinated communities are less liable to contagion of smallpox than those that are not.

The citizens can congratulate themselves that there was no further spread of the disease and that the contagion was wiped out at the expense of less than \$ 100.00 to the city.

There has been very little contagion or other diseases during the year 1899, compared with former years. The decrease in contagious diseases in our city is noticeable by the citizens at large. We claim that it is due to the promptness with which physicians report their cases, which brings about early quarantine, and the perfect methods by which disinfection is made. In our opinion the city has been kept in a satisfactory sanitary condition. Sanitary inspectors have worked faithfully and are continually looking after unhealthy places and having the nuisances removed.

We are continually condemning old wells and having a great number filled up every year. There are very few water-holes remaining within the city, as we have been continually, during the past four years, having them filled up wherever they existed. So at the present time there remains very few low places containing stagnant water.

We are proud of our "Contagious report" this year, and think it will compare favorably with other cities the size of ours.

We also have a very low death rate, which speaks well for the treatment of contagious diseases and the continued use of anti-toxine.

We want to thank the members of the administration for their assistance during the past year. A. J. Kesler, Secretary.

To the Honorable Mayor

Dear Sir: The tabulated statement of the work done in the laboratory during the past year gives an idea of the necessity for laboratory tests in connection with public health work, and a comparison of the contagious disease reports for this and previous years leads one to conclude that some diseases are preventable. For example, the number of fatal cases

of cholera-infantum were fifteen for the year 1899, and thirty-four in 1898, and eighty-six in 1894. The relation between a pure water and milk supply with the betterment of general hygienic conditions and a lower mortality rate from year to year is probably more than a coincidence, and means that some work is being done to prevent preventable diseases.

Generally speaking the contagious diseases have been few in number. No disease has been epidemic. Smallpox visited the city in November, one case alone developed, and no fears of an epidemic are now entertained. A very general vaccination renders the city practically free from the danger of a spread of this disease. There was 51 cases of Diphtheria and six deaths.

In 1894 there was 74 cases with 20 deaths. The reduced number of cases is due to the disinfection of schools, prompt and certain diagnosis of the disease by the diphtheria culture tests and efficient quarantine with subsequent formaldehyde disinfection.

Scarlet fever prevails and is of a mild type, although probably more severe than in 1898. We must look upon this disease as the one which probably menaces the health of the children more than any other acute contagious disease, and no little effort should be made this year to stamp it out.

Typhoid fever is still with us in a small way. Old wells and bad sewers, or no sewers at all, are responsible for the increase in the death rate. This disease can be entirely and easily prevented and to have it occur in any community is a reflection on the good sense and cleanliness of the people.

Consumption is still claiming many victims and I believe the time has now come when we should treat this disease as we do any other contagious disease, viz: isolate, quarantine and disinfect. This disease is, as are the others, preventable and until the people have a proper understanding of it we may expect an increasing mortality rate from it.

Few tests of milk samples were made in the first half of the year; the reason for this was that the old milk ordinance was not satisfactory. The passage of a new ordinance gave an impetus to milk inspection and is, we think, an ideal ordinance. A license fee is charged, a standard of quality is fixed and a dairy inspection is provided for. In June a very general use of preservatives was proven by chemical tests of the milk, and the same was made known to the people in the daily papers. The effect was good and we think this very objectionable form of adulteration is largely done away with.

The fact that the city water shows evidence of sewage contamination has drawn the attention of the city officials to it and a remedy has been acted upon which will render further pollution impossible. The construction of an intercepting sewer, which will carry the sewage of the city to a point far below the water beds, will insure a pure supply in the future. The contamination of the St. Marys River water with the sewage of the city is reprehensible and must not occur if we are to get our water from the wells as they are now located. In many parts of the city the water is absolutely unfit for use. This is due to the fact that the mains and service pipes contain much foreign matter, and only occurs where comparatively small quantities of water are used. The remedy is the frequent flushings of the mains and unless the water works department sees fit to do this the consumer will be advised to boil all water used for domestic purposes. So simple a remedy for a condition so objectionable should be put into use. L. P. Drayer, M.D., City Chemist.

To the Honorable Members of the City Board of Health

Gentlemen: I herewith submit my report, as dairy inspector, to your Honorable Body for your inspection. I have visited all dairies which are selling and delivering milk to the citizens of the city of Fort Wayne, and find nearly all of them in good condition. Those which were not found in proper condition have been reported to your Honorable Body to be disposed of as in your judgment is deemed best to obtain the best results.

I find about six per cent use whitewash of lime to disinfect and assist in keeping the premises clean, and about 70 per cent have agreed to do the same as quickly as possible. One of the main obstacles to overcome is to get the dairymen to remove the fecal matter a respectable distance from the stables, but I think in time this can be accomplished. Out of 1,440 head examined, I found only 69 head that were not in a good condition; the most of them being thin from old age; two were ordered to be killed which was done. This is a little over four per cent of the whole, which goes to show the cattle are well handled.

I find that the cattle are well fed on good nutritious material, consisting of crushed corn, oats, middlings and bran with cornfodder and hay for rough feed. There are two dairies in the city and eleven outside the city limits who use malt, three of them in dry form, and eight are using fresh malt from the breweries mixed with other grains above mentioned.

I have revisited fifteen dairies and found that some of them had carried out my instructions, while others were not in any better shape than the first time I visited them. The water for the cattle is principally obtained from drove wells, but some use spring water, all of which I found to be good; the water tanks and troughs being clean and well kept.

1. Inspected 1,440 cows.
2. Cows outside of city limits, 1,258.
3. Cows in city, 182.
4. Air space out of city, 1,207,009 sq. ft.
5. Average air space for 1,258 cows, 960 ft. per cow.
6. Twenty dairies out of city limits who have less than 600 ft. per cow.
7. Air space in city 351,082 sq. ft.
8. Average air space for 182 cows, 1,929 ft. per cow.
9. Four dairies in city have less than 600 ft. per cow.
10. Average distance of dairies from city 3 1/2 miles.

Respectfully submitted, David McKay, Inspector.

Duties of Department of Health and Charities Increased by Ordinance

The Department of Health and Charities of said City of Fort Wayne is hereby granted full power and authority to enter upon any lot or into any building within said city for the purpose of making an examination of the water furnished the occupants thereof, an analysis, chemically or otherwise, of such water for the purpose mentioned, and to condemn and forbid the use of any such water after the same shall have been analyzed and found to be impure and detrimental to the public health, and said Department of Health and Charities shall adopt such means to prevent the further use of any such water so condemned as shall best subserve the general public health, and as shall be most convenient and practicable, and shall immediately after condemning such water forbid all persons as

far as practicable from using such water thereafter for any domestic use.

Any person or persons, who by himself, clerk, servant, agent or employee, shall draw or pump any such water to be used for domestic purposes, after having been forbidden so to do by said Department of Health and Charities, or knowingly permits any other person to use any of such water so condemned for any domestic purpose, after having been so forbidden to do, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

The Department of Health and Charities of the City of Fort Wayne is hereby authorized and empowered to compel any person or persons or corporations, who maintain any receptacle into which is deposited from time to time manure, offal, garbage, not including kitchen garbage, or who shall deposit from day to day manure, offal or garbage upon any lot, within said city, to remove, or cause to be removed and conveyed away, any and all such manure, offal or garbage so deposited in any such receptacle or upon any such lot as often as said Department of Health and Charities shall, in its opinion, consider necessary that the same be done in order to promote and secure the public health of said city.

Any person or persons or corporation who shall fail or refuse to remove or convey away, or cause to be removed, and conveyed away, any such manure, offal or garbage, not including kitchen garbage, so deposited in any receptacle or upon any lot at such stated times as they shall be notified by said Department of Health and Charities so to do, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00). Passed April 11, 1899.

It shall be the duty of every owner or occupant of any dwelling house, building or structure of any description whatsoever, to disinfect the same, in such a manner as directed by the Department of Health and Charities, and all of said persons who shall fail or refuse so to disinfect such premises, for the space of twenty-four hours after notice, shall be fined upon conviction, in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and every twelve hours' failure shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense, and, as such, prosecuted and punished.

It shall be the duty of each and every physician called to attend a case of cholera to cause all evacuations, or stools to be properly disinfected and so disposed of as not to cause the spread of the disease.

All members of the police force and the employees of the Department of Health and Charities are charged with the exact and strict enforcement of this ordinance, and it is made their duty to properly inspect all premises within their beats or districts, and to cause prosecutions to be at once instituted. Any officer or member of the police force, or employee of the Department of Health and Charities, failing or neglecting the performance of the duty herein enjoined shall at once be removed from office.

The Department of Health and Charities or any member thereof, and any officer of the city clothed with police powers, shall have full and complete authority to enter any and all premises, houses or building for the purpose of enforcing this ordinance, or for the purpose of inspecting and examining the same. Any person who shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any such entrance shall be fined, upon conviction, in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00): Provided, however, Before making any such entrance due request for permission shall have been made at proper and reasonable hours. Passed April 25, 1899.

Indiana Passed the First Food, Drug and Cosmetics Law (Unique Distinction)

The enactment of food and drug legislation is an attempt on the part of the state to protect the consuming public from product injury and the buying public from fraud and misrepresentation arising from the use of foods and drugs.

Indiana bears the unique distinction of having passed the first comprehensive food and drug legislation in the United States. In that act, passed in 1899, several basic principles were established, and a number of definitions were given which have been incorporated in succeeding laws that survive to this day.

On July 11th, an ordinance establishing a division of the City Department of Health and Charities of the City of Fort Wayne, to be known and designated as "Milk Division", which shall embrace the City Bacteriologist and such other inspectors and employees as the Department of Health and Charities may find necessary.

The City Bacteriologist, under the supervision of the City Department of Health and Charities, shall have charge of the milk division of the Department of Health and Charities, and control, direct, regulate, supervise and manage its operations. Said City Bacteriologist shall keep a record of every analysis or test of milk or cream that may be made, and all reports that are made to him under the provisions of this ordinance by any and all his assistants, all of which shall be open to the inspection of the public. He shall make an annual report of the transactions, receipts and disbursements which have occurred in his department, the Department of Health and Charities, and such other data as may be of public interest. Said City Bacteriologist shall have the power to give such instructions to the assistants appointed by the Department of Health and Charities to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, subject to the restrictions herein contained, and the rules and regulations adopted by said Board as may be necessary to secure the proper observance thereof.

The City Department of Health and Charities shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary to efficiently carry out the provisions of this ordinance, and such assistants shall, when on duty, wear a metal star, designed by said City Bacteriologist, which shall have the power on demand made therefor to require the aid, assistance or protection of any police officer in the performance of any duty enjoined herein; to arrest all persons found violating any of the terms or provisions of this ordinance, and shall have full power to perform all duties of a policeman as are now provided by the laws and ordinances of the city. Ordinance passed.

1900

Mayor's Message to City Council

The city of Fort Wayne during the year of 1900 was not entirely free from epidemics and contagious diseases. However, as is shown by the report of the board of health, all such cases were kept under control and thereby avoided the spreading of the same to any great extent. The death rate of the city for the past year has been extremely low as compared with other places. Over 1,500 vaults, cellars and yards were cleaned and near an equal number of other nuisances removed. A number of wells were condemned, all of which greatly added to the good of the sanitary condition of the city. I am entirely satisfied with the efforts that the board made to place and keep the city in first-class sanitary condition, likewise with

the thorough efficient and practical work of Dr. Drayer, whose services are invaluable to the city at large. I herewith submit the report of the board for your consideration. Mayor Henry P. Scherer.

To the Honorable Henry P. Scherer, Mayor

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit my report of the City Board of Health for the year 1900. The Board was composed of Drs. Miller, Ranke and Kesler until December 1st, 1900, when Dr. Ranke resigned, and Dr. Schilling was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. Ranke was a faithful and useful member, always ready to perform his duty, no matter how great the responsibility might be. Dr. Schilling, with his vast experience in all matters pertaining to the Health Department, he having been a member of the Board during former years, is a valuable addition to this department.

Various forms of contagious diseases have made their appearance from time to time, the number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria being greater during the past year than during any year for four years past.

In nearly all cases, however, the disease appeared in a mild form and the percentage of deaths was very low. These diseases did not infect or originate in any particular locality, but made their appearance in all parts of the city.

I believe that this department in all its branches has been managed to the best interests of the city and its population, and that there has been good health and excellent sanitary conditions in this community.

I have reasons to believe that the several large sewers now being constructed in various parts of this city will be the means of greatly improving the sanitary condition of this city and be of great assistance in suppressing the prevalence of all forms of contagious diseases. Owing to the laws now in existence governing the collection of death reports, it is impossible for me to give these statistics, as these reports are collected by the undertakers and delivered to the secretary of the County Board of Health, who sends them to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

I herewith submit a tabulated report showing the number of cases of contagious diseases reported birth, and other items of interest.

Thanking your Honor and the members of the various departments of the city government for their courtesy and valuable assistance rendered during the past year, I am, Very respectfully, A. J. Kesler, Secretary City Board of Health.

I hereby submit my full report as Dairy Inspector for the year 1900. I have inspected in all 318 dairies in and out of the city: 210 of these were in the city, and the number of cows kept in these dairies was 290, 243 giving milk and 47 being dry. In the country were 108 dairies and the cows kept in these numbered 1,334, 1,123 giving milk and 211 being dry.

I find a great many of the dairies considerably improved, while others are not. There are a few cows that are not in a very healthy condition. Most of the dairies use good, wholesome food and good water, and in most of them the cows are kept clean and dry. In every respect I find most of the dairies greatly improved. David McKay, Dairy Inspector.

The laboratory work of the year 1900 was marked by nothing unusual. Diseases preventable have prevailed to a greater or less degree. The general resume shows scarlet fever leading the list, with diphtheria and typhoid prevalent in the latter part of the year. No new methods have

been employed and no new lines of work have been undertaken. Suggestions made in the past by the writer have been, in a measure, put in action. Under detailed account an effort will be made to show wherein the work of this department may be made of greater benefit to the city.

The first three months of the year and the last six weeks were marked by quite a number of cases of diphtheria. The intervening period shows almost an entire absence of the disease. This is unquestionable due to two things, namely, the opening of the schools, which is always followed by an increase of the number of cases and failure on the part of certain individuals to report cases when they met them. The disease has been particularly marked in severity, and the percentage of deaths was high. Diphtheria antitoxin is still looked upon with suspicion by a number of medical men in the community, and the death rate was very high where it was not used.

Scarlet Fever Spread Rapidly

This disease has prevailed throughout the entire year, more cases having occurred than in any one year in the history of the city. It has been of a mild type, the death rate being extremely low. Many times the disease has gone unrecognized, consequently, in localities it has spread rapidly. The writer knows of no means of preventing the spread of scarlet fever, except that of maintaining a quarantine for a longer period of time than is now the rule. No case of scarlet fever should be released from quarantine until desquamation is complete, and this requires no less than three weeks' time. A good plan to adopt would be rigid quarantine for a period covering acute illness, and the detention period covering the time required for the completion of desquamation. This plan would allow the heads of families, and others in employment, to resume work, and at the same time warn the public of the presence of scarlet fever in the family. Unless some more efficient plan is adopted by the City Board of Health, scarlet fever will continue to exist in this community with the possibility of an epidemic occurring at any time.

One case of smallpox was reported late in the year. It was of a mild type. There were many exposures, but an early diagnosis, a general vaccination, and a strict quarantine prevented the spread of the disease. The community, and especially the schools, were all vaccinated, and the Fort Wayne need not fear an epidemic of smallpox, this disease spread only in communities where vaccination has not been generally practiced.

Typhoid fever, a disease practically unknown in this community, began to show itself about the middle of the summer. Its origin was traced directly to the city water supply. It was particularly fatal, and is still menacing the lives of the people of this city. It is needless to say that this disease is absolutely preventable, and its existence in the community simply points to gross neglect of the commonest sanitary laws.

Consumption still leads the list of fatalities, as will be seen by reference to the mortality statistics. Early diagnosis of the disease and the encouragement of the proper disposal of infection will, in time, show its effect. The measures employed by the health department have been in existence too short a time to demonstrate their efficiency, but the writer is convinced that if the same rules of conduct be in force in this disease as are in force in other communicable diseases, they will bear fruit in time to come.

Generally speaking, Fort Wayne's record, in so far as preventable diseases are concerned, is good, only one blot being upon the page, and that

is because of the existence of typhoid fever in this community.

Six hundred samples of sputum were examined in the laboratory during the year. These samples were examined for physicians, free of charge. The writer does not believe that the physicians give a proper return for this service. The above statement is made because of observation as to the conduct of these cases through the advice of the physicians in attendance. Very seldom do we find any explicit direction given to the family or patient as to the best methods of caring for the sputum of the dejecta. Since this disease is conveyed in the dry sputum and other secretions and excretions, it can only be prevented by properly disinfecting the same. If the city sees fit to continue to do this work for the physicians of Fort Wayne, it has a right to ask the physicians to either give proper instructions to these patients, regarding prevention, or else to give the name and the address of the patient, so that the city sanitarian may communicate with him regarding the subject of prevention. I would suggest that a communication be sent to each and every physician within the city, asking for their cooperation, or else refuse laboratory service to them in the diagnosis of this disease.

In a general way, the work of the health department, in the prevention of communicable diseases, has been considerably impaired by those religious fanatics, known as Christian Scientists. These people absolutely disregard the ordinary quarantine measures, consequently, children are allowed to transmit diseases without the knowledge of the Board of Health and without the possibility of people becoming cognizant of the existence of the disease. It lies, in a great measure, with the people of Fort Wayne to say whether or not they will tolerate this class in the community, the lives of their children being constantly endangered through the failure on the part of the Christian Scientists to report communicable diseases to the proper health authorities, it is high time that such individuals, christians only in name, who ply their trade for money only, should be asked to either conform with common sense health rules or else leave the community.

The regular monthly examinations of milk have been made during the year, and the quality of the milk has been unusually good. The food product has materially improved in the past five years, due in part to a careful watch, and part to a measure of pride which the dairymen show in keeping their milk above grade. There have been a number of samples of milk tested which have fallen below the standard required by a city ordinance, but these have been constant in certain dairies. The writer is aware of the fact that a number of dairies supplying milk to the citizens of Fort Wayne deliver a poor article, some of it being adulterated with water, some of it being skimmed, and to some of it chemicals, intended for preserving the milk, have been added. The best method for doing away with such practice has not as yet been found. Prosecution fails to give relief, because one prosecution does not seem to teach the lesson intended, adulteration being practiced as before. Perhaps prosecution and reprosecution would be of service. It will be the policy of this laboratory to prosecute all violations of the milk ordinance that may be recognized during the present year.

A most excellent work has been done by the Dairy Inspector, who has faithfully tried to teach those who handle this product the rules of cleanliness and health. He has improved the milk supply by improving the condition of the herds, by teaching the best methods of handling milk, and by removing from the dairy herds cattle found to be diseased or unfit for dairy purposes. Perhaps no work done in the health department will give

a larger return than that of the Dairy Inspector.

Recent experiments have demonstrated the fact that an abundant supply of deep well water can be obtained for the city consumption by Compressed Air System, therefore, it becomes the duty of the Water Works Board to see to it that the annual cry of "scarcity of water" be stopped. The city mains were contaminated with canal water in the hot summer season, and, as a result, waterborne diseases, such as typhoid fever and other intestinal disorders, were frequently reported. The mains are at the present time badly contaminated, and unless some efficient system is adopted for cleansing the mains, the water will continue to be polluted. It is apparent that no act could bring about more suffering than the pollution of any city's water supply, and it should therefore be most sacredly guarded.

The old wells in the city are fast disappearing, and do not now cause the city health department much trouble. They are a nuisance and a menace to the public health, and are condemned whenever found.

Visit Made by the Secretary Indiana State Board of Health to Fort Wayne

November 20, account of smallpox. This visit was made in response to telephone messages from the President of the Allen County Board of Health and in answer to two telegrams received respectively from the Health Officer of the county and the Mayor of Fort Wayne. The cases which were suspected of being smallpox were located about twenty miles east of Fort Wayne on the Ohio border. Five cases were found, the disease having been introduced from Ohio.

The apparent reason for having the Secretary visit was to settle the question as to whether the cases were smallpox or not. The county officer, Dr. Proegler, felt well assured of the fact, but as is usual in county districts his diagnosis was doubted and there were found physicians who were ready to call the disease chicken pox. The work of the Secretary consisted in confirming the diagnosis and approving the very excellent sanitary conduct of the situation.

The burning down of the garbage crematory in the month of December, 1899, slightly interfered with the prompt removal of the kitchen garbage of the city, but in a short time the board assures us that the old crematory will be repaired, as well as a new one constructed; careful attention in the gathering of garbage and a first class crematory to consume it ought to materially remove all complaints in that direction.

January 23, an Ordinance Regulating the Construction of Vaults

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne that each and every tenement house, factory, dwelling house, shop, hotel and occupied building shall be furnished with a suitable privy, the vault of which shall be one foot deep, and walled up with brick stone or other metallic substance, which shall be water tight; and said privy shall at all times be kept so as not to cause unwholesome, noxious or offensive smells.

It shall be the duty of the City Bacteriologist to make weekly tests of the water supply of the City of Fort Wayne for the purpose of ascertaining its purity. For the purpose of such test, water shall be taken from hydrants in different parts of the city and a record of the same kept in the office of the Board of Health. General Ordinance 152; Passed February 27, 1900.

Letter to County Health Officer

Dear Doctor - The new health law of 1899 has been in force for a year. The second year commenced October 1. The work of the first year has been well done, but of course, we must all strive to do better. The salaries of County Health Officers were increased and fixed by the last Legislature, under the promise that the county officers would do more and better health work. You are the superior Health Officer in your county, and it is your duty to see to it that the health law and the rules of the State Board of Health are enforced thoroughly and completely in your county. Your subordinates should be visited at least twice a year, their books inspected, and inquiries and inspections made. In a word, you are to be diligent in the health cause, instructing the people in hygiene and protecting them according to the law, against epidemics and unnecessary diseases.

Mortality statistics are now well reported, but we are not getting quite all of the deaths, and they must be secured. To this end, you are to visit your subordinates as frequently as you conveniently can, watch the newspapers for deaths and see to it that they are reported by making inquiries. Do the same, also, in regard to births and disease statistics, the diseases being enumerated in Rule 1. Our birth and disease statistics must be improved. It is your duty to see that this is done in your county. Our Monthly Bulletin has touched upon this several times, and forms of affidavits have been given for making complaints against offenders. Respect is always accorded officers who fearlessly and impartially execute the law, and disrespect is accorded those who do not.

The trimming, hesitating officer, he who does not inform himself of his duties and then honestly perform them, is of course, a deficient. Do not fail this year, commencing October 1, to make quarterly report to your County Board of Health of all work done, and transmit a copy to the State Board. Be sure also to arouse an interest in the members of your Board in public health affairs. Public health is public wealth. To let preventable diseases go unprevented, is for the Board to fail to obey the State law, to fail in a common, christian duty; to fail in promoting the public happiness and welfare. Not a few doctors need to have their attention drawn to the duties they owe to the State and their neighbors. Health work must obviously be done with tact, and the first step is to inform yourself fully in regard to the law and the rules. Every officer should own a good book on hygiene and study it well. The law says that "all officers shall inform themselves in hygiene according to the requirements of the State Board of Health." No requirements have yet been formulated, but will before long. Rohe's Hygiene is a good book upon the subject. Be sure to read and file the Monthly Bulletin.

This is a circular letter sent to every County Health Officer in the State and we are sure that it will be received in the spirit in which it is sent. Very truly yours, Secretary. by order of the State Board of Health.

Letter to County Boards of Health

The following letter was sent to all County Boards of Health in the hopes of lifting to some degree the appointing of Secretaries above politics:

To all County Boards of Health:

Gentlemen - We respectfully address you as the Board of Health of your county, to call your attention to your many and important duties under the

law concerning the public health.

The law makes it your duty, R. S. 1894, Section 6718: "To protect the public health by the removal of causes of disease when known, and in all cases to take prompt action to arrest the spread of contagious diseases, to abate and remove nuisances dangerous to the public health, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of them by the State Board of Health pertaining to the health of the people. They shall, annually, at their first meeting in December, elect a Secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Board, who shall serve as such Health Officer for one year from the first of January next ensuing his election."

We respectfully urge you in making this appointment to give the preference to some one having a knowledge of sanitary science, of experience in health work, and require of him as follows:

1. He shall collect accurate vital statistics as the law commands, and see to it that physicians and householders obey the health law.
2. He shall keep an accurate record of all births, deaths and contagious diseases.
3. He shall execute all orders of the State Board and promptly answer all communications from said Board.
4. He shall keep a watchful eye over the health of the county, with special attention to the suppression of epidemics.
5. He shall make a report each quarter to the County Board of Health of all work done for the past quarter, of the conditions of the health of the inhabitants of the county, together with such recommendations concerning the public health as may seem proper to him.
6. He shall by the 10th of November of each year make a report of the work of the year to the State Board and properly fill and return all the blanks of said Board.

He shall attend the Annual Conference of State Health Officers held under the auspices of the State Board in Indianapolis in May of each year.

All of the above requirements are purely in the interest of economy, for they are intended to conserve the public health, and public health is public wealth. It would also be most beneficial if some member of your board would also attend the Annual Conference, for certainly much valuable information would be gained which could be applied to the public welfare.

Our book of instructions to Health Officers, which your present Secretary has in his possession, on pages 37 and 38, fully sets forth the duties of County Boards of Health and their Secretaries, also the duties of city and town Boards. We ask you to read these by-laws, and as they are clearly within the State law, comply fully with them.

It is certainly within your power to prevent sickness and death to some degree in your county, and thus save money and bring happiness to the people. What better thing could possible be done?

Hoping you will act upon our suggestions, I am, Very respectfully yours, Secretary State Board of Health.

1901

Amendment to City Charter March 7, 1901

Section 134 and 135 passed by the General Assembly of the State of

Indiana.

The Department of Public Health and Charities shall be under the control of a commissioner of public health, who shall be appointed by the Mayor for a term of four years, and shall not be subject to removal except for inefficiency or neglect of duty.

Said commissioner shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars (\$ 1,500), which may be increased by ordinance to a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$ 2,000) per year. Said commissioner shall be a person well known to be a skilled bacteriologist and chemist and to be proficient in sanitary science; shall be qualified to analyze food stuffs, water used for drinking purposes and that taken from streams and pools within and adjacent to such city. Said commissioner shall, also possess the necessary skill to investigate and determine cases of alleged poisoning and demonstrate his findings in the courts of justis. Said commissioner shall attend to the proper registration of births, marriages and deaths and such other statistical information as the department may require.

Said health commissioner shall nominate for appointment by and with the concurrence of the Department of Public Safety, as special sanitary officers, if in their judgment they deem it necessary; skilled and competent persons for live stock and meat inspectors, and food inspectors, whose duties shall be to inspect all live stock, meat and food offered for sale for human food in such city, and to attend the public market and carefully watch over the same and prevent the selling or offering to sell, for human food, any and all articles unfit for such use. And said commissioner is hereby authorized to require from the Department of Public Safety special detail of policeman who shall constantly be subject to the orders of such commissioner of public health.

Section 135 of said act shall be amended to read as follows:

Said health commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to prepare ordinances for the protection of public health, for securing the proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, and such other statistical information as the department may require, with penalties for their violation; for the removal and burial of the dead, and the destruction or fumigation of infected property or premises, for the registration of plumbers and the inspection of plumbing and house drainage in all buildings, both public and private, erected prior thereto, wherein changes in or additions to the plumbing or drainage are to be made: or the appointment of an inspector of plumbing and house drainage, who shall be a practical plumber, who shall be required to pass an examination as to his qualifications by a board of three practical plumbers doing business and residing in such city, said Board to be selected by the health commissioner of such city. Such ordinance shall be submitted to the council for passage as other ordinances.

Mayor's Message: City Department of Public Health

This department has proven to be a blessing to the city. Contagious diseases have been but few and our death rate of 12.22 per thousand inhabitants is as low as that of any city in the west. The mortality among children especially has been reduced from year to year, and if nothing else had been done in this department other than the inspection of milk and "food stuffs" which are generally used by children, it would be enough to compensate the city for the expense incurred. I believe, however, that we should not be over sanguine in our results, and we must anticipate that the day may come when an epidemic like diphtheria, smallpox and cholera

may visit us, and be provided to meet the emergency. We believe that the city should own ground and buildings to be used in case of a need as a contagious disease hospital, and we sincerely hope that this question be taken up soon and receive your careful consideration.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council:

It becomes my duty under the law to submit to you a report of the work done by the City Health Department for the year ending December 31st, 1901, and to make such recommendations and suggestions as I believe would result in improving the service of the department. This is an age of progress in all branches of science, and we must, from time to time, adopt such methods as have proven to be in the line of progress in the way of preserving the public health.

In the past year many changes have been made in the administration of the Health department of this city from which I believe much good has been derived. At the time I became your Health Commissioner, the Health department of this city was composed of a Board of Health, consisting of three physicians and a City Bacteriologist. Dr. L. P. Drayer had charge of the bacteriological laboratory and had under his supervision the analysis of milk.

At its last session the legislature created the office of Commissioner of Public Health. On June the 1st, 1901, I was appointed Commissioner of Public Health, and since that time I have been performing the duties of the office and have found it necessary, in order to systematise the work of the department, to make many changes, all of which, I believe, have proven beneficial to the city.

One of the most important changes made was the appointment of two physicians, Dr. M. F. Schick and Dr. J. C. Wallace as Special Inspectors. I found that many investigations of health conditions were necessary in various parts of the city and such investigations could not be properly made by anyone other than a competent physician, and I therefore recommended that these appointments be made. There are many investigations to be made in widely separated parts of the city and if your Health Commissioner was obliged to go in person at all times to do this work the greater portion of his time would be occupied in traveling about the city.

Dairy Inspection

This department has had, but at the present time is without a Dairy Inspector, the council having failed to make the necessary appropriation. this is an important office and should be filled. The consumers of milk should have this protection

A Meat and Food Inspector is necessary to the proper protection of the people against adulterated goods, and meat from unhealthy animals. Manufacturers of food products have become so expert in adulterating all kinds of articles placed upon the market by them, that it requires the services of an expert to detect the character of the adulteration. We have laws against this practice, but no adequate means of enforcing the law. We must have a suitable laboratory and the proper appliances with which to make investigations, or we shall not be able to punish persons who violate the law. All stock slaughtered in the city would be first inspected and known to be healthy before being placed upon the market for sale for food. One inspector should be sufficient to do the work of Dairy and Live Stock Inspection. Such an officer would be of uncalculable

value to the Health department of this city.

One of the most essential things in maintaining sanitary conditions, is scientific plumbing. We have never had such supervision of plumbing as would insure proper sanitary conditions. We should have a Plumbing Inspector to see that all new work is properly vented and drained, and that all repair work be of such a character as to conform with the sanitary laws. There is much defective plumbing which needs the attention of a competent person who thoroughly understands what is and what is not proper plumbing. With efficient supervision of plumbing the health of the people of the city would be greatly improved.

The erection of a contagious hospital is a problem of more than ordinary importance. Many of our leading physicians and laymen have for many years advocated the procuring of a suitable location and the erection of a building for this purpose. The city officials have shown great interest in this question during the last year, but no suitable place has yet been secured. In order to protect our citizens against diseases of a contagious and infectious character it is necessary to have a hospital where such diseases can be properly isolated and treated. Such a hospital should contain, among other things, a first-class disinfecting chamber, that clothing, bedding, etc., may be taken from houses where diphtheria and scarlatina, small-pox and other infectious and contagious diseases have existed, and be properly disinfected and returned to them. This would make disinfection after these diseases complete.

The care and treatment of tuberculosis is the greatest question now pending before the world. No race or community is exempt from this disease. In our city of fifty thousand inhabitants, seventy-six have died of this disease during the last year, being 12.26 per cent of the total deaths. We appropriate nothing to combat this disease. I think an organized system of preventive medicine should be established. The "White Plague" being always with us we accustom ourselves to its presence. With isolation and proper treatment I believe from 25 to 40 percent could be prevented within the first year without undue burden to the city. To isolate we must have a hospital for those who cannot furnish protection to others and remain at their homes, and to treat them they must be under some physician's control, and they should be taught or compelled to destroy their own excreta, and ordinances should be passed prohibiting expectoration on all public streets and in all public buildings and conveyances, and this would lessen the spread of several other diseases as well, and would tend to promote respect for cleanliness. This disease is communicable and also preventable, and if preventable should be prevented in so far as our means will permit. Proper regulation in this respect would save many lives each year.

Your Health Commissioner has heretofore recommended certain necessary appropriations for the City Laboratory, but no adequate appropriation has yet been made to meet the needs of this department. Heretofore it has been absolutely necessary for the Health department to borrow the necessary appliances with which to perform the duties pertaining to this branch of the City Government. I know of no way to explain existing conditions in this respect except that the officials whose duty it is to make necessary appropriations, do not realize the importance of securing a proper laboratory. If your commissioner were not able to borrow laboratory appliances with which to perform his duties it would be impossible for him to fulfill the duties imposed upon him by law. A prosperous city of fifty thousand inhabitants should own its own laboratory. It may not always be possible to borrow the necessary appliances for this purpose, and even if it be

possible, the city should not expect its Health Commissioner to conduct this office on so uncertain a contingency.

The weed nuisance is one that creates no end of trouble in this department. Your sanitary police have more work to perform during the summer than at any other time during the year. At this time there are many things of the greatest importance to the public health requiring their attention, but they are obliged to spend all their time in looking after the cutting of weeds on vacant lots and outlying districts, and even when they devote all their time to this, they are unable to keep the city free from the weed nuisance. Your commissioner would respectfully recommend a revision of the ordinances so as to provide for notice by publication to all property owners, that all weeds on their property must be cut at certain times, not less than twice, each year and upon failure to do so, the city may cause them to be cut and the expense of cutting and removing them charged to the property owner. Owing to the fact that many of the property owners are non-residents and owing to the time required to visit each resident property owner and serve him with notice to cut his weeds, there is no practical means of reaching this question except through notice by publication. For the above reasons I would recommend a revision of the ordinances upon this subject.

The garbage and rubbish that we can see is as nothing when compared with that which "we do not see," when viewed from a sanitary standpoint, and until a suitable means of collecting and disposing of the city garbage, I mean all the garbage, is adopted, we cannot expect to successfully control the spread of infectious and contagious diseases whose source (the germs) find food and nourishment in this scattered organic substance which is continually thrown into broken boxes and often into piles on the ground to be carried and scattered everywhere by rats and flies. I would recommend that this question be taken up and solved before the coming spring.

I am aware that we have ordinances covering these questions, but they are either not practical or not enforced.

This question is important, but indications are that smallpox is well under control. We have had fourteen cases during the year, with two deaths. Physicians as a rule have been prompt to report all suspects, and early investigations have been made in all cases, our last case being in June. I think the last City Board of Health is deserving of great credit for their thorough work of vaccination in our schools and generally, and also the good work of our County Health Officer in the surrounding districts; and to this is probably due the fact that no epidemic of this disease has visited our city this last fall and winter.

One of the most important branches of the work of this department is the supervision of contagious diseases. During the year just passed there have been reported to the department 376 cases of all forms of contagion where this department imposes a quarantine: 294 were scarlet fever, 68 diphtheria and 14 smallpox: this means that about 250 houses were placarded and after the disease has run its course were disinfected either by fumigation or disinfection by formalin. Also a large number of houses have been disinfected after being the habitation of people suffering from tuberculosis for which no report is made. Physicians, as a rule, have not been reporting to this department cases of typhoid-fever, measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, mumps, varicella or meningitis, but we expect a material improvement this coming year.

Out of a total of 367 samples of milk taken for examination, examined and recorded during the last year past, 141 samples were found to be below the standard fixed by law.

During the interval between June 15th and October 15th, 108 notices were sent to dairymen, notifying them that their milk was below grade. Prosecutions were made only upon proof of preservatives or coloring matter having been used.

There were 460 births reported to this office since June 1st, 1901, of which 234 were males and 226 females, making a total of 460. While there is a marked improvement in the reporting of births, the record is not complete, and we would urge all to a more strict compliance with the law, as this is the foundation of vital statistics.

There were 864 burial permits issued during the year 1901, as against 886 for 1900, and of these 646 died in the city and 119 in the townships of Allen county, while 64 were brought here for burial from outside of Allen county. Of the number that died in the city 35 were premature or still born leaving 611 deaths from sickness or accident. Of the 611 deaths in the city 76 were from tuberculosis. From the 119 deaths in Allen county and outside of the city 22 died of tuberculosis, and from the 64 bodies shipped here for burial 6 gave cause of death as being tuberculosis. Deducting the still births would leave all told 829 deaths, of which 104 were due to this one disease, or approximately 12.54 per cent.

Giving our population at 50,000 we have a death rate of 12.22 per thousand of population.

Deaths from pneumonia are usually high but unusually so this year, there being 66 deaths from this disease. Scarlatina has abounded but the deaths have been unusually few: out of a total of 294 cases in the city there being but seven deaths. And of the total number of diphtheria cases in city 68, with 9 deaths. Small-pox 14 cases with 2 deaths and typhoid fever, (cases not reported) 16 deaths: meningitis, (cases not reported), 7 deaths. Carcinoma 37 deaths. Deaths due to railroad accidents 20: other accidental causes 11: suicides and poisoning, 8: drowned 37: asphyxiated 7: gun shot wounds 3: tetanus 3: sunstroke 11: burned 3: measles 2: whooping cough 3: paralysis 33: apoplexy 22: heart failure 19: exhaustion 47: old age 32: leaving 250 deaths in city from all other causes. Dr. Albert H. MacBeth, Health Commissioner.

Allen County Health Officers Annual Report to State Board of Health

I made a careful inspection of the Allen County Infirmary, County Orphans' Home, County Jail, Reformed Orphans' Home and Catholic Orphans Home and found all in good sanitary conditions. No sickness of any kind prevailed in any of these institutions. We had an outbreak of smallpox in the Feeble-Minded Home, of about 15 cases, but by prompt isolation and vaccination of all of the inmates, including all of the employees of the institution, the disease was checked.

The general health of Allen County has been fairly good, there being more cases of typhoid fever, measles and diphtheria than ought to have been, but there was no epidemic of any kind. Smallpox is still epidemic with us, every case is promptly isolated and quarantined, and an extra smallpox physician is sent for case treatment.

Our schoolhouses are in a fair condition and a good many new ones are built. As a general rule the physicians of Allen County have informed me of any contagious diseases and have sent in regularly their birth reports. Contagious diseases in the city of Fort Wayne are handled just the same as in the county. Two sanitary officers are doing quarantine. Dr. Carl Proegler, Health Officer.

The Allen County Medical Society, on January 23, held a symposium on tuberculosis. The paper of the evening was read by Dr. B. Van Sweringen, the same being discussed by many members of the Society. The Secretary, Dr. -----, communicated these facts to the State Board of Health and sent a copy of resolutions passed unanimously by the Society as follows:

Whereas, The provision by State government of sanatoriums for the reception and care of tuberculous persons has become an acknowledged necessity for the better protection of the public against tuberculosis in its various forms, and,

Whereas, Several states already possess such sanatoriums while Indiana has taken no steps toward providing for the establishment of such an institution, therefore, be it

Resolved, First, That the Allen County Medical Society recognizes the urgent necessity for an adequate institution designed for the exclusive care and treatment, both hygienic and medical, of tuberculous persons in the State of Indiana, the said institution to be erected and maintained by the State government.

Second, That this Society shall at once, by correspondence and otherwise, seek to enlist the active co-operation of other Medical Societies and bodies and of the public press throughout Indiana to the end that a sanatorium commensurate with the importance of the subject sought, be authorized by legislative action, the same to be erected in some suitable location in the mountainous part of the State.

Third, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to all other Medical Society in the State, to medical colleges, to the medical press, and the local daily press, to Governor and members of the General Assembly; and that a persistent agitation of this subject be maintained in order that public opinion may be so influenced as to secure favorable action by the next Legislature toward the more effectual prevention and control, by approve methods, of one of the most destructive diseases to which mankind is liable.

"Hon. Wm. Taylor, Attorney General City: August 5, 1901"

"Dear Sir We have several inquiries from city and town health officers asking how far beyond corporation lines cities and towns have jurisdiction in health matters?"

The State Board of Health respectfully requests your opinion in this matter." "Respectfully, "Secretary"

"State Board of Health - August 20, 1901"

"Gentlemen - In answer to your question as to how far beyond the corporation lines cities and towns have jurisdiction in health matters, I have to say that in the cases of the cities under special charters, namely, Indianapolis, Evansville, Ft. Wayne, Terre Haute and South Bend, the same provision is made. These cities have an extra territorial jurisdiction of ten miles from the corporate limits 'to authorize the cleaning and purification of water and water courses by the Board of Public Works, to prevent encroachment or injury to the bank thereof, or casting into the same of offal, dead animals, logs, rubbish, dirt or impure liquids of any kind whatever.'

"For other purposes of the Board of Health extra territorial jurisdiction of these cities is four miles. For all other cities in the state the extra territorial jurisdiction for health is two miles. I can find no provision in the statutes giving any extra territorial jurisdiction whatever."

"I have the honor to be, very truly yours, W. L. Taylor, Attorney General"

1902

From the Mayor With Regard to Intercepting Sewer

This improvement was started in 1900, being before the present administration came into power. The assessments for the work were practically made by the Board of Public Works of the former administration, but approved by the present board. It has been said by some that the building of this sewer was not of public necessity, and that it was a useless expenditure of money; for political purposes demagogues have circulated all kinds of reports, intending thereby to poison the public mind and prejudice the people against those who were responsible for the improvements having been made. Yet I am free to say that I believe in the improvement. I believe that the board in this matter served the people in a higher and holier manner than any public servants ever before has done. It is unnecessary for me to say that public improvements are not always attended with universal approval, and anyone advising and responsible for them cannot hope to escape criticism. There never was an intelligent solution of the sewer question of the city proposed but what it involved the intercepting sewer idea, the object and purpose being to keep the sewage out of the rivers within the city limits. At the time this sewer was proposed the general plan of the sewage of the city had so far advanced and the necessity of the South Wayne sewer was so apparent that to build it as it was done was the only practical plan left open. The contract for the sewer was let in open competition, and at a price one-third lower than the sewer actually cost. It was well built, and the contractor was a heavy loser in the end. The sewer is doing the work it was intended to do; it has purified the river, carries the house sewage, with all its filth and stench, to a point half a mile outside of the city limits. It can be truthfully said that the city of Fort Wayne and the city of Indianapolis are the only two cities in the state of Indiana that have almost perfect sanitary drainage. To bring about this condition of things was the object and purpose of this improvement, and this having been attained, the improved conditions is worth double the cost of the improvement. Complaints have been made about the inequality of assessment, but I want to say that I believe the Board of Public Works honestly and conscientiously did in the matter what it believed to be equitable and right, and if it has erred in some few instances out of 25,000 descriptions, it has done no more than any other three men who would have probably done under similar circumstances. Charges of dishonesty were made in matters connected with this contract by the press and by the usual class of growlers who alone claim to possess all the honesty upon earth, but after a thorough investigation by the Council, covering a period of three weeks, not a single item of evidence or a circumstance indicating the remotest shadow of corruption was produced against anyone connected with the government or against anyone else in matters relating to the contract.

The South Wayne sewer was also commenced under the former administration, properly advertised for and let to the lowest bidder. It was of public necessity and ought to have been constructed several years before. This sewer has also been criticised. That the board was unfortunate in having the original contractor to throw up the work is true, but I wish to say here and now that the sewer is finished, and that it is first-class in every respect, and no fair-minded man who is honest in his declaration will say anything to the contrary. The sewer has cost the property owners at least \$ 40,000 less than the actual cost of construction, and the Board

of Public Works deserves credit for the fact that it compelled the contractor to tear up and rebuild the defective parts, in order to make the work comply with plans and specifications. Admitting the three improvements, viz., the waterworks, intercepting sewer and South Wayne sewer, were not approved by the chronic opponents of all public improvements, nor by the demagogues, who for political reasons condemned them (and those are always with us), yet they were thought to be necessary by the individuals and boards having matters in charge, and the administration is perfectly willing to abide by the judgment of the fair-minded people as to the matter of their necessity. Mayor Henry C. Berghoff

From the Mayor with Regard to the City Health Department

This, like every other department of city government, was very much limited in means during the last year, and on account of the smallpox epidemic, about \$ 4,000 of additional appropriations had to be made. For this department I advocated in my last message the erection of a contagious disease hospital, jointly with the county administration. I have tried to accomplish this, but have failed, in so far as the county board has refused to make the proper appropriation for the purpose. The city administration, however, has undertaken to place the old hospital in good, healthy, sanitary condition, so that all patients afflicted with any contagious disease may be taken there and cared for in comfort. This, I hope, will save the city considerable expense and confine the disease to that building proper. I have advocated the adoption of a rule that demands all patients who want assistance from the city go to this hospital and the city will take care of them. If they do not the health officer will quarantine them in their homes, and they will be compelled to pay all expense of physician, nurse and subsistence themselves. In this way only this department can be saved the extraordinary unnecessary expenses which had to be made last year. Another important matter pertaining to this department is the gathering of garbage and cleaning of alleys. I do not believe it to be possible to have our alleys cleaned unless the garbage and horse manure is placed in solid, substantial receptacles, and for this reason the Council has passed an ordinance demanding that each householder provide himself with a uniform galvanized iron can, which will be sold by the health commissioner at its actual cost, and the health officer will be instructed to see to it that all manure is properly boxed when placed in the alleys, and removed as soon as the receptacles are filled. This order will be strictly enforced.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council,

Gentlemen: It again becomes my duty to submit to you a report of the status of the City Health Department, covering the work done in the several branches of the year ending December 31st, 1902, and as this has been a very busy year, with many new conditions to meet, and most of them have been settled for the present, I shall have but few recommendations to make, for we will be busily engaged this year in putting those already arranged for into operation.

The work in all the branches of this department has been done in a very satisfactory manner to me, and I trust it has met with your approval.

We have accomplished more this last year because our work has been better systematized; each having a clearer comprehension of his duties.

Dr. M. F. Schick and Dr. J. C. Wallace have rendered excellent service to this department as special sanitary inspectors, and without them it would be impossible to accomplish the work we are called upon to do

in this line. During the whole year of 1902 there has never been a time when they did not respond to each and every request, and did it promptly, frequently making several inspections in a day.

Our sanitary police have been very industrious and painstaking, using good judgement and doing good work, as well as serving long hours, and to their credit I wish to say that no written notice has been served on any person for the year 1902 that the work has not been done and the nuisance abated, and when taken into consideration that 2,301 written notices have been served by them, the excellent result is more fully comprehended; and again, they have provided themselves with uniforms that are a credit to themselves and our city.

Our laboratory is in good condition, and with the funds now available for its better equipment, we will be able to do more and better work in that line.

There has been a very marked improvement in the quality of milk supplied our citizens, which we believe has been appreciated in almost every family in our city, which is the result largely of our work done in the laboratory.

I will not go into detail on the subjects of dairy, live stock, meat, food inspection and plumbing, for what was said last year will also apply now; but they are questions of importance.

Although an effort was made to unite with the County of Allen and build a new contagious hospital (which was not successful), yet we have succeeded in remodeling the old isolation hospital at the County farm, and have a place where those who may be attacked with smallpox can be taken and cared for with comfort and safety to the patient and the public in general. We have had sixty-three cases during the year just past, and most of them have been cared for at this hospital while it was in its old condition of dilapidation. Now it has been reshungled, plastered, and papered and the woodwork cleaned and painted, with good stoves for heating and cooking, and from now on we expect all who may be sufferers from this disease to be cared for at this hospital.

Your honorable body has passed a garbage can ordinance which I feel sure when in operation will be a great benefit to the general health of our city by getting rid of the question of "what to put their garbage in," and during the several years this question has been under debate the people have been dumping their garbage just anywhere to get it out of sight, and I think to the honorable Mayor and Common Council is due the credit of giving to the people the privilege of purchasing a strictly first-class can at wholesale prices, which should and will be appreciated, and when the garbage is taken care of our alleys will be greatly improved.

We should also have an ordinance prohibiting the depositing of manure in our alleys; then they could be kept clean, but not until then. There never was a clean city with dirty alleys, nor a dirty city with clean alleys.

The most important work of the Department of Health is the supervision of contagious diseases. It is important because upon each case depends so many who have not yet contracted the disease, and if the laws are not rigidly enforced and the isolation continued and complete, there would be many more lives lost each year.

Physicians have been prompt in reporting all contagious diseases; not one case during the year that has come to my notice which has not been promptly reported by the attending physician, although several cases have been found where no physician had been called. Of the cases where this department imposes a quarantine, we have had 437 cases for 1902, with but

376 in the year 1901. When you take from this the difference in the number of smallpox cases, 14 in 1901 and 63 in 1902, it will show that we have had apparently about the same number of scarlatina and diphtheria cases, but as a matter of fact, we have had many less, for in 1901 many cases were not reported at all.

Two hundred and fifty of these for this year were scarlatina, 114 diphtheria and 63 smallpox. This means that about 280 houses were placarded and visited each day by some of the officers, doing for these people their errands and seeing to their wants, and each placard remaining on an average of fourteen days; then the house disinfected by formalin, or sulphur candles and formalin; this takes considerable time and is done by the sanitary police; also many houses have been disinfected after being the habitat of tubercular patients, of which no report is made. When it is taken into consideration the number of samples of sputum submitted to this department for examination and the large percentage of positive results, one can better see the importance of this "dread disease."

Wells in the city should be condemned on general principles, although they average better here than in most cities.

From 35 examined, 9 were condemned. Eighty-eight samples of city water were examined bacteriologically, and each sample found to be free from pathogenic bacteria.

There has been reported to this office 847 births, of which 417 were females and 430 males. This is an improvement over last year, but is not complete. The fact that this is the foundation of vital statistics is not appreciated by all, more especially the midwives, who are in attendance upon many births.

There were issued for the year 1902, 807 burial permits; 616 for our city (41 being still born); 117 for deaths in Allen County outside of city, and 75 for bodies brought here for burial from outside of Allen County.

Of the number that died in the city, 41 were premature, or still born, leaving 575 deaths from sickness or accident. Of these 575 in the city, 68 were from tuberculosis in its various forms; from the 117 deaths in Allen County outside of the city, 21 were from tuberculosis, and of the 75 shipped here for burial, 7 gave cause of death as being tuberculosis. Of the 807 deaths, 22 met injury which resulted in death, or immediate death by railroad accidents.

Of the 575 deaths in the city, 68 were from some form of tuberculosis, being approximately 11.83 per cent, of all deaths; of the 117 deaths in Allen County, 21 were from tuberculosis, being approximately 17.95 per cent.

Giving our city population at the low estimate of 50,000, we have a death rate of 11.50 per thousand of population.

Deaths from tuberculosis stands first; pneumonia second. We have had 9 deaths from typhoid fever, 17 from diphtheria, 3 from scarlatina - most excellent showing for scarlatina for the number of cases, although diphtheria is somewhat higher. A. H. McBeth, Commissioner of Public Health.

1903

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council,

Gentlemen: My duty again directs me to submit to you a report of the condition of the City Department of Public Health together with the work done in this department for the year 1903. All assistants in this department have been faithful in the performance of their duties and I believed

the work has been advanced beyond reasonable expectation, and our Sanitary Inspectors have rendered a valuable service to this department and to the city in general, and I believe the establishment of these offices have proven beyond a doubt that with the advances being made in sanitary science these medical assistants are necessary to the proper regulation and supervision of the health of the people of the city.

And I have the pleasure and satisfaction of repeating what I said last year in connection with the work of our Sanitary Police that for each and every written notice served by them for the year 1903 the work has been done. In the year 1902 they served 2301 written notices for the removal of nuisances and each and every notice was complied with, and during the year last past 2775 written notices have been served with the same results, and these officers are deserving of much credit for careful attention to the duty and exercise of good judgment.

Our Bacteriological Laboratory has been markedly improved during the last year, the Council having appropriated \$ 425.00 for additional equipment and this has enabled us to do more and better work in this line than heretofore.

The Department of Public Health needs and should have a Dairy Inspector for the inspection of all dairies and who should have in charge the inspection of live-stock before they are slaughtered and placed upon the market for food. We should have a proper ordinance regulating the plumbing in our city, providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Plumbing. This is important and should be given consideration. This question has been before your honorable body and I believe if such an ordinance were put in proper form, much benefit would be derived by way of improvement in public health conditions.

Our City Isolation Hospital has been in use for the treatment of small-pox. A large portion of the year, we have had but thirty-six (36) cases, twenty-seven (27) of which have been treated there. The expense has been considerable and has cost nine-tenths of all the money appropriated for our department for the year last past, but the cases being so scattering and covering so long a period has added greatly to the expense, but only for this Isolation which has been made possible by having a hospital, we in all probability would have had many cases and perhaps an epidemic of this disease. All patients suffering from small-pox have been well and properly cared for (and there were no deaths from this disease) with no expense to themselves, but no money has been paid for the care of those who did not avail themselves of the privilege of the city's hospitality.

This the most important work of the department has been going on very smoothly and I have good reason to believe that each and every case of scarlatina and diphtheria have been reported to this department by the physicians of our city. Many cases of other diseases have been reported by families and residents of the city where no physician was in attendance and these are the more important cases investigated and reported upon by our Sanitary Inspectors. One proof by comparison to which this Department imposes a quarantine we had 376; in 1902 we had 437 and for the year last past 204. In 1901 many cases were not reported by the attending physicians and in 1902 I believe all were reported, and in 1903 all have been reported. This is a reduction of over one-half the usual number of cases of scarlatina and diphtheria. We have been strict in our quarantine and as thorough as possible in disinfecting houses after these diseases have occurred. The attending physicians have done and are doing their part, and we are doing ours. All work is systematized and each know their part and do it.

We have made frequent examinations of milk furnished our citizens from various sources and the standard has never been as high as during the last year. Only one prosecution has been instigated and yet we have been rigidly strict. This also counts somewhat for the improvement in contagious and infectious disease conditions, and is a factor for good in every household in the city.

The conditions of our city water has improved so far as quantity is concerned as no scarcity prevailed during the last season, but there has been an increase in the amount of chlorine and chlorides and of organic matter which tends to indicate some pollution, but of 163 samples of tap water cultivated and examined during the last year no pathogenic organisms were found.

We have examined the water from 37 wells in the city, fourteen of which were found unfit for drinking purposes and were condemned.

There were issued for the year 1903 for the city 616 burial permits (42 being still-born or premature) this is a lower death rate than for 1902. The total number of deaths in the city being the same with an increase of one still-born which should not be counted in determining the death rate which would make 575 for 1902 and 574 for the year 1903. This is a good showing for our city for the population has greatly increased and we have had less deaths. The deaths from tuberculosis although eight less in number than in 1902 still heads the list, with sixty, being 9.56 per cent approximately of all deaths as against 11.83 for 1902. Giving our city population at the very low estimate of 50,000 the death rate is 11.48 per thousand of population.

All houses having had inmates suffering from infectious and contagious diseases have been disinfected without charge to the owner or occupant together with many houses having been the habitation of consumptives. The "White Plague" which is always with us.

Counting the twenty-seven cases of smallpox only, the total number of days in the Isolation hospital was 652. The total expense per patient \$ 4.52½. This includes all expense for outside cases and the disinfecting of houses and vaccinations and takes into consideration for the bases of expense and time in hospital only those treated by the city. The shortest quarantine in hospital was twelve days, the longest fifty-five days and the average 24 4-27 days.

I have personally made every investigation of cases and suspected cases reported in the city for the year, have examined every case before taking them to the Isolation Hospital and have made more than three hundred (300) visits for the investigation of these cases and spent a large portion of my time with this work.

These cases are important and the business interests of the city demand that they be cared for without unnecessary endangering others for the injury to the trade relations is inversely proportional to the number and severity of the cases present, while those turned over to the city for the best interests of the city are deserving of every care that medical science can give them.

The following are the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors and Sanitary Police. The Sanitary Inspectors have been called upon many times by me for consultation and the consideration of important questions, which necessarily arise from time to time and which are not noted in their reports. Albert H. MacBeth, Commissioner of Public Health.

Report of Dr. M. F. Schick, Sanitary Inspector

To the Commissioner of Public Health.

Sir: During the year 1903, I inspected and examined the following number of cases for the city of Fort Wayne:

Chicken Pox 18, Scarlet Fever 35, Diphtheria 17, Smallpox 3, Rothe-line or German measles 21, Urticaria 4, Erythema 5, Measles 28, Whooping cough 5, Vaccinations 118, Total 254. Yours very respectfully, Dr. M. F. Schick.

Report of Dr. J. C. Wallace, Sanitary Inspector

Dr. A. H. MacBeth, Commissioner of Public Health.

Dear Sir: I herewith report to you the investigations made by me as Sanitary Inspector for the year 1903, together with the number of persons vaccinated by me for that period.

Scarlet Fever 63, Varacella (Chicken-pox) 24, Diphtheria 9, Measles 4, Hives 2, Pertussis 2, Vaccinations 105, Total 209. Very truly yours, Dr. J. C. Wallace.

Report of A. J. Aubrey, Sanitary Policeman.

Commissioner of Health of Fort Wayne:

Sir: The following report for the 1903 for the district west of Calhoun street is given in the table enclosed: no mention being made of the placarding and removal of them nor the disinfecting of houses after each case of contagious disease which occurs, nor the daily visits to these houses while under quarantine. Neither does it take into consideration the collections of samples milk, water and other samples for laboratory examination. Of the 1246 written notices served all nuisances have been abated, but where the work to be done was trivial in nature verbal notices were given in most part and of these 2714 have been given.

Vaults 503, Yards 108, Alleys 212, Premises 17, Garbage 51, Manure 51, Weeds 81, Chickens 20, Garbage cans 107, Cellars 22, Nuisance 16, Cistern 16, Sinks 7, Hydrant 5, Written Notices 1246, Verbal Notices 1468.

Report of Charles Broecking, Sanitary Policeman.

Dr. A. H. MacBeth, Health Commissioner:

Sir: The report of the year 1903 for my district of that part of the city east of Calhoun street is shown by the accompanying table. This does not include the special work of placarding and disinfecting of houses nor the collecting of samples to be examined at the city laboratory, neither does it include the many visits to houses under quarantine for the attendance upon these people such as getting groceries and provisions and many other errands nor the attendance at funerals after death from contagious disease nor the semi-daily reports to the office of the Department of Health for instructions.

Vaults 296, Yards 121, Alleys 127, Premises 31, Garbage 57, Manure 52, Weeds 179, Chickens 15, Cellars 49, Nuisances 46, Cisterns 14, Sinks 4, Hydrants 9, Garbage cans 226, Written Notices 1529, Verbal Notices 3,276.

Two cases were instituted against the City of Fort Wayne, one by Henry Burg, and the other by Frank Gladieux, for damages alleged to have accrued from an unwholesome and unhealthy condition of the city water, causing typhoid fever. In the Gladieux suit the Pennsylvania Company was

made a party defendant with the city. The city's defense to both of these actions was that the Pennsylvania Company had without authority or permission, tapped one of the city's mains thereby causing a connection between its water system and the water system of the city, and that the water used in the Pennsylvania Company system was the cause of the damages of any to the claimants.

1904

From the Mayor With Regard to the City Department of Health

To this department belongs the credit of having reduced contagious diseases within this city and within the last four years from 374 cases to 52, and if it had not been for the smallpox epidemic, this department would have shown very gratifying results of its financial management. I still insist that this city should own a contagious disease hospital, wherein people who are afflicted with the different contagious diseases, might be taken care of in a humane manner. The present building used for that purpose, is no building fit for a progressive, enlightened community, and it is only used as the emergency arises, and because there is no other. In our present age, where humane principles are advocated by all, this kind of a building should no longer be tolerated.

From The Health Commissioner

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council:

Gentlemen: I herewith submit for your consideration my report for the year 1904, together with such recommendations as I believe would result in an improved condition of the several divisions of this department for the benefit of general public health.

All members of this department have rendered good service to the city and with the limited assistance much good has been accomplished. Although considerable importance work has of necessity been left undone and must continue so until more assistance is given us. This department needs another sanitary policeman and sanitary inspector, a meat food and dairy inspector, a plumbing and electric meter inspector. The meat, food and dairy inspector could be embodied in one, and one man could do this work. The plumbing and electric meter inspector could likewise be performed by one and the same inspector. The duty of inspectors is to prevent conditions which propagate diseases, to give aid in the several branches of work in this department for the promotion of public health and the general welfare of the people.

Our sanitary inspectors have given valuable service and through them we have been enabled to prevent the spread of infectious and contagious disease, and keep in close touch with the physicians of our city and they in turn have given this department full reports of each and every case of contagious and infectious disease coming under their notice. And the results shown is proof for this statement and grounds for satisfaction, and throughout the year harmony has prevailed between the members of this department, the medical profession and the community in general.

The following include diseases where this department imposes a quarantine exclusive of smallpox. We had of scarlet fever and diphtheria during the year 1901, 362 cases with 16 deaths: 1902, 374 cases with 20 deaths: 1903, 168 cases with 10 deaths: 1904, 52 cases with 3 deaths.

During the year of 1901 many cases were not reported as it required

considerable time for the physicians to familiarize themselves with the newly adopted system of this department and our sanitary inspectors were not appointed until September, 1901.

Tuberculosis is the prevailing disease of our city and has been the direct cause of death of sixty-one (61) cases out of a total of five hundred and sixty-seven (567). This the "White plague" is always with us and claims its victims from our choicest citizens that of early man and womanhood.

Your honorable body have taken a wise step in passing the anti-spitting ordinance, and it should be strictly enforced and this will lessen the danger of infection from this source. Tuberculosis is an infectious disease and all houses having been occupied by those having the disease should be thoroughly disinfected before used as a habitation for others.

The improvement in this line has been small compared with the reasonable advance expected. People are slow to provide themselves with sanitary garbage receptacles, many seeming to prefer throwing their garbage in alleys, etc. To improve these conditions householders must procure metal receptacles, place the kitchen waste in them and the garbage collectors must take it away. In the past it has not been properly prepared as a rule, neither has it been properly collected, but if the garbage is properly collected, the people generally would exercise more care in preparing for collection, and as the city owns the garbage wagons and the crematory. I believe the city should collect the garbage and this work should be done under the supervision of the department of public health. The collection and disposal of garbage is done strictly in the interests of "health" and this is the principal reason so much public interest is attached to this work.

The general milk supply of our city is equal, if not above that of any city in this country and very little complaint has been found from this source. The average for the year in butter fats has been 3.84 from 3.39 samples examined.

This branch of our work has received the same attention as heretofore. The water from the city wells is good and has been so at all times, never has it been demonstrated that contamination of any of these wells existed and the water from them now as heretofore is pure and wholesome. Deep well waters are necessarily hard and this is the greatest objection to the water supply of our city.

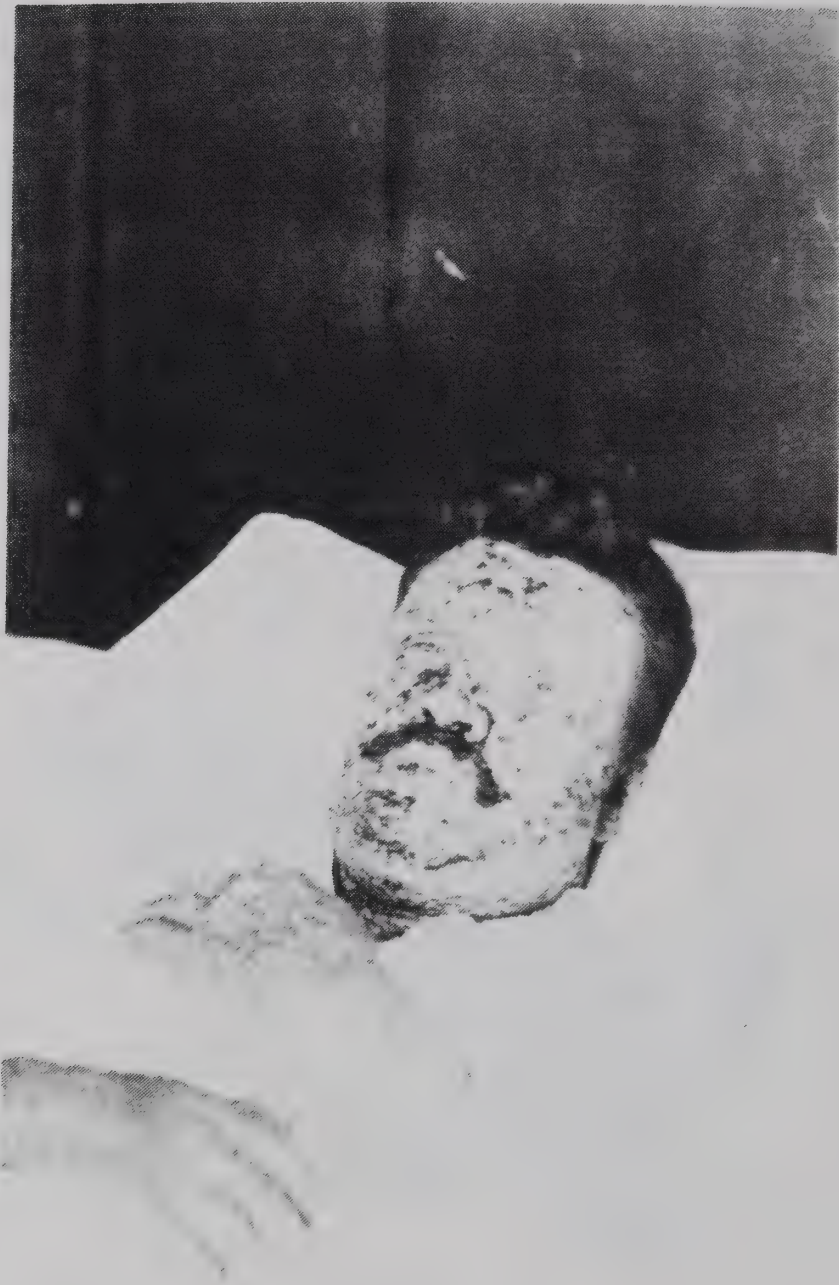
The water mains of our city have been filled at various time of necessity and otherwise with water of an objectionable quality. When this is done it is difficult to determine just when the danger is past and it is my opinion that no important change in connection from the source of supply, or distribution, should be made without a thorough knowledge of all the changes contemplated first being placed before this department for consideration from a sanitary standpoint. This would be "preventive medicine" or a "rational character" and would enable this department to anticipate conditions to be met. So far as I am able to learn, these important questions have never been submitted to this, the proper department, but left to and decided by men entirely unskilled in sanitary science.

This is a question still before your honorable body and of importance.

We are and have been for three years and over maintaining a contagious hospital but it is inadequate and unfit for general use. We have had during 1904, 111 cases of smallpox, most of which have been treated therein. No other diseases have been treated there for the reason that the hospital is not properly appointed for the treatment of any disease. This city



Pustular Stage of Smallpox. A girl 13 years of age. Smallpox was a much dreaded disease. It often was fatal, and the skin eruptions caused by "the pox" could produce scars that marked victims for life. Year 1893.



Pustular stage of Smallpox. A man 22 years of age.
Year 1893.

needs and should have a first-class Isolation Hospital that unfortunates who have these diseases may be properly cared for and the public have the protection.

Statistical Report Death Rate Decreasing Lowest In State

During the year last past we have issued 614 burial permits (47 premature or still-born.) This is still a lower death rate than for 1903, being a decrease of two with an increase of five, in still-born which should not be counted in computing the annual death rate, thus making a total of 567 deaths for 1904.

The deaths in the city for 1901 were 611.

The deaths in the city for 1902 were 575.

The deaths in the city for 1903 were 574.

The deaths in the city for 1904 were 567.

This shows that there has been an actual decrease from year to year in our city death rate for four consecutive years, and together with the marked increase in population makes a record of which this city may well be proud. How long this will continue cannot be foretold.

Our annual death rate, taking the city directory count in population which places it at 56,290, is 10.072 per 1,000 of population, a fraction over 10 per 1,000, unquestionably the lowest death rate of any city in this state.

The department has expended for the care and treatment of small-pox and its prevention, approximately \$ 4,000, leaving for all other expenditures for the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases less than \$ 500. There have been in the city 111 cases of small-pox during 1904 of which 87 were cared for at the City Isolation hospital and 24 cases were treated at their homes. All cases have had good care and no deaths have occurred. The average cost to the city for each patient has been \$ 36.03 which amount covers all expense incurred in every way and for all disinfection of premises and measures for its prevention, also all extra furniture and bedding furnished the Isolation hospital.

The total number of days in hospital for the 87 cases there treated is 1,841 or an average of 21 4-25 days and counting all cost for the care, treatment and prevention of this disease and charging the total against the 87 cases treated in the hospital would make an average cost per day of \$ 2.17 $\frac{1}{4}$ (two dollars, seventeen and one quarter cents) for each patient so treated.

The fact that these cases cover a period of over nine months of the year 1904, is an important factor in increasing the expense for their care and again it is surprising that with 111 cases covering a period of over nine months that we did not have many more, and only for the prompt and hearty co-operation of the physicians of our city have these results been obtained.

People may learn in time to protect themselves against this disease, but until they do we will have to meet the indications as they arise in much the same way as we have been doing, but vaccination should be compulsory and when all are then successfully vaccinated, this disease will be one of the past.

The time of the employees of this department for the last three years has been taken up very largely with the questions of care, treatment and prevention of this disease alone, thereby necessarily omitting many

important lines of work in other branches. Our assistants have been limited and it has made it appear that this department has been rather expensive but the results to me are very gratifying and for every dollar spent the citizens have received full compensation. Very respectfully submitted, Dr. Albert H. MacBeth, Commissioner of Public Health.

Spitting Within The City Limits of Fort Wayne

It shall be unlawful for any person to spit upon the sidewalk within the limits of the City of Fort Wayne, or upon the floors or steps of any street car or other public conveyance of said city, or upon the floors, steps or entrances of any public building within said city, or upon floors, steps or platform of any railroad station therein.

Any person violating any of the provisions of section one (1) of this ordinance, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars (\$5.00). Passed December 13, 1904.

1905

From The Health Commissioner

Hon. Wm. J. Hosey, Mayor of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sir: We herewith submit for your inspection a report of the work performed during the past year, by the city department of Public Health. This report is compiled from the records of the previous administration and as we have no personal knowledge concerning the facts contained therein, it must of necessity be both incomplete and unsatisfactory in many particulars.

During the year there were 136 contagious diseases reported to this department. These were cases classified as follows: Diphtheria - 18 cases; 2 deaths; Scarlet Fever - 2 cases; 1 death; Smallpox - 114 cases; 1 death.

It is evident, from this list, that the statute governing the reporting of contagious diseases has been broken by both physicians and layman. No case of measles, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, whooping cough or chicken pox appears among the contagious disease report. The department quarantines smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria, but smallpox is the only disease over which the department assumes entire control, furnishing medical attendance, etc. The number of smallpox cases, 114, is an increase of 15 over the previous year. There were undoubtedly many more than 114 cases in the city, but those unrecorded were of a mild type and went about undiagnosed; these mild, unrecognized cases are the chief spreaders of contagion, and their existence destroys, in a large measure, the attempts of the health authorities to check the spread of the disease. Fort Wayne has had smallpox for a number of years and it will continue to have smallpox just as long as a large number of our citizens remain unvaccinated. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and eighty-two cents was expended on the prevention of contagious disease over nine-tenths of this sum was used for the quaranting and care of persons afflicted with smallpox.

Milk Supply

There were 110 milk dealers operating under a license during the year. It is a fair estimate that there were also at least 100 dealers selling milk without a license.

One hundred and seventy-four samples of milk were analyzed. One sample contained formaldehyde.

Water Supply

One hundred and twenty-six samples examined by the previous department during 1905. The reports show "no pathogenic bacteria present."

Work of Sanitary Officers, Notices Served by Two Sanitary Officers Total 6,303

In addition to the appended reports, showing the notices served by the sanitary officers, these officers were required to make daily visits to quarantined houses, at times to aid in disinfection and to collect samples of milk for analysis.

It is evident that it is a physical impossibility for two men to perform in a satisfactory manner all the work required of sanitary officers in a city the size of Fort Wayne. There were three sanitary officers in 1902, but notwithstanding the growth of the city since that time, we now have only two such officers. We earnestly recommend that the number of sanitary officers be increased from two to four.

Vital Statistics In Recording Of Births

The record of births is kept in the office of the County Health Officer. In recording of births the law has been broken. Many of the most prominent physicians of the city did not report one birth during the entire year. Deaths 621.

Death rate per 1,000 per annum, 11.11, on a basis of an estimate population of 55,000 inhabitants.

Fort Wayne can congratulate itself on the small number of deaths from typhoid fever, indicating, as it does, that our water supply is not contaminated by intestinal evacuations. Dr. A. H. MacBeth, City Health Commissioner.

The Value And Importance of Vital Statistics

By A. S. Tilford, M. D., of Martinsville, Ind.

The mere fact that a certain number of persons died, or a certain number of children were born in a given locality, in a specified time, is not of itself of very much importance.

But the number of deaths, with their causes, together with the number of cases of sickness, and kind and all the circumstances attending is beyond any question of the utmost importance, as upon such small facts large inferences depend. Dr. Wm. Farr, the father of vital statistics, to whom we are indebted for the system of vital statistical reports that are now common, says:

"The deaths and causes of deaths are scientific facts which admit of numerical analysis; and science has nothing to offer more inviting in speculation than the laws of vitality. The variations of those laws in the two sexes at different ages, and the influence of civilization, occupation, locality, seasons and other physical agencies, either in generating diseases and inducing death, or in improving the public health.

Each and everything in connection with a death should be studied, as related to all other things which caused the death. The disease itself, the age, sex, reason, locality, etc.

When this is done you have an accurate basis of facts. Dr. Chas A.

Lindsley says:

"The collection of the facts connected with the vital statistics bears the same relation to the sanitary administration of the State that the ledger does to the business of the merchant. Such statistics have an enduring and continuous use. There is a consensus of opinion among all sanitarians that modern sanitary science owes its present advancement to the registration of deaths and causes of deaths and the conditions and localities in which they have occurred. It must necessarily furnish the basis of all sanitary reforms, and especially direct the course of sanitary legislation."

What are some of the uses of vital statistics? The information obtained is of use in many ways. The mass of material is valuable, while such as would be accessible to an individual would be of little value. Statistics enable the health boards to record all deaths, together with the necessary information, so that the rate of mortality can be determined with accuracy. From such statistics deaths from preventable diseases can be separated and pointed out as unnecessary waste of life. The unnecessary loss of life from such causes is of the greatest importance.

At the same time this work impresses upon our mind the great principle that prevention is more scientific than curing disease. Warning can be given of the occurrence of epidemics, and of the appearance of communicable diseases dangerous to the public health. Communicable diseases may be quarantined, and the spread of infectious diseases thereby prevented.

That the disinfection of infected dwellings comes directly under the control of the health board.

A system of vital statistics lessens crime by making it difficult to dispose of the victim. It is one of the avenues by which crime is detected.

In military affairs, a scout is sent to a distance before an army, for the purpose of observing the motions of an enemy or discovering any danger. He gives notice to the commanding officer so that he may be better enabled to combat the enemy. So it is with us; by means of vital statistics, a scout as it were, in fighting disease and death. We are in possession of the motions, locality, etc., of disease, the enemy of mankind. We can see the approaching danger and are better enabled to ward off the foe.

There is not a day in the long calendar of the year that the records of vital statistics are not essential. In the settlement of estates, in adjusting life insurance, in pension claims, especially the widow's claim, they are of the highest value.

For instance, a pension examiner or agent calls on a health officer for a certificate of death, and birth of minor children of a deceased soldier. Certificates are wanted for the purpose of establishing the death and cause of death of the soldier, and to prove that he left minor children, to enable the widow to obtain a pension. Possibly the physician, who attended at the birth, was a man who regarded the collection of vital statistics as a humbug, and of no value, and failed to report the birth of those children. What's to be done? Possibly the family have moved out of the country where they were born. Can't you see how much extra trouble that poor woman is caused, in going back to the old neighborhood where they lived and getting two or three women to make affidavit that they know the ages of those children? All of which could have been avoided by the physician doing his duty.

All of this work could have been done in a few moments, which caused

this poor woman possible weeks to obtain, to say nothing of the expense she was scarcely able to defray.

'Tis something she should have had for the asking. In some of the European countries, parents are required to report births within eight days, and a child that has not been reported meets with serious obstacles as he grows up. He can not enter school without presenting his certificate of birth - is not allowed to marry - is almost an outcast. Fortunately, under the present law and manner of collecting certificates of death, this rarely occurs as to death certificates. Life insurance companies depend on vital statistics for the foundation of their workings. By these, they determine the expectancy of life and are enabled to fix certain rates according to age, occupation, location, etc. The acceptance of a risk must come within a certain limit, which is also regulated by the same statistics, and before a claim is adjusted, they require a certificate of death of the insured.

So as time progresses, these records become more and more valuable, and are depended upon for information in the ways I have indicated above.

Take the older works of practice, and you will not find the author quoting this or that disease as having a death rate of a certain per cent. Little attention was paid to the rate of mortality, no data collected; they were satisfied with what their own personal experience taught them.

Scientific investigation of diseases and means for the preservation of the public health in the United States is of quite recent growth. The first national legislation was about the beginning of the civil war. But no State Board of Health was organized until 1869, when Massachusetts took the lead.

Dr. Charles V. Chapin has said; "The registration of vital statistics is the firm basis on which the whole structure of sanitary science and practice must rest. In order to learn the laws of disease, to devise remedies and test them, we must have an approximately accurate knowledge of the movements of population and of the causes of death."

Through several centuries there were laws for the punishment of witchcraft and the like, which was then acknowledged as one of the chief causes of epidemic diseases. Ignorant superstition often gave rise to the idea that they had poisoned the wells, and they fell victims to the fanaticism of the times. Would not the study of sanitation and sanitary laws have saved many a poor unfortunate, also? The darkest page in American history is that which bears the record of the Salem Witchcraft. Five women were hanged in one day. In all, twenty victims were hurried to their doom on Witches' Hill, west of Salem, Mass., the scene of the most fatal delusion of modern times. The accused were put to death, not for being witches or wizards, but for denying the reality of witchcraft.

Scrape off the dust of ignorance, the cobwebs of credulity and the moss of superstition, and we may verify the bare truth itself through sanitary science. It seems as though it requires object lessons of certain kinds to stimulate the people to investigate and search for the truth.

In this country, it took the civil war to bring about conditions to advance sanitary science. Such work is always stimulated and advanced by epidemics. It is the province of sanitation to seek out and determine the cause of disease, and formulate rules for their prevention, and removal, and as such rules are followed, the rate of mortality will lessen. Just so far as the statistics of a nation, state or what not approach perfection, just so far are the people advancing, or vice versa. By vital statistics, the onward strides of the medical profession can be observed. You can point out its successes and its failures. A century ago, ships

could hardly keep the sea for scurvy, and hospitals, prisons and the like were the hotbeds of fatal diseases. The improvement is all due to sanitary science. A knowledge of the causes and modes of propagation of diseases is necessary in order to provide rules for its prevention. This is what is looked forward to, the end to be attained, from the analysis of the available data, the study of which gives direction to our work where it may be of most profit to the public health.

The material necessary for such research includes records of marriages, births, deaths, and sickness, together with accurate information as to the population, among which the events so recorded have happened. The record of marriages is of importance in connection with questions of legitimacy, of inheritance, of kinship and as a means of the detection of bigamy, and the protection of the wife and mother.

The collection of the certificates of death are possible at this time, as complete as can be desired. But the registration of births could be greatly improved, and those of sickness should be more general. The collection of sickness statistics should include not only the contagious diseases, but all diseases, especially diseases from preventable causes. The greatest hindrance to this is like all other branches of health administration, the lack of financial support.

This in a way could be overcome if the free use of the mails were obtained for all returns, and communications relating to health administration through boards of health. A vast majority of physicians complain of having to make reports and pay postage. I believe if this were granted, very few cases of sickness, births or deaths, would go unrecorded. An effort of this kind should be made to obtain from the controlling power, the free use of the mails for the work.

We enter this world by no will of our own, the law regulates the marriage that makes our birth legitimate. So it is with our demise; the law regulates the disposal. Every individual is entitled to have this much of a record, and but few of us will have any other.

Inspection of Allen County Jail By Indiana State Board of Health

This visit led me to Fort Wayne, to inspect the sanitary conditions of the Allen County Jail. On arrival I called upon the sheriff, and he took me all over the institution. The building is very old, having been built in 1873, and at the present time is wholly inadequate for the population of Allen County. There are forty cells, and at the time of the visit there were forty-three prisoners. The closets and urinals were in very bad repair, and, owing to the dilapidated condition of the building, it is hardly likely they could be put into proper condition. The washing facilities for the prisoners always have been insufficient, but might be improved. There was only one bathtub for the entire building, and there were eight washbowls, and the enamel had been knocked off in spots from all lavatory appliances. The dining room, which is 33x18x12, has four windows, 2x7, opening into the open air and one other window of the same size opening into a court. When this dining room is filled with prisoners the air very quickly becomes foul, and even on the brightest days artificial light must be used. This amounts to feeding the men in a dungeon, and is, of course, unsanitary and wrong. There is a hospital ward for men, but none for women. The men's hospital is directly over the dining room, and contains four cells, besides space outside for beds. It is lighted by four small windows, 2x7, which are partially closed by grating. There is no ventilation of the cells except through the room, and the room

itself can not be one-half ventilated. The attending physician said that when occupied, the cells got exceedingly foul, and in many instances coughs, colds and other maladies of the respiratory tract have been engendered, and so these cells are not used when it is possible to pass them by. In this hospital there is one old iron bath tub, with the enamel cracked off in various places, which makes it impossible to keep it clean.

The women's ward is 20x24x12. A partition in one corner makes a bathroom and a closet. This closet has no ventilation. The room has four small windows, 2x7, and it makes it impossible to change the air with sufficient frequency. In this ward are placed women of all characters and grades. At the time of my visit an epileptic, perfectly sane and of delicate bringing-up, was confined with the roughest of characters.

The kitchen is in the basement. It is very dark and has three little windows, 20x20 inches. The sewer pipe from the jail leads under the kitchen, and the jail trap connection in the floor furnishes frequent opportunity for regurgitation of sewage into the kitchen. The sheriff's wife testified that in rainy weather it was a frequent occurrence for the sewage to be one inch deep in the kitchen, making it necessary to lay boards on the floor, so that the employes could go around without wetting their feet in the abominable ooze. There is only one cure for the jail of Allen County, and this is to build a new one, and this was urged upon the commissioners.

1906

From The Mayor

The report of the City Department of Public Health gives the number of cases of contagious disease reported and acted upon. Also a detailed statement of all other work done by the department during the year. The requirements of this department upon the city treasury for funds is relatively small compared to the needs of some other departments, nevertheless the value of its work to the people of the city is great, and cannot easily be computed in dollars and cents. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," seems to be the theory upon which the Health Board conducts its business. During the early part of 1906 there were a great many cases of smallpox discovered, isolated and treated. By energetic action the disease was practically stamped out in a few months. In isolating and treating the cases of smallpox the new Isolation Hospital has been of great service. The treatment of contagious diseases is not the only work that engages the time and attention of the Board, through the agency of the Sanitary Police, a great deal is accomplished in the way of establishing and maintaining good sanitary conditions throughout the city.

To Wm. J. Hosey, Mayor of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sir: Herewith is submitted the report of the City Health Department for the year ending December 31, 1906:

At the beginning of the year the Board of Health organized and elected Dr. H. O. Bruggeman secretary and executive officer. The employes of the previous administration were all retained. The results obtained by the work of the year are highly gratifying, because the general sanitary condition of Fort Wayne is now above the average for similarly situated cities of the same size.

To complete the efficiency of the department and promote the health of the municipality the following suggestions are urged as being desirable, viz.:

1st. The appointment of a meat and dairy inspector.

2d. The daily flushing of the paved streets and sprinkling of the unpaved streets.

3d. The appointment of an additional sanitary officer.

The desirability of having all meats intended for human consumption slaughtered under the supervision of a competent inspector is now recognized by every one who reads the daily papers. The fact that Fort Wayne meat dealers may violate the sanitary statutes is attested by the fact that an analysis of nine samples of sausage collected from various dealers showed three adulterated with borax and one with sulphite of sodium. The department knows that meat slaughtered under the dirtiest and most unsanitary of methods is now being sold in this city, and we have every reason to believe that hogs which have been flattened upon the carcasses of dead and diseased horses are being consumed by our citizens. The need of the inspector of dairies is evidenced by the mortality records, which show that during the year thirty-seven children under two years of age died of diarrhoeal diseases. This means in brief that thirty-seven lives have been sacrificed to a dirty milk supply.

The dust of the city streets being composed of sputum, manure, etc., must of necessity be a carrier of disease. The elimination of a considerable percentage of communicable diseases can be accomplished by having daily flushings of all paved streets and the sprinkling of those which are unpaved. We believe this should be done by the municipal authorities.

The great need of an additional sanitary officer has been referred to in so many previous reports as to scarcely need mention at this time.

228 Houses Disinfected

For smallpox 156; diphtheria 63; scarlet fever 5; tuberculosis 4; vaccinations made by the department 250.

From the foregoing table it will be observed that typhoid and tuberculosis cases were not reported. There were also many unreported cases of measles and whooping cough. It is therefore evident that the law governing the reporting of contagious diseases is being violated by both the laity and the medical profession. All our disinfections are now made by the formalin-potassium permanganate method; a more expensive, but we believe a much more effective, method than the one previously in use by the department.

We started the year with a legacy of 14 cases of smallpox from the previous administration. The epidemic remained unabated until July, and since then we have had but a few sporadic cases. There were no deaths from smallpox. This disease was the department's greatest source of work. We investigated a vast number of so-called "suspicious cases," and used every means to stamp out the contagion; of course our efforts were handicapped by not having a compulsory vaccination law. During the year we quarantined the Hamilton, Nebraska and McCulloch schools, the Foster shirt waist factory, the Home telephone exchange, the Menefee foundry and many smaller buildings. Permission to enter these establishments was granted only to those who could present a certificate of recent vaccination. By this means we secured the vaccination of hundreds of exposed individuals.

The Isolation Hospital was opened in March and 44 smallpox patients were cared for at the institution. At first it was decided to place all variolous patients in the hospital, but after a trial this was found to be impracticable, and only those patients were admitted who would have to be supported by the city if quarantined at home, and those living in lodging houses and hotels.



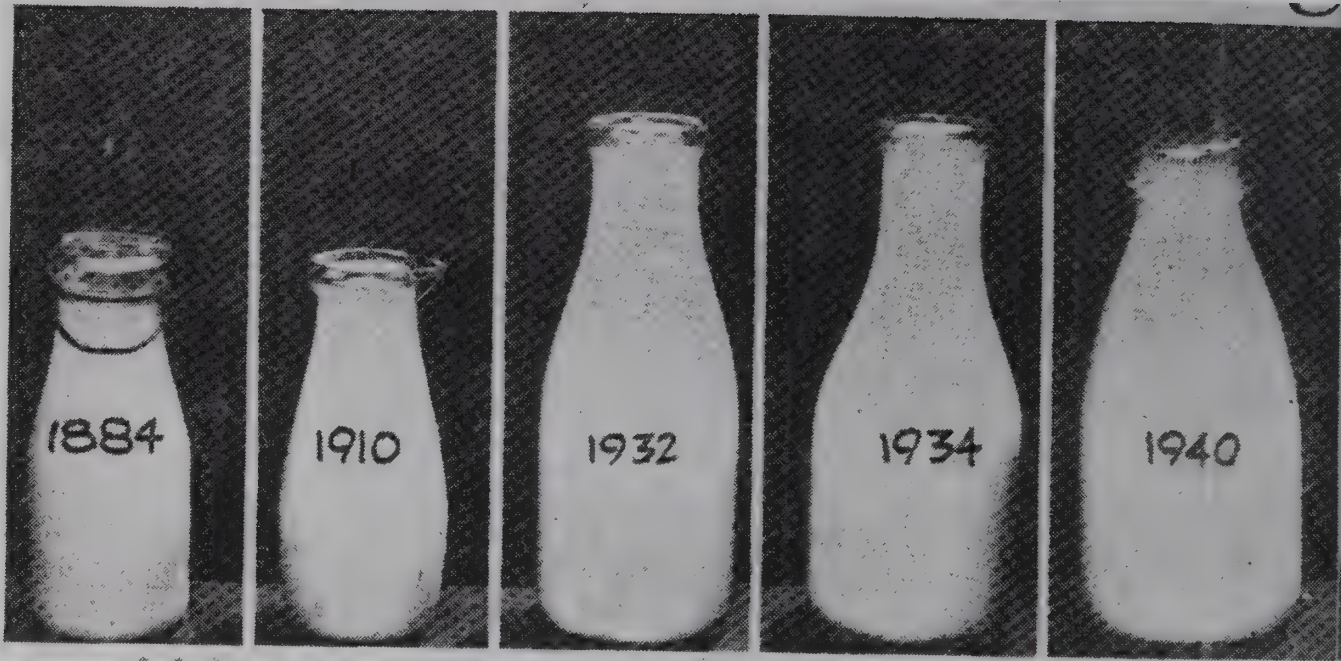
H.O. Bruggeman M.D.

Dr. H.O. Bruggeman served as Secretary of the City Board of Health from 1906 to 1910, also served as board member from 1911 thru 1917, and president of the board from 1922 - 1925.

Dr. Bruggeman as secretary is determined to see that the citizens of Fort Wayne, can be sure that all milk sold in the city is pure.

In 1907 the City Council passed a "Milk Ordinance" which had been prepared by the city board of health. One of the chief features of the new milk ordinance is that all milk must be re-tailed in bottles.

In 1908, the dairymen are urging the city board of health to suspend the enforcement of certain provisions of the milk ordinance. Dr. Bruggeman said, "The ordinance will be enforced in every particular.



In 1884 Dr. Harvey Thatcher, invented the first glass milk bottle.

The above picture shows the styles of milk bottles used in the early days. Although the glass milk bottle was invented in 1884, it was sometime in 1908, before the city board of health was able to properly enforce the ordinance, requiring that all milk must be retailed in bottles.

Before the installation of the bottle washing, bottle filling and capping machines, the dairymen would do this by hand.

The hospital is in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Geiger, who work under a contract, the chief features of which contract are as follows:

They are given - first, the use of living rooms and two acres of ground; second, light and fuel; third, \$ 50.00 a month salary; fourth, \$ 4.00 a week for each patient in the institution.

They are required - first, to transport patients to and from the hospital, and the horse or horses required must be furnished and maintained at their expense; second, furnish board and laundry work for the patients; third, to furnish such nurses or other help as may at any time be required; fourth, to keep the institution clean and habitable at all times.

Two-thirds of the salary, light and fuel are paid by the city and one-third by the county.

The mortality from diphtheria of a little over 12 per cent is too high for the mild form of the disease that was epidemic during the year. The Chicago health department makes the statement that if a child dies of diphtheria, one of two parties is directly responsible; either the parents is not calling a physician soon enough, or the physician in not making the correct diagnosis and giving proper treatment early enough in the disease. There will be no deaths from diphtheria when a sufficient dose of antitoxin is administered in the beginning of the disease. The city now furnishes anti-toxin to those unable to buy it. Through the efforts of this department the serum of the McCormick Memorial Institute can now be purchased in Fort Wayne at a cost of \$ 3.00 for a syringe containing 3,000 units.

Typhoid Fever

The source of the infection in the ten fatal cases could not be discovered. We are positive, however, that no case was the result of an infection from the city water. Several of the cases undoubtedly received the infection outside of Fort Wayne.

An epidemic of measles started on the north side and soon spread over the entire city. But a small fraction of the cases were reported to the department. The Rudisill school was disinfected and closed for 14 days because of the prevalence of this.

Tuberculosis still remains the chief cause of death. So much has been written about this subject of late that it is unnecessary to further discuss it at this time. Fort Wayne has had but few cases of this disease for several years.

The death certificates frequently contained such causes of death as "complication of diseases," "convulsions," "spasms" and "heart failure," terms which render the certificates useless for statistical purposes. The department is now endeavoring to secure the registration of the correct pathological conditions in every case. Some physicians give the same cause of death on almost every certificate signed by them. For instance, one physician practically invariable uses the term apoplexy, and another appears to have all his patients die from nephritis. While such practices are followed, an attempt to gain information from a study of vital statistics in Fort Wayne is a waste of time.

A record of 781 deaths and but 692 births would seem to indicate the prevalence of "race suicide" in Fort Wayne, but the actual cause of such an apparently alarming state of affairs is a failure of many prominent physicians to obey the law.

During the coming year this department will probably resort to the prosecution of all those who fail to report births.

The city water was subjected to repeated tests in the city laboratory for contamination with colon bacilli. All such examinations were negative.

A number of samples of city water collected from different places at various times were analyzed by State Chemist Barnard, and in each instance his verdict was, "This is a good water."

Four wells were examined and two were condemned, as they contained colon bacilli.

The appended reports of the sanitary officers show that 3,396 notices to abate nuisances were served during the year. The orders of the officers were generally obeyed without the necessity of resorting to prosecution.

These reports do not include the work done in connection with the placing of placards on houses for quarantine purposes nor their removal when quarantine is lifted, neither does it mention the disinfection of each of these houses after infections and contagious diseases, nor the daily trips to homes quarantined, nor the collecting of samples of milk for examination in the laboratory.

The Bash fertilizing plant on Hanover street was the cause of many just complaints, from those residing in the vicinity of the establishment. At the request of this department the city attorney instituted legal proceedings and the Bash company were perpetually restrained from conducting a rendering or fertilizing business in the buildings on Hanover street. H. O. Bruggemann, Secretary.

Allen J. Connett vs. the Members of the City Health Board of the City, being an action for damages alleged to have occurred on account of the negligent handling of a smallpox patient. A demurrer by the city to the complaint was sustained, and the action has since been disposed of.

Distribution of Patent Medicine Ordinance Number 285

1. That no person, persons, company or corporation, personally or by agent or employes shall gratuitously distribute samples of patent medicines, drugs, ointments, pills, powders or pellets from house to house or on the streets, alleys or public places in the City of Fort Wayne without procuring a license therefor. Provided, that no license therefore shall be issued unless the secretary of the Board of Public Health of the city shall approve of the sample or samples, and the formula of the medicine, ointment, drug, powders, pills or pellets proposed to be distributed, and his approval certified by him shall first be filed with the City Clerk of said city; and for each license issued therefor there shall be paid to the City Comptroller a fee of one dollar (\$1.00) per day for each person. Distribution of any of said articles is hereby prohibited, and made subject to the penalty provided in the next section hereof; and provided, that before such license shall be granted the applicant file with the City Controller a bond running to the people of the State of Indiana, in a penal sum of \$ 2,500 with sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, Clerk and City Attorney - whose approval shall be endorsed thereon - conditioned that the person, firm or corporation distributing such samples shall pay all damages resulting to any person by reason of taking or using any of such samples. Passed June 26, 1906.

Fort Wayne (Allen County) Medical Society Membership in 1906, Totaled 82 Members.

The Laboratory In The Combat Against Tuberculosis

"By L. Park Drayer, A. M., M. D., Of Fort Wayne.

"In combating any contagious disease the essential element of success is always the apprehension of the disease. This is a patent fact better known to medical men than to any other class of individuals. If the cause of cancer was known, measures directed toward limiting the disease would be forthcoming. As has been recently demonstrated, yellow fever, which was fought from all sides except the right side, is now most successfully managed because its method of transmission is well known and understood. Tuberculosis until the year 1865 was looked upon as a dangerous, wasting disease, due to constitutional weakness transmitted by heredity. In 1865 Villemin showed by laboratory methods that tuberculosis material could be made to infect other animals by inoculation. This experiment was confirmed by Cohnheim in 1877, but not until Koch, in 1882, before the Pathological Society of Berlin, gave the results of his experiments was the combat with the disease placed upon anything like a fair basis. It may be said to the lasting credit of this peerless laboratory worker that the tubercle bacillus, its characteristics, the methods of finding it, and its life habits, are today as they were given to us twenty-four years ago. No particular improvement in technique, no particular newness can be found than that given to use by Koch in 1882. Knowing the cause of the disease, its manner of transmission was readily understood, and then we were placed upon the winning side. The laboratory efforts were directed toward the analysis of the sputum of patients supposed to be afflicted with the disease. The analysis of food materials, the analysis of milk supplies, the analysis of secretions from lower animals, all netted information of apparent value in apprehending the disease and suggesting methods for the restriction of the same. Along with the finding of the germ came the numerous suggestions for its destruction. Here again preventive medicine called upon the laboratory man to determine, if possible, the remedy best adapted to the destruction of the bacillus. Tuberculin, old and new, emanated from the same laboratory, and it is of value to know that the most exact, the most unfailing, and the most reliable test for the finding of the disease, both in man and animals, is the tuberculin test.

"I take it that this is not the time nor place to eulogize the laboratory worker, for he does not need it, but to suggest, if possible, lines along which the laboratory man must work to give additional help in blotting out this disease. The custom of free examinations of sputum followed by the distribution of advice for consumptives and those living with them is a measure of undoubted value, and should be followed by every practicing physician. The custom of examining the milk supplies and the cattle furnishing the milk supply, in spite of a slight difference of opinion, is still of the greatest value. I have but little doubt that tuberculosis of the udder in milk cows and general glandular tuberculosis in cattle is the most dangerous of food supplies. I would, therefore, emphasize the value of tuberculin tests of dairy herds."

"The suggestions of the laboratory and the vigorous application of these suggestions by sanitary men has resulted in restricting the development of the disease in adults to a marked degree in the past twenty years. The children, however, aside from milk-fed babies, seem to have been passed without sufficient recognition. A laboratory worker has recently developed the fact, by agglutination tests, that school children are to a considerable degree infected. The tests were made upon all grades, the fewer number of the agglutinations occurred in apparently healthy children. The next largest number occurred in children with enlarged tonsils, adenoids, and children with mesenteric glandular enlargements, and the largest number occurred in the so-called scrofulous children. Tuberculosis among children

abroad exists to a considerable larger degree than it does in the United States, but the percentage is somewhat on the increase in this country, and this laboratory finding calls for a special investigation relative to the matter of ventilation, food supply and the inoculation of schoolrooms by adults, occurring either from a tuberculous teacher or by infection of the schoolrooms following their use for public gatherings; and I want to take this occasion to register a decided objection to the use of schoolrooms, and also rooms ordinarily occupied by the child, for the public gatherings of adults. The laboratory likewise has shown that the new and scientific ventilating system does everything but ventilate, and there is little question that the old system of raising the windows of schoolrooms is decidedly more refreshing and probably furnishes a better and surer interchange of air than does the modern system of ventilating which does not ventilate.

"Many laboratory men enthusiastic in their work are devoting their time toward finding a cure. There has been no cessation in the work of prevention; indeed, this work is being more and more vigorously prosecuted, but a word relative to the work done for the relief of the afflicted from a laboratory standpoint is in keeping, and I want to mention the experiments of Liverator, who is now treating animals with an aqueous extract of the living tubercle bacilli. He rendered animals susceptible and found the serum acquired antibacillary power with slight antitoxic power. One and five-tenths mg. of living virulent tubercle bacilli, all from the same cultures, sealed in collodion sacs, were placed between the loops of the small intestines and the animals divided in three groups. The first group received no serum treatment, the second were treated with serum from tubercular animals, the third were treated with this antibacillary serum. The second group received no protection and the third group received entire protection, the disease being prevented from developing in every instance, which gives to us a ray of hope that preventive inoculation, just as vaccination prevents, may be in the dawn.

"In a masterly article on Phagocytosis and Opsonins, Hektoen closes with the following: "According to Wright, many local infections persist, for the reason that the causative bacteria or their elements are not permitted to pass into the circulation in such numbers as to stimulate the machinery of immunization to form adequate quantities of antibodies at the proper time, and because the bacteria, in a measure, are protected from the action of such antibodies as may be present normally in the body or form in the course of the infection. Numerous tests by Bulloch and others show that in the tuberculous the tuberculo-opsonic index is subnormal. In lupus the average is 0.75."

"By measuring the resistance to the infective germ by comparison of the opsonic power of the patient's serum with that of the serum of normal persons, Wright and his followers have shown that in all infections there are times when the resistance of the patient is rising and times when it is falling. In the latter instance the repeated introduction of the corresponding bacterial vaccines serves to depress still further the opsonic index, that is to lower the patient's general resistance. The vaccines should be administered when the opsonic index is high - this is the fundamental principle of Wright's method- and by "properly adjusted and interspaced" doses; in other words, by controlling the effects by means of the opsonic index aim to maintain the antibacterial power of the blood at a high level. By numerous tests Wright has shown that in tuberculosis much smaller doses of new tuberculin than commonly employed give maximal immunizing responses without any constitutional disturbances. For this he

employs new tuberculin in doses corresponding to from 1/1000 to 1/600 mg. tubercle powder.

"As pointed out already, Wright, in addition to the use of "properly adjusted and interspaced" doses of vaccine in the treatment of local infections, especially tuberculous, also employs means to increase the flow of blood and lymph through the infected area in order to favor as much as possible the action of the antibodies on the bacteria.

"This, briefly, is Wright's method of treatment of infections by inoculations of the corresponding vaccines. Remarkable results have been achieved in intractable cases of bone, lymph node and subcutaneous tuberculosis. The application of the general method to pulmonary tuberculosis, in which Lawson and Stewart and others have shown that tuberculin when properly given also increases the tuberculo-opsonic index, promises well and it is hoped that Wright's treatment may be given a thorough trial.

"This beautiful series of experiments, the outcome of most painstaking laboratory methods, must receive the most gracious applause of us all.

"I desire to present two charts which illustrate conclusively the necessity of laboratory work in connection with the work of restricting this disease. The larger chart shows that early in the nineteenth century phthisis caused about one-fifth of all the deaths. In fact, in the New York report for 1810 we find the following: "According to the bills consumption is by far the most fatal disease with which our city is affected, no less than 2,621 having died of it during the past five years, nearly one-fourth part of the whole." By following the curves you will see that about the middle of the 30's the general death rates and the death rates from tuberculosis diverge, owing to a slight decrease in the tuberculous and a considerable increase in the general death rate. In general the tubercular curve then maintains its height between 4 and 5 per 1,000 until about 1882. The general curve meantime has, at least since the middle 50's, gradually tended downwards, and this may perhaps be explained by the gradual appreciation of sanitary measures (water and sewers), and the organization of health boards (N.Y., 1866).

"The discovery of the tubercle bacillus marks the beginning of the downward curve of the tuberculous mortality. Compared to the population there are only about half the number of cases per 1,000 now that there were a century ago, and even comparing it with the general death rate (which has considerably decreased), we find an enormous improvement. There is no doubt that the figures for the early part of the nineteenth century are too low, as many deaths were not entered. This makes the showing all the better for the present day. It is interesting to compare what has been done in tuberculosis with that in diphtheria. The diseases, from a sanitary standpoint have much in common, but in diphtheria, in addition to the sanitary improvements, we have the aid of a specific remedy to combat the disease. The result is well shown in the smaller chart, where you will notice a big drop in diphtheria mortality commencing in 1894 and continuing until the present time.

"In pneumonia and bronchitis our sanitary measures have availed little thus far, and the main reason for this is undoubtedly the extensive distribution of virulent pneumococci in the throats of health individuals. The part played by the laboratory in these diseases is pretty well reflected by the mortality curves from 1881 on.

"In conclusion the State has placed at the door of the physician a laboratory for common use. It is your duty, it is my duty, to determine early the cases dangerous to the community, and failure to do so is failure

to perform a sacred duty." Indiana State Medical Association 1906, Symposium on Tuberculosis.

Federal Meat Inspection Act. Pure Food and Drug Act

A novel of Upton Sinclairs called the Jungle told the revolting conditions that prevailed in the Chicago Stockyards. This led to the passage, on President Theodore Roosevelt's recommendations of a Meat Inspection Act on June 30th, 1906, giving Federal Officials the authority to see that all meat shipped in interstate commerce came from healthy animals and was packed under sanitary conditions.

At the same time the Federal Pure Food and Drug Act was passed, which provides Federal regulations of food and drugs.

Ft. Wayne (Allen County) Medical Society 1906

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Honorary

Beavers, S. D., Decatur
 Boyers, J. S., Decatur
 Wilking, S. V., Roanoke

Suspended

Griebel, Herman A., Ft. Wayne

Removed

Price, C. R., Monroeville

1907

From The Mayor

The report of this department show that the city was not entirely free from contagious or communicable diseases during the year 1907. The report shows, however, that prompt and energetic action was taken by the City Board of Health to isolate or quarantine such cases as soon as discovered, and thus prevented the spread of such diseases in any great extent. It is proper to observe in this connection that no city or community likely ever appreciates or realizes the value of the services rendered to it by an efficient Board of Health. The work of this department is not confined to the discovery and treatment of persons affected with contagious diseases, but the work of the Sanitary Police, under the direction of the Board, in establishing and maintaining good sanitary conditions, no doubt, contribute greatly to the health and comfort of the public. Ordinances have recently been passed providing for the licensing and inspection of milk and meats sold in the city. Those ordinances may work a hardship on some people for a time and may need some modification, but they are a step in the right direction, and should be given a fair trial. I am well satisfied with the work of the Board during the past year in the effort made to protect the health of the city. Mayor William J. Hosey.

To William J. Hosey, Mayor, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Sir: The City Department of Public Health herewith submits its annual report for the year A. D. 1907.

Early in January after you had accepted the resignation of Dr. J. W. McCausland, and appointed Dr. A. P. Buchman in his place as a member of the board, we reorganized and elected the following officers:

President, Dr. A. P. Buchman; Vice President, August Reitmiller; Secretary and executive officer, Dr. H. O. Bruggeman.

Miss Hinkley, who served as clerk in the department during the past two years, resigned in December and Miss Sullivan was appointed to the position. The Board has worked in harmony at all times, a unanimous vote having marked every action which we have taken.

It has been the custom for the Department of Health to make such recommendations as may seem proper and necessary for the promotion of public health. We, therefore, urge compliance with the following suggestions:

- 1st. The enforcement of the so-called Anti-Spitting Ordinance.
- 2nd. The passage of a Compulsory Vaccination Ordinance.
- 3rd. The cleaning of all alleys by the City.

We have on several occasions requested the enforcement of the Anti-Spitting Ordinance, because we know that the prevailing habit of using the sidewalks and other public places for cuspidors is not only a disgusting practice, but that it is also a most potent factor in the spread of tuberculosis, influenza, pneumonia and other communicable diseases. In our opinion it would require but a few arrests to stop this habit. We know of no reason why the Municipality should not clean the alleys as well as the streets, and we have been informed by the city attorney that we have no legal right to compel a man to clean the alley on which his property may abut. The need of a Compulsory Vaccination Law is considered under the chapter devoted to smallpox.

It is with pleasure that we note the fact that two of the recommendations which we embodied in our last report have been favorably acted upon and we now have a meat and dairy inspector and three sanitary officers.

Seven hundred and eighty deaths were reported to this department during 1907, and there is no doubt but what 100 percent of all the deaths were reported. A careful census taken by the Postal Authorities gives Fort Wayne a population of 61,765 and on this estimate our death rate per 1,000 was 12.64. A territory of considerable extent was annexed to the city late in 1906 but notwithstanding this fact and in spite of the natural increase in population we had two less deaths reported than we had in 1906. Fort Wayne is an important medical and surgical center and many cases are brought to our hospitals for treatment, so our mortality statistics include a number of decedents who acquire their fatal illness elsewhere; our figures of 780 also include 22 deaths which occurred at the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youths; unlike most health departments we register "still births" among the deaths, and 32 still births were registered during 1907.

While all deaths were reported, a large percentage of the certificates of death were highly unsatisfactory. Some physicians have persisted in using meaningless terms such as "Complication of Diseases," "Disease of Heart, Liver, Kidneys and Stomach," "Dropsy, etc., etc., so we were obliged to classify 36 deaths among "the ill defined diseases." Many certificates simply bore the term "the ill defined diseases." Many certificates simply bore the term "uraemia" and these cases we classified under the heading of Nephritis. Of late we have insisted that the death certificates shall either give some definite pathological entity or bear the statement "I don't know." We have also adopted the plan of sending to each physician, who signs a worthless certificate a copy of the pamphlet issued by the U.S. Census Office on the "Relation of Physicians to Mortality Statistics." A few physicians have developed a standard cause for all deaths occurring in their practice. An instance of this kind is the case of a physician who has had a truly remarkable percentage of his cases die from Myocarditis.

In Fort Wayne the favorite blanket used to cover undiagnosed cases is "Kidney disease" or Bright's disease;" while in most other cities "Heart

disease" seems to hold first place as a convenient scape-goat.

As usual, Tuberculosis was the leading cause of death. There were 94 deaths reported from the different forms of this disease. We have good reasons for believing that a number of deaths from Tuberculosis were reported under some other title. Cancer of various organs and Lobar Pneumonia each had 36 victims. The 63 deaths from Nephritis and 29 from organic heart disease are, for reason already given, of highly questionable statistical value. In considering the appended summary of Mortality it must be borne in mind that in many cases the cause of the lesion which produced death is not given, for instance some of the Broncho Pneumonias were the result of whooping cough and many of the cases of Nephritis were undoubtedly due to some infectious disease. Forty-three deaths were due to violence of these two were due to railroad accidents and 11 were suicides. The seven cases of "Suicide by poison" were all due to the taking of Carbolic Acid and in our opinion some of these deaths would have been averted had stringent legal restrictions surrounded the sale of this poison; the convenience with which carbolic acid can be purchased from any druggist-clerk certainly predisposes to self murder. It is interesting to note that of the 11 cases of Angina Pectoris recorded 10 were signed by the Coroner. Secretary Dr. H. O. Bruggeman.

The record of deaths began in 1907 for persons who pass away outside the city limits.

As the number of preventable diseases which occur in a community is a fair index of the degree of civilization to which that particular community has achieved, the following records should certainly prove of interest to those interested in the welfare of our city.

The State law requires that "all diseases listed in the rules of the State Board of Health shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of the Board of Health having jurisdiction." The State Board lists as reportable all cases of Yellow fever, Smallpox, cholera, Diphtheria, Membraneous croup, Scarlet fever, Measles, Typhus fever, Typhoid fever, Babonic Plague, Leprosy and Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In spite of the existence of this statute cases of measles and of tuberculosis are not reported, while a large percentage of the cases of typhoid escaped reporting, however, practically all the recognized cases of smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever are reported. When a case of diphtheria, scarletina or smallpox is discovered the house is placarded and a strict quarantine maintained by the Department. The sanitary policemen are directed to make daily visits to all quarantined houses, and they receive the order for food, fuel and other supplies; however, the City pays for the maintenance only of those individuals who are without other means of support.

During the year it was necessary to prosecute but one person for violating quarantine rules, and he was fined \$ 10.00 and costs.

When a contagious disease is reported we at once notify the principal of the school attended, directing that all children of the family are to be excluded until an entrance permit is granted by the Board of Public Health.

This Department disinfects all buildings in which contagious diseases have occurred by the formalin-permanganate of potassium method, using one pint of formalin with seven and one-half ounces of permanganate for every 1,000 cubic air space. We believe that when the temperature is at or above sixty degrees F and when there is a sufficient amount of atmospheric moisture that this is the most efficient as well as one of the most convenient, of all known methods of disinfection.

Your attention is directed to a possible source of grave danger to

Public Health from sewer outlets into the St. Mary's and the Maumee rivers. It is a well recognized scientific fact that insects, especially flies, may gather the organisms of infectious diseases from excreta and then contaminate the food of many individuals.

At the height of the "fly season" the water in the rivers is generally very low and the human excreta poured into the rivers must of necessity become more or less stagnant. It is, therefore, obvious that sewer outlets should be placed at some distance away from the well populated districts.

Baby's Changes of Life Are Greatly Decreased When Taken From the Breast

There were 90 deaths in which the ages of the decedents were two years or under. Of these ninety, thirteen died in the first few days of life from "Exhaustion;" and these were mostly premature infants. Six died in the first month of life from some abnormality or developmental defect; one died at two years of age from eating bichlorid of mercury tablets and one died at thirteen months from accidental suffocation. Of the remaining sixty-nine, thirty-five were fed on some food other than mother's milk; twenty-two were breast fed; seven were reported to have been fed on both artificial and natural food: in five instances no information could be obtained.

Twenty-eight infants died from gastroenteric affections. Of these twenty-eight, sixteen were fed on some artificial food; seven were breast fed; three were fed on both natural and artificial: in two instances no data was obtained. An analysis of the ages of these children who died of gastro enteric disease revealed the following facts:

Of the breast fed, there were two years of age, three were one year or over, and but one was under one year; of sixteen fed on artificial food, but two had achieved the age of one year; of the three fed on both natural and artificial foods, two were over one year of age while the third was eight months old.

The number of breast fed infants in Fort Wayne far exceeds the number of fed on some artificial food; yet of the infants who died during 1907, the larger percentage had not been fed on mother's milk.

But seven breast fed infants died of gastro-enteric diseases as against sixteen artificially fed babies. It is significant fact that of the breast fed infants who died of gastro enteric affections, but one was under one year of age: while of the artificially fed only two had achieved the age of one year.

Even from these meager statistics it is evident that a baby's chances of life are greatly decreased when it is taken from the breast and condemned to some artificial food.

A large proportion of the births are not reported to this department as required by law. In August we sent a circular letter to every physician and midwife, stating that if all births were not reported prosecution would follow. Since then there has been a considerable increase in the number of birth reports.

The smallpox which occurred in Fort Wayne during 1907 was the echo of the epidemic which has menaced this region for the past six years. Eleven persons were quarantined but in one instance subsequent observations revealed the fact that the disease was not smallpox.

As Fort Wayne is a railroad and commercial center, it is practically certain that if smallpox is at all prevalent in this section of the country, individuals afflicted with the disease will carry it to our city. During the year six of the ten cases acquired the contagion in other

communities and imported it into Fort Wayne. One variolous patient was deliberately shipped from a western railroad camp to his home in this city, while the other imported cases generally stated that they had been exposed to "Cuban Itch" or chicken pox. There is no doubt but what in a few years Fort Wayne will again suffer from an extensive epidemic of smallpox unless a compulsory vaccination law is enacted.

During the past two years owing to the fact that there was a large number of variolous patients in the city, we were able to force hundreds of persons to be vaccinated, and when the community became thoroughly frightened by the prevalence of the disease vaccination increased in popularity, but with the disappearance of the smallpox, both the popularity and practice of vaccination will wane again.

It has been the history of many localities that after a period of immunity from smallpox during which time the practice of vaccination, was ignored, the disease suddenly reappeared with explosive violence and numerous lives were sacrificed to carelessness and ignorance. An unvaccinated individual is a menace to both himself and the community.

We agree with the opinion of most sanitarians that if a man acquires smallpox, upon his recovery he should be taken before a magistrate and fined. We can without hesitancy proclaim the aphorism vaccination, with revaccination until the susceptibility to vaccinia is exhausted is an absolute protection against smallpox. Fortunately in this city we have not had to contend with those physicians who claim that individuals can be "Potenized" and immunized against smallpox by the administration of vaccine by the mouth.

As to the proof that smallpox and not "Cuban Itch" or some other hypothetical affection has been epidemic in Northern Indiana little need be said. It is enough to state that a highly contagious disease which is characterized by an eruption passing through the states of papule, vesicle and pustule, which shows no preference for either children or adults, but to which recently vaccinated individuals are immune is certainly smallpox.

On July 10, 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Geiger were dismissed as custodians at the Isolation Hospital; their service having become unsatisfactory to the Board, and we then placed Mr. and Mrs. Charles Singree in charge of the institution.

The contract of Mr. and Mrs. Singree is identical with the one under which Mr. and Mrs. Geiger were employed and is in brief as follows:

They are given first, the use of living rooms and two acres of ground; second, light and fuel; third, \$ 30.00 a month salary; fourth, \$ 4.00 a week for each patient in the institution.

They are required first, to transport patients to and from the hospital, and the horse or horses required must be furnished and maintained at their expense; second, to furnish board and laundry work for the patients; third, to furnish such nurses or other help as may at any time be required; fourth, to keep the institution clean and habitable at all times.

Two-thirds of the salary and the cost of the light and fuel are paid by the city and one-third by the county.

Since Mr. and Mrs. Singree assumed charge many improvements have been made. The grounds immediately around the building have been drained so that the basement is now dry at all times; a place has been provided in the basement for laundry-work; all the floors of the building have been painted while the ceilings and side walls have been both painted and enameled; and a wire fence surrounding all the hospital grounds has been erected. Practically all of this work has been done by Mr. Singree and at a very small cost to the city.

Although the hospital now presents an inviting appearance, there are still a number of improvements which we consider of vital importance. Provisions should be made whereby the male and female quarters could be absolutely separated. A pavillion for the treatment and isolation of diphtheria and scarlet fever patients is badly needed; the department has been greatly handicapped by not having some place to which we could remove such patients. A verandah or verandahs would add to the appearance of the building and the comfort of the inmates.

Diphtheria Antitoxin Is A Real Specific

The incidence of Diphtheria shows an increase of 68 cases over 1906. There was a total of 140 cases with 12 deaths; making a case mortality of 8.37 percent, while in 1906 there was a total of 72 cases and 9 deaths or a case of mortality of 12.5 percent.

The most notable factor in the spread of this, as well as of other contagious diseases is the existence of many mild and atypical cases which go about the city mingling freely with others, and disseminating virulent bacteria throughout the community. It seems impossible to make most laymen and many physicians realize the fact that Diphtheria may appear in the form of a slight angina or of a common cold and may cause practically no constitutional disturbance in the patient. It is a common occurrence for physicians upon receiving a positive laboratory report to say that "the case cannot be Diphtheria for there is no membrane, no enlarged glands and no foetid odor to the breath." In our opinion if this disease is to be brought under control, two points must be generally recognized; first, that there is no symptom or group of symptoms whose absence precludes the existence of Diphtheria; second, that persons who have been in contact with Diphtheria but who are not themselves afflicted with the disease, and patients suffering from the mildest form of Diphtheria may harbor in their upper air passages organisms capable of lighting up the most fatal type of the disease in some one with whom they may come in contact.

The use of Diphtheria antitoxin as a prophylactic agent is neglected in Fort Wayne. It is the unanimous opinion of health authorities that an immunizing dose of antitoxin will probably protect against the development of the disease. If a case of diphtheria is discovered in a family in which there are several children an immunizing dose of antitoxin should be given to each child. It should be remembered, however, that as antitoxin has no effect upon the Diphtheria bacillus itself its use as a prophylactic agent will not prevent an immunized individual from carrying virulent organisms in his nose and throat.

This department maintains an absolute quarantine of all houses in which diphtheria exists for two weeks after the clinical symptoms have disappeared, and all children in the family are excluded from school for two weeks after the placard has been removed.

As negative cultures may be obtained one day and positive the next, and as the bacilli may be absent from the pharyngeal secretions but present in the nasal and vice versa; it is obvious that a method of releasing from quarantine based upon the finding of negative cultures would not be satisfactory unless there was required the obtaining of at least three negative cultures taken on three successive days from both the nasal and pharyngeal secretions. At present, for a number of reasons this department does not feel able to enforce such a rule.

We still maintain the opinion that no one should die from diphtheria. We are so satisfied as to correctness of this position that during the

present epidemic we gave publicity to the statement through the daily papers. Diphtheria antitoxin is a real specific. The very best of reasons exist for believing that the early administrations of a sufficient dose of antitoxin will not only cure the acute symptoms, but will prevent the development of post diphtheritic paralysis. The B of diphtheria apparently secretes a complex poison. One portion of which the "toxin" causes the acute necrosis and sudden death; while the other, the toxone, causes the latent paralyses, Antitoxin will neutralize both "toxin" and "Toxone;" although of the two toxin exhibits a much more marked affinity for the antitoxin; so a sufficient dose of the curative agent should be administered to neutralize both toxin and toxone. We believe the smallest curative dose for a mild case of diphtheria should be 4,000 units. An analysis of the twelve fatal cases emphasizes the doctrine "Administer a sufficient dose of antitoxin in all suspicious cases without waiting for a diagnosis. It is a significant fact that a physician who has the largest practice in Fort Wayne never has had a death from diphtheria since the advent of antitoxin.

Diphtheria Deaths in 1907

Case 1. Died March 14th - quarantine March 9th - age of patient 14 years. Laryngeal type of the disease - child was sick two days before antitoxin was given, then 18,000 units was administered. Case of death "General septia infection."

Case 2. Died June 8th - quarantined June 3d - age of patient 4 years. Antitoxin 3,000 units was administered June 3d, followed subsequently by second dose of 2,000 units. The Pharyngeal symptoms disappeared but the child died of "Heart Failure."

Case 3. Died June 27th - brother of case 2 - age 6 years. Given 3,000 units of antitoxin, pharyngeal symptoms disappeared but child died of "Heart Failure."

Case 4. Died July 27th - quarantined on the 25th day of July - age of patient 10 years. On the day of death patient was given 3,000 units of Antitoxin as a "last resort."

Case 5. Died October 18th - quarantined October 16th - age of patient 26 years. This patient, a woman, was sick with what was thought to be folliculartion silitis for about a week before she was placed in quarantine. Nasal and pharyngeal type. 5,000 units of antitoxin was administered about 12 hours before death.

Case 6. Died October 25th - never quarantined - age of patient 5 years. Laryngeal type. No antitoxin administered. Child was practically moribund before a diagnosis was made.

Case 7. Quarantined October 28 - died November 2d - age of patient 5 years. Antitoxin 9,000 units in divided doses; membrane disappeared; child died of "Heart Failure." Child was sick 36 hours before the first dose of antitoxin was administered.

Case 8. Quarantined October 20th - died November 1st - age of patient 10 years. Antitoxin, 5,000 units given after child had been sick two days. Case of death "Heart Failure and Dropsy."

Case 9. Quarantined October 4th - died October 4th - age of patient 10 years. No treatment was given as child was first seen by a physician a few hours before death.

Case 10. Quarantined November 23d - died November 24th - age of patient 5 years. Antitoxin, 400 units administered about a week after child first took sick. Complicated by Whooping cough.

Case 11. Never quarantined. Age of patient 3 years, 8 months. Sick for at least a week before case was properly diagnosed, 5,000 units of antitoxin administered about 12 hours before death. Cause of death "Strangulation from Laryngeal diphtheria." A tracheotomy was performed a few hours before death.

Case 12. Quarantined December 19 - died December 26th - age of patient 5 years. Antitoxin 2,000 units administered when first seen by physician. Symptoms disappeared but child died of Cardiac Paralysis.

(Note - In several of the above cases some doubt exists as to how long the patient was sick before antitoxin was administered, in all these cases we have given the minimum estimate.)

The law providing for "free antitoxin to citizens who are too poor to purchase same" was enacted by the Indiana Legislature in 1907. Under this law any physician having a case of diphtheria in a family unable to pay for antitoxin merely fills out an official blank and presents the blank to his druggist. The druggist supplies the antitoxin called for in the blank and the blank becomes a legal warrant, or voucher, for the market price of the antitoxin against the county, the city or the town in which the antitoxin is used. The purpose of this law is to make it easily possible for physicians to secure needed antitoxin promptly in indigent cases of diphtheria. When the cost of such antitoxin is paid by the county, the city or the town, a blank is forwarded to the State Board of Health showing the amount of free antitoxin secured and it is thus possible to check up on the amount of free antitoxin thus used each year in the state.

We examined in the municipal laboratory 250 cultures for diphtheria bacilli. Of these 120 were positive and 130 negative. In a number of instances, the first culture taken from a throat was negative, while a subsequent culture gave a positive result. It has been the experience of most workers in public health laboratories that occasionally some of the most virulent cases of diphtheria, cases with thick and extensive false membranes, persistently give negative cultures until the membrane begins to disappear and the cultures from the mucous membrane of the throat will demonstrate the presence of diphtheria bacilli. In view of these facts we have issued a warning to physicians not to let a clinical diagnosis of diphtheria be set aside by a negative laboratory report.

Typhoid fever cases were not reported until August when we issued a warning to all physicians which stated that a failure to report typhoid fever would result in prosecution.

We have investigated every case reported to the department with the end in view of finding the source of contagion. The 41 cases occurred in 30 families; one reported case was undoubtedly not typhoid fever. In the remaining, 15 used city water, 7 used well water. Five undoubtedly received the infection outside of the city, and in two instances no data could be obtained. In three of the cases occurring in one family, which used city water, we were of the opinion that the infections had come from an unsanitary dairy, for at the dairy we discovered an open fault filled to overflowing, and flies could be seen feasting on the contents of the vault and then lighting inside milk strainers and cans. A history of typhoid fever having occurred among the dairyman's family was obtained. This dairy was closed.

In our opinion none of the cases which used city water were "water-borne." The city water was examined at frequent intervals in the municipal laboratory and intestinal bacteria were never found. The state laboratory of hygiene also examined a considerable number of samples and always reported that the water was in good condition.

In considering the epidemiology of this disease, it must be remembered that a typhoid fever is contagious and a vast multitude of agencies may be concerned. A polluted water supply is but one source of infection, and in this city it undoubtedly plays a minor role; some cases were unquestionable due to flies which had obtained the infecting organism from privy vaults, from the dejecta at the sewer outlets, or from the excretions which were allowed to pass from the toilet rooms or railway passenger trains, and then contaminated milk and other food products. The fact that typhoid bacilli may be present for years in the excretions of one who has suffered from typhoid complicates any attempt to study the spread of this affliction.

Since assuming office we have been trying to secure the appointment of a Dairy and Meat Inspector. Towards the close of 1907 "the Common Council" at the earnest solicitation of the Fort Wayne Medical Society and Board of Public Health passed a "Milk Ordinance" which had been prepared by this department, and a modern Meat Inspection Ordinance. The chief features of the Milk Ordinance are as follows:

1st. There is created the position of Meat and Dairy Inspector with a salary of \$ 1,440.00 per annum.

2d. All producers and retailers are licensed and a license can only be granted by and with the approval of this department.

3d. The dairy herd, barns milk houses, utensils and all places where milk is stored, bottled or cooled must pass inspection by the Dairy and Meat Inspector.

4th. All cows must be tested by the Tuberculin Test and those cows which react in a positive manner must be killed. Milk cannot be sold in the city which was drawn from cows fed on garbage, swill, or moist distillery waste or which was drawn from cows within the period of 15 days before and twelve after parturition.

5th. The milkers must be personally clean, and the milking must be done in a sanitary manner.

6th. The milk must be cooled within one half hour after milking, and kept until sold at a temperature which does not exceed 50 degrees F.

7th. All milk must be retailed in bottles, and the bottling, mixing or cooling of milk can only be done in an approved dairy or milk house.

8th. On the occurrence of any infectious disease among the dairy employees or their families, the sale of milk must be suspended until permission is given to this department to resume its sale.

9th. The milk must not contain bacteria in excess of 500,000 per C.C. It must not contain any added foreign substance of any kind whatever; and it must contain at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of milk fats and $8\frac{1}{2}$ percent of milk solid exclusive of fats.

We have nominated Dr. George Gillie, a graduated veterinarian, for appointment to the position of Meat and Dairy Inspector, and we hope to have Dr. Gillie assume his duties soon after January 1, 1908.

In connection with the inspection of the dairies, we will use the scorecard of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which gives each dairy a certain percent, according to the sanitary conditions, and these cards will be published in the daily papers. Dr. George Whittiker, the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, came to Fort Wayne and familiarized us with the score-card. Dr. Whittiker during his work in this city gave two illustrated lectures which we believe will have a material influence in securing a clean milk supply for this community.

The appended reports of the three sanitary policemen show that 3,770 nuisances were investigated and ordered abated. Many of the complaints investigated were the products of neighborhood quarrels and personal

emnities and no unsanitary condition could be discovered.

Custom has placed upon this department work which by no stretch of the imagination can be construed as relating to public health. During 1907 the officers investigated 283 complains regarding the throwing of ashes in public highways, while the presence of ashes can certainly not be considered as dangerous to health. The idea that epidemic diseases could result from "Miasma" arising from rubbish, foul odors, etc., etc., has long ago taken its place among the fallacies which existed before the days of bacteriology. Although the existence of those "Nuisances" may be unpleasant to sight or smell, there is no reason why this department, with its limited number of sanitary offices, should be saddled with the responsibility of securing their abatement. The presence of manure may be considered as inimical to public health, not because of the odors emanating; therefrom, but because manure is the breeding place for flies, and it is now well known that these pests may carry the germs of contagious diseases about their bodies; consequently during the coming year we intend issuing an order that all manure boxes must be covered. We respectfully request your honor to place the investigation and abatement of these "Nuisances" which do not concern "Public Health" in charge of the proper department.

We have appended a list of the prosecutions for the abatement of nuisances; it seems that these affidavits, a total of twenty-two cases, were all filed by Officer Josse. Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, Secretary.

Many Establishments in City Inspected by Indiana State Board of Health

Fort Wayne, Allen County: Thirty-one dairies were inspected. The following were in excellent condition: Peter Certia, John Kent and Ellison Dairy Company; 5 were good, 7 fair, 4 poor and 12 bad, on account of the general uncleanly condition, lack of drainage, etc. One place is described as being "filthy beyond description;" at another dairy visited typhoid fever existed. Of 14 groceries inspected, those of G. E. Spiegel, J. J. Corman, G. Hitzemann, Kennedy & Darby, Charles H. Buck and Kayser & Boade were in excellent condition, 5 were good and 3 were in fair condition, being badly lighted, ventilated and unclean. Of 3 meat markets, 1 was good, 1 fair and 1 poor. Of 18 drug stores inspected, 17 were in excellent condition, and 1 was in good condition. Of 4 bakeries and candy shops inspected, that of James Bruno was in excellent condition; 1 was good, 1 fair and 1 poor, being unclean. Of 20 hotels and restaurants, the following were excellent: James Selby, Mrs. J. Klinger, C. Wagner, J. C. Hinton, J. A. Reilly, and Mrs. C. Frederick. Six were good, 3 fair, and 5 in poor condition; 1 was unsanitary; 2 had foul refrigerators. Two packing houses were in fair condition; the drainage was poor and the sanitary surroundings were bad. The Berghoff Brewery and the wholesale houses of the National Biscuit Co. where 120 are employed; the Perfection Wafer Co., employing 150, and the Heil-Miller-Lane Co. Confectionary, were in excellent condition, being sanitary in every respect.

1908

From the Mayor: The report of the City Health Department is very complete. The expenditures, while slightly in excess of the previous year, are less than the average for former years. The enforcement of the ordinances providing for the inspection of meat and dairies has resulted in some clashes between the inspector and board and some dairymen and others, with resort to the courts for final settlement. This is to be regretted.

It is to be hoped that when the dairymen and others realize that the purpose of these ordinances is not to work a hardship on them, but rather to throw around their business reasonable safeguards that in the end will inure to their benefit equally as well as that of the consumers, when this is understood, I look for a reasonable compliance on their part with the provisions of the law. Mayor W. J. Hosey.

Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, Secretary of the City Board of Health Submits Annual Report to the Mayor.

Sir - We herewith submit the annual report of the Department of Public Health for the year A. D. 1908:

It affords us great pleasure to be able to again state that the board has worked in harmony at all times, a unanimous vote having marked every action which we have taken. During the past year no change was made among the employes of the department.

In our last report we recommended the enforcement of the Anti-Spitting ordinance; the passage of a Compulsory Vaccination ordinance, and the cleaning of all alleys by the city. None of these recommendations has received favorable action, so we renew the same. We also suggest the enactment of an ordinance requiring the muzzling of dogs which run at large; the addition to the staff of this department of a deputy meat and dairy inspector; and the abolition of all the sewer outlets which are within the city limits.

In connection with these recommendations your attention is directed to the following pertinent observations of the great scientist Metchinkoff:

"Formerly any one was at liberty to teach that whales were fishes, but now that it has been proven that whales are mammals, the mistake is not to be pardoned. Since medicine has become more of an exact science, the liberty of doctors has been restrained. Practitioners have already been sentenced for neglecting antiseptis and asepsis. Other forms of freedom, such as the freedom to neglect vaccination against smallpox, to spit on the floor, or to let dogs run loose without being muzzled, are worth of savage days and will cease as civilization advances."

The exact reason why the existence of the Anti-Spitting ordinance is ignored, we have never been able to ascertain. In two previous reports we have called your Honor's attention to this matter. We have sent two communications to the Board of Public Safety, asking for the enforcement of this law. The Fort Wayne Medical Society and several of the daily papers have also demanded its enforcement, but any person can with impunity still smear the sidewalks with his sputum. A glance of any of the sidewalks in the business section will show that many filthy people are taking advantage of the failure to enforce this law.

The monies collected from meat and milk licenses are now sufficient to pay the salary of the inspector and also of an assistant. We do not think it either just or legal for the city to divert to some other fund the money collected for the specific purpose of paying the cost of dairy and meat inspection. The necessity of a deputy inspector is dwelt upon under another heading.

In our 1907 report, we directed your attention to the grave danger from the sewer outlets in the Maumee and St. Mary's rivers. During the past summer there were practically no water in these rivers, except that which came from the sewers and as a result of riverbed presented many pools of stagnant sewage. We do not know whether or not any of the typhoid cases were infected by flies which had feasted at these cess-pools in the riverbed, but if they were not, it was not because of any care on the part

of the municipality.

We believe that you are already familiar with what we regard as the necessity of complying with our other recommendations.

One thousand and thirty-two births were reported, a gain of 38 over 1907. A considerable percentage of births are still unreported to this department, but we can give no good estimate of this percentage.

Eight hundred and eighteen deaths were reported to this department during 1908, an increase of thirty-eight over 1907; however, there were eight fewer deaths from disease. The total increase over 1907 is due to the fact that there were 27 more deaths from violence and 19 more stillbirths.

In estimating the population of Fort Wayne, the method of the United States census bureau is not satisfactory because in the last few years large areas including the territory containing the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth have been annexed to the city. Probably the most reliable estimate of our population is that made by the postal authorities which gives us a population of 61,765, and by using this estimate our death rate per 1,000 was 13.24.

The increase starting with 1906 was directly due to the annexations of adjacent territory.

As we pointed out in our last report, our death rate is increased by reason of the fact that Fort Wayne is a medical and surgical center. Of the 154 persons who died in our hospitals and institutions during the past year, 86 were non-residents.

The character of the death certificates is improving. Many certificates are still worthless because the reported cause of death is so evidently a "Death Certificate" diagnosis. A number of physicians still have a standard cause for all deaths occurring in their practice.

Like other cities in the Registration Area, we register stillbirths among our deaths, while an examination of the mortality tables of some cities which claim to have an unusually low death rate, shows that in these cities stillbirths are not so included.

As usual, tuberculosis led all other causes of death, there being 80 deaths from all forms of this disease; "Consumption" or pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible in 56 of these 80 cases. Tuberculosis caused a little less than ten percent of all the deaths; while the pulmonary type caused a little less than six and one-half percent of all deaths.

Ten of the decedents, who died from tuberculosis during 1908, were inmates of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth.

Cancer of the various organs caused forty-four deaths and among the general diseases it is second only to tuberculosis. None of the persons who died of cancer was under thirty years of age; while by far the great majority (77.27 percent), were over fifty. The stomach, liver and intestines were the chief organs affected.

The fact that whooping cough caused more deaths than both scarlet fever and diphtheria combined, indicates that the prevention of this disease deserves much more attention than it has been receiving at the hands of sanitary authorities.

Among the chief causes of death were: Chronic Nephritis 44, Apoplexy 37, Broncho Pneumonia 26, Lobar Pneumonia 23, Organic Heart disease 21, Endocarditis 16. These figures as well as the returns for paralysis are of little significance, as these names are so frequently used as blankets for diagnostic ignorance. It depends largely upon the caprice of the reporting physician as to which of these diseases will be credited with the cause of death.

Fifty-one deaths were reported as "still-born", 27 as premature and 26 as due to "exhaustion and Marasmus." The division between these three causes was not clear, as many of the premature, were actually still-born and many of those who died of exhaustion, etc., were premature. Four infants died of congenital malformations, 7 of these being cardiac abnormalities.

An investigation was made of 31 infant deaths from diarrhea and enteritis. We found that, in round numbers, two-thirds of these were artificially fed and but two of these babies had been fed upon cow's milk; the others were fed upon some proprietary food, particularly the "Eagle Brand" condensed and Horlick's Malted milks.

In an endeavor to reduce the infant mortality by educating the mothers, we have sent the following circular to each mother as soon as a birth certificate was filed in this office, and we know that this circular has in some instances accomplished its purpose.

Summer Care of Babies - How to Keep the Baby Well

Nurse Your Baby - Mother's milk is the best of all foods. Do not wean the baby in hot weather. Ten bottle-fed babies die to one that is breast-fed. Nurse the baby regularly, never oftener than every two hours during the day and four hours at night. Do not nurse the baby every time it cries, but give it water. If you cannot nurse your baby, consult your doctor before giving it the bottle. Give the baby only good milk, prepared exactly as the doctor directs. Keep the milk always cold and covered. Do not ask your neighbor's advice about feeding; ask your doctor.

Clothing - The baby feels the heat more than you do. In hot weather remove most of the baby's clothing. A loose, cotton, thin shirt, without sleeves is enough.

Bathing - Bathe the baby every day. Wash the baby whenever the diapers are changed. In hot weather give the baby a cool sponge bath several times a day.

Fresh Air - Give the baby fresh air day and night. Keep the windows open all day and all night. The baby should sleep alone.

Give the baby plenty of cool, pure water several times a day.

If the baby vomits or has diarrhea, stop all feeding, and give cool pure water. Send for your doctor at once. Never give the baby drugs or medicines except under the direction of a physician. What benefited your neighbor's baby may kill yours. Soothing syrups generally contain opium and simply "Dope" the baby.

This circular has been compiled from rules prepared by the "Conference on the Summer Care of Babies," representing the departments of health and education, and fifty hospitals, dispensaries, settlements and other agencies of New York City. Issued by the Fort Wayne Department of Health.

The total number of deaths from all forms of violence was 70. This number is larger than for any recent year, and is chiefly due to two things, namely, a more careful statement on the certificate of the cause of death, and the burning of the Aveline Hotel in which twelve persons lost their lives. In discussing the first of these two factors, the report of the U. S. Census Office for 1906, remarks: "Unfortunately the original returns are defective in many instances, so that classification is difficult, and by the very fact of their progressive improvement from year to year, the number of deaths and the death rates from certain forms of violence may be so affected as to give more or less misleading impressions as to their variations." Of the six suicides from poison, five were due

to carbolic acid and one to morphine.

Eighteen certificates bore useless or meaningless terms, and these we were obliged to classify under "Ill-Defined Diseases". We have deemed it advisable to adopt "Surgical Shock" as a cause of death, because we have found four deaths from shock following operations, which ordinarily should have had practically no mortality, and the operations were performed for morbid conditions which per se would not have caused death.

One hundred and fifty-four of the decedents were over seventy years of age. Of these, fifty-nine were between eighty and ninety and eight were over ninety years of age.

We have made no change in our methods of dealing with contagious diseases since our last report. We have attempted to secure a report of all cases of tuberculosis and we have been unsuccessful.

Our mortality tables show that whooping cough had an unusually large number of deaths, indicating that some efficient method of dealing with this disease is needed. Children suffering from whooping cough are excluded from the schools, but cases which are recognized, or in the early stages of the disease, frequently attend school and infect others. The fact that many parents deliberately expose their children to whooping cough and measles, makes the question of restriction a most difficult one. Comparatively few cases of measles existed in 1908, due largely to the fact that in 1906 we had a very extensive epidemic which conferred immunity on hundreds of children.

We are still using the formalin-potassium permanganate method of disinfecting. Disinfection after scarlet fever, diphtheria and smallpox is compulsory, but whenever a request is made for disinfection after any communicable disease, the same is granted without charge.

The management of the Isolation Hospital was highly satisfactory. Mr. and Mrs. Singrey, the custodians, have kept the institution clean, comfortable and home-like. The meals served to the inmates were well cooked and wholesome, and were far superior to the meals furnished by the average boarding house. Every patient who has been confined in the hospital, under the present management, has expressed himself as being highly pleased with both his surroundings and treatment.

Eight patients suffering from scarlet fever were admitted to the institution. These patients developed their symptoms in hotels and boarding houses, and their removal to an isolation hospital was imperative. Each of these patients was vaccinated before admission and although they freely mingled with variolous patients, not one exhibited any symptoms of smallpox. The only danger from this procedure of mixing smallpox and vaccinated scarlet fever patients is that the former might acquire scarlatina. Our experience during the year emphasized the necessity of a separate pavilion for the quarantine of persons suffering from scarlet fever.

Kendallville, Ind., suffered from an epidemic of smallpox and as that city was without an isolation hospital and upon application from the health officer, three patients from that city were quarantined in our institution.

An attempt was made to trace the infection in each of the forty-three cases to its source and upon these investigations the following report is based:

The first case, which was discovered in January, originated in Ohio. Nine of the patients quarantined in February and March resided in Lakeside and Spy Run, and they owe their misfortune to a family which contracted smallpox in Cedarville, Ind., and passed through the latter stages of the disease in Fort Wayne, but their condition was not reported to this department. The members of a family named Lantz were infected by these

people, and variolous children entered the Lakeside school. The disease was then disseminated throughout that section of the city. Of the five other cases quarantined in February and March, one a traveling salesman, took sick with variola while in Michigan; one was employed at a railway depot news stand and probably had ample opportunity to become infected. Another was the stationmaster at police headquarters and he was probably infected by a tramp who was lodged at the station. In two instances the possible source of contagion could not be discovered.

The patient quarantined in April was employed on the stage of a local theater, and he was infected by one of the members of a large theatrical company, which had occupied the theater twelve days before the onset of his symptoms.

One of the cases which developed in May had been in contact with the April patient. Eighteen of the people quarantined in May and June, were either directly or indirectly infected by a family named Parker, who resided on Stophlet Street. Mr. Parker, a traveling salesman, while away from Fort Wayne "broke out" with some eruptive disease. He returned home and consulted a physician who made a diagnosis of "pustular eczema." The true nature of his sickness was not discovered until his wife and three children had well developed symptoms of smallpox, while in the meantime, the infecting organism had been carried to two public schools and spread throughout the neighborhood. In two of the other cases, which developed in these months, no source of infection could be obtained, but one of these patients infected the remaining case.

July's patient acquired the disease in Ohio and in turn infected one of the patients whose symptoms developed in August. The second case, which was quarantined in August, as well as the October case, were railroad employees and probably contracted variola in some other city. The November cases resided in the same house as the October patient and were infected by him.

From this resume it will be seen that in the great majority of instances the infection was brought to Fort Wayne from outside the city. The statement in our last annual report that "As Fort Wayne is a railroad and commercial center, it is practically certain that if smallpox is at all prevalent in this section of the country, individuals afflicted with the disease will carry it to our city," is borne out by our experience during the past year.

We believe that Fort Wayne was spared a severe epidemic of smallpox only by the rigid measures we adopted. Every person who was even suspected of having been exposed was vaccinated. The Wayne Knitting Mills, the Lakeside, Hoagland and Miner schools were quarantined and no one was permitted to enter these institutions without a certificate of recent vaccination. About 2,000 people were vaccinated because of orders from this department.

Of the forty-three patients quarantined, but one had ever been successfully vaccinated and in this case the vaccination had been performed some twenty-five or thirty years ago.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever shows an increase of 135 cases over 1907. There was a total of 156 cases with 3 deaths, making a case mortality of 1.92 percent. In 1907 there were 21 cases and no deaths.

This increase in scarlatina was looked for because Fort Wayne has been notable free from this disease since 1903. As the disease was particularly prevalent among the pupils of St. Peter's parochial, Hamilton and Clay public schools, these schools were closed for two weeks and disinfected. This disease, like smallpox and diphtheria, is spread chiefly through mild cases which are unrecognized and escape quarantine. The type of the

disease was very mild as is evidence by the low mortality. It is an interesting coincidence that in 1902 there were 252 cases with 3 deaths and in 1903 there were 106 cases with 3 deaths.

The incidence of Diphtheria, shows a decrease of 95 percent from 1907. There was a total of 45 cases with 8 deaths, or a case mortality of 17.77 percent. In 1907, there was a case mortality of 8.57 percent, and in 1906, of 12.5 percent.

A diphtheria case mortality of 17.77 percent is a disgrace for any city. There should be no deaths from this disease, but as long as we have some physicians who imagine that they can diagnose diphtheria with their nose, and who use antitoxin only as a last resort, we cannot expect to reach the ideal.

While we unhesitatingly make the general statement that if a sufficient amount of antitoxin be administered upon the first day of the disease, there will be no mortality, however, in two cases a fatal result was undoubtedly excusable; one of these was a child who had a systemic infection; this child had had one attack of diphtheria three months before the visit of the fatal illness; the other was a case in which diphtheria complicated measles and in which the membrane appeared simultaneously in the pharynx, larynx and nose.

The practice of giving antitoxin in suspected cases, without waiting for a positive laboratory report should be generally adopted. We have lately learned that some physicians are giving subcutaneous injections of tincture of Lobelia, alleging that they are using "the same thing as antitoxin." When such tactics are followed we must expect a rise in our diphtheria death rate. In our last report we stated: "It is a significant fact that a physician who has had the largest practice in Fort Wayne has never had a death from diphtheria since the advent of antitoxin;" on examining our records, we have discovered the still more significant fact that two physicians who are opposed to the use of antitoxin have more deaths than recoveries from diphtheria.

(The family doctor was especially known for his ability to practice the art of scientific observation, using to the utmost his five senses.)

Seventy-six cases of Typhoid were reported and there were eight deaths from this disease. As in 1907, we investigated every case with a view to discovering the possible source of contagion, but in most cases our investigations were fruitless. About four-fifths of those afflicted with typhoid were users of city water, and repeated examinations of the city water have proven it is pure and above suspicion.

In November and December there were several neighborhood epidemics in which contact infection must have played the major role.

The compulsory notification and registration of all cases is the first essential factor in the administrative control of tuberculosis, but in Fort Wayne this fundamentally important measure is neglected. There were eighty deaths from tuberculosis, but only twenty cases were reported on the contagious disease blanks as required by law.

We have already called your attention to the fact that this municipality neglects the enforcement of the "anti-spitting" ordinance, although sanitary authorities insist upon the enforcement of such a law as a necessary measure in the restriction of tuberculosis.

We are not entirely neglecting our duty in regard to the municipal control of the "White Plague," for this department makes free bacteriological examinations of sputum; it offers disinfection of rooms or homes which have been vacated by consumptives; it has undertaken some educational measures and it requires the tuberculin test of dairy cattle.

We received during 1908, but eleven requests to disinfect apartments which have been occupied by tubercular patients. In our educational work we have by paying the cost of printing, secured from the traction authorities the right to publish on the backs of the transfer slips information regarding the methods by which the disease is spread, and we have given wide circulation to the following pamphlet which we copied from one used by New York Department of Health:

In sweeping a room raise as little dust as possible, because dust, when breathed in, irritates the nose and throat and often sets up catarrh. Some of the dust breathed reached the lungs, making portions of them black and useless.

If the dust breathed contains the germs of tuberculosis or consumption - tubercle bacilli - which come from persons who have pulmonary tuberculosis spitting on the floors, the risk is run of getting the disease. If the sick person uses proper spit cups and is careful to hold a handkerchief over the mouth when coughing or sneezing so as not to scatter spittle about in the air, the risk to others who live in the same rooms of getting the disease is inconsiderable.

Before sweeping bare floors, sprinkle moist sawdust on the floor. When the room is carpeted, wet a newspaper, tear it into small scraps and scatter these over the carpet. In sweeping, brush these scraps of paper along with the broom and they will catch most of the dust and hold it fast. Just as the sawdust does on bare floors. Do not have either the paper or the sawdust dripping wet, only moist.

In dusting a room do not use a feather duster or dry cloths, because these do not remove the dust from the room, but only brush it into the air.

Do all dusting with slightly moistened cloths and rinse them out in water when finished.

In rooms with bare floors (houses, stores, shops, schoolrooms, etc.) all dust can be easily removed after it has settled by using a mop which has been wrung out so as to be only moist, not dripping wet.

In February, 1908, Dr. George W. Gillie, a graduated veterinarian, assumed his duties as dairy and meat inspector on a salary of \$ 1,440.00 per year. Dr. Gillie is required to give his entire time to the duties of his office and must furnish his own transportation.

For one man to properly enforce the provisions of our dairy and meat ordinances is an utter impossibility, and as the amount of money obtained by the license features of these laws is sufficient to pay not only the salary of the inspector, but also of an assistant, we feel that provision should be made at once for such an assistant. Mr. Chas. Josse, one of our sanitary policeman, has at frequent intervals been detailed as an assistant inspector, but when so acting he has been obliged to neglect sanitary investigations which were needed in his district. In order to ensure Dr. Gillie the right to enter and inspect all dairies, we have secured his appointment as a Deputy State Food Inspector and as a Deputy State Veterinarian.

We have received frequent requests from different American cities for copies of our "Dairy Ordinance" and we believe that in it is represented many of the most advanced ideas for the sanitary conduct of dairies. Its enforcement is, of course revolutionizing the dairy business of this community and while we intend enforcing the letter of the ordinance, we are giving the dairymen ample time in which to prepare for its provisions. Our first step was to acquaint the dairymen with our requirements; this we did first by means of a conference at which Dr. George Whitaker of U. S. Department of Agriculture, delivered an illustrated lecture; second

by letters of instruction and pamphlets on various phases of sanitary milk productions, and third, by tacking in each dairy house the following epitome of the law which is printed on a 23 x 28 inch oil cloth poster:

Rules and Regulations for Dairies Licensed to Sell Milk Within the City of Fort Wayne

1. The bodies of all cows must be kept in a cleanly condition. The flanks, sides, udders and tails must be free from manure, mud or filth of any description.
 2. Long hairs must be clipped from the udders and sides of the cows.
 3. Immediately before milking, the tails and udders of all cows shall be washed with clear water and a clean cloth and finally dried with a clean towel.
 4. Cows shall not be fed on garbage, refuse, swill, moist distillery or brewery waste.
 5. Cows must be furnished with plenty of pure, wholesome drinking water.
 6. No milk shall be sold from cows within fifteen (15) days before and twelve (12) days after calving.
 7. All cows must be tested for tuberculosis by the tuberculin test.
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1. All stables must be so constructed that each cow has at least five hundred (500) cubic feet of air space; stalls must not be less than four (4) feet in width.
 2. Stables must be free from accumulated dirt, cobwebs, stale bedding and hay.
 3. Manure must not be allowed to collect and must be removed at least an hour before the time of milking, to a place not less than sixty (60) feet from the stables.
 4. Ceilings must be tight in order to prevent chaff and dust getting into the milk. There must be as few dust-catching ledges and projections as possible.
 5. Walls and ceilings must be whitewashed.
 6. Floors must be tight and well drained.
 7. Cats, dogs and other domestic animals must not be permitted inside the stables.
 8. Clean and fresh bedding must be provided for all cows.
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1. Milkers must be personally clean. Their hands must be thoroughly washed with soap and water and carefully dried on clean towels before milking.
 2. Milkers must wear a clean outer garment, which should be kept in a clean place when not in use. Tobacco must not be used while milking.
 3. The hands must be kept dry while milking and must not be moistened with milk. The practice of spitting on the hands will not be permitted.
 4. The first few streams from each teat must be rejected.
 5. If any part of the milk is bloody, stringy or unnatural in appearance, or if by accident dirt gets into the pail, the whole mess should be rejected.
 6. Dry fodder must not be fed to cows, nor used, during or before milking.
 7. The milking must be done directly through clean cheese cloth and the cheese cloth covering shall be changed at the time the pail is emptied.
 8. A milk pail with a small top shall be used.
 9. The milkers must remove the milk from the stables as soon as drawn.

1. The milk must not be strained, mixed, stored, cooled or bottled in any place except a milk house.

2. The milk must be cooled to fifty (50) degrees F., within one hour after it is drawn from the cow. It must be kept at or below said temperature until delivered to the consumer. If necessary ice must be used both in the dairy house and in the delivery wagons. Any milk found in Fort Wayne which is at a temperature higher than fifty degrees will be destroyed.

3. Milk must at all times be protected from dust and dirt.

4. If any dirt is found in milk the dairymen will be prosecuted.

5. The use of any preservative or the addition of any foreign substance to milk is a violation of the law.

1. Every dairy farm must have a milk house.

2. The milk house must not be used for domestic or sleeping purposes.

3. The milk house must not be near a water closet, privy, manure heap or any other accumulation of filth.

4. The milk house must have well fitting screens in windows and doors. It must have a tight floor and it must at all times be kept clean and orderly.

1. No milk can be sold in Fort Wayne in quantities less than one gallon except in bottles.

2. Milk utensils must be made of metal with all joints smoothly soldered. They must not be rough or rusty inside. Use milk utensils for nothing but handling, storing or delivering milk.

3. Bottles and utensils must be cleaned as follows: First rinse in warm water; then wash inside and out in a hot solution soap, soda or some other alkali, rinse again; sterilize with boiling water or steam; then keep inverted in a place free from flies and dust.

4. The practice of taking empty bottles from homes and refilling them before they have been thoroughly cleaned, will not be permitted.

1. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery or distribution of milk, shall, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, (typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, smallpox, Asiatic cholera and measles,) either in himself or his family, or among his employees or their families, or their immediate associates, or within any building or premises wherein milk belonging to such person, firm or corporation is stored, sold or distributed, notify the Department of Health and Charities, and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of milk until thereafter authorized by said Department of Health and Charities to resume the same.

2. No bottles or other utensils shall be removed from any house or building in which there is a communicable disease, except upon the written permission of the Department of Health.

3. No milk ticket can be used more than once.

All Dairies engaged in the sale of milk or shipping thereof to the City of Fort Wayne, will be required to take out a license and will at all times be under the supervision of the Board of Public Health and Charities of the City of Fort Wayne. By order of

The Board of Public Health and Charities of the City of Fort Wayne.

We have under inspection, thirty-eight retail dairies with 593 cows; six wholesale dairies with 118 cows, nine city and country milk plants; ninety-four producing dairies with 697 cows and sixty-nine one-cow city dairies. Dr. Gillie has made 431 inspections of these dairies and on every dairy some changes were required. Carbon copies of all orders issued by the inspector are retained in this office. When notable changes must be made in the conduct of a dairy the Secretary of this department sends a letter giving specific directions to the proprietor of the dairy.

A somewhat different card is used for city and country milk plants. The use of these cards enables us to get a comparative idea as to the conditions of each dairy.

When it is realized that it is possible to achieve a score of 100 percent, the fact that there is much room for improvement is evident. The highest score received by any dairy was 82.5 percent, while the lowest was 13 percent. We are endeavoring to cooperate with the farmers for improvement of existing conditions, but in two instances we deemed it advisable to close the dairy farms as improvement seemed impossible. It is not encouraging to find that only two dairymen subscribe for daily journals.

Our chief fight during the past year has been to secure, first, the prompt cooling of milk to 50 degrees F; second, the applications of the tuberculin test to all dairy cows and, third, the delivery of milk in quantities of less than one gallon in clean sterile bottles.

We consider the prompt cooling of the milk to 50 degrees F., and its retention at that temperature of almost equal importance with its sanitary production. As our warnings to carry ice and keep the milk properly cooled were disregarded by many dairymen, we resorted to prosecutions under the Rules of State Board of Health and filed thirty-two affidavits with the following results:

In one trial the jury disagreed; in one a conviction was obtained; five pleaded guilty and the sentences were suspended; twenty-four are still pending. As soon as one conviction was obtained the law was obeyed.

The application of the tuberculin test has been somewhat delayed as it is not practicable to apply it to large herds in warm, weather, and we started our work comparatively late in the spring. We secure the tuberculin from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, without cost to the city. The test is applied according to the directions of that bureau and a temperature chart of each herd is forwarded to the chief of the bureau. When in the opinion of the inspector, a cow reacts in a positive manner, its chart is forwarded to the State Veterinarian, who confirms the inspector's opinion before the cow is condemned.

We have provided the inspector with "ear tags" bearing serial numbers, and as a cow is inspected, it is marked and its record number is filed in this office. Reacting animals are marked with the condemnation tag of the State Veterinarian. If an animal reacts positively and its owner wishes to continue the sale of milk in Fort Wayne, it must be slaughtered at a licensed slaughter house under our inspection; a careful record is made of the lesions which are found. Dairymen who desire to do so are permitted to temporarily retain pregnant animals providing that such cows are "dry." If a condemned animal passes according to the rules of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the slaughter of animals, the dairyman receives the "beef value" of the animal: if it fails to pass, the owner receives no compensation.

During 1908, the inspector tested 427 cows, of which 97, or 21.5 percent reacted in a positive manner. This percentage does not give a correct idea of the number of cattle affected by tuberculosis, because it was our

misfortune to discover at the beginning of our work several thoroughly "rotten" herds, while as a matter of fact, most of the herds supplying milk to Fort Wayne, contain very few diseased cows. In all, twenty-one herds were tested; ninety of these were perfectly free from tuberculosis, while the remaining twelve contained diseased cows.

The reacting animals have been disposed of as follows: Fifty-three, slaughtered; thirty, have been ordered slaughtered and we expect a speedy compliance with the order; fourteen, have been placed in permanent quarantine and their owner, has been stopped from bringing milk into Fort Wayne.

Our attempt to force dairymen to bottle their milk was suspended because of a temporary injunction obtained by the "Dairymen's Association." Because of this injunction, the members of this association are temporarily protected against the provisions of our ordinance, and while awaiting the court's decision we have not deemed it wise or just to insist upon the other dairymen complying with this provision of the law.

That milk should not be exposed to the dust of city streets, and poured openly into all manner of containers, is a question which admits of no argument. Milk kept for sale in large cans can seldom be properly cooled and it is likewise impossible in delivering "can milk" to give each customer the same proportion of butter fats.

We have been obliged to license three slaughter houses in Fort Wayne; one at Wallen, Ind., one at Grabill, Ind., one at Harlan, Ind., one at Spencerville, Ind., and one at Hometown, Ind. It would be obviously impossible for one or even several inspectors to satisfactorily inspect all the meat slaughtered at these different places; therefore, our meat inspection work has resolved itself into an attempt to keep all establishments in which meats are slaughtered or handled in a sanitary condition.

We have hoped in the future to provide some scheme for the concentration of slaughtering at a few abattoirs within the city, but this hope must be abandoned as our ordinance has recently been emasculated and now any farmer can slaughter his live stock on his farm and sell the same in Fort Wayne.

The largest packing house in this city has government inspectors; there are also ten outside packing companies sending inspected meats into Fort Wayne; it is, therefore, possible for every consumer to be certain of the character of the meat which he is purchasing by buying no meat which does not bear the U. S. Government stamp, "Inspected and Passed."

A considerable portion of our time was taken up in a controversy with the Leikauf Packing Company. This corporation applied for a license to conduct a slaughter house, but as in our opinion their packing plant was very unsanitary, we refused to grant the application; we filed affidavit after affidavit against the officers of the company, and obtained many convictions in the lower court, but these cases were all appealed to the circuit court; finally a temporary injunction was obtained against us and a mandamus suit has been filed which is still pending.

The proprietors of all the slaughter houses licensed by us, with but two exceptions, were required to make many changes in their buildings as well as their methods of handling meats.

In addition to the nine licensed slaughter houses, we have under inspection, 16 wholesale butchers, 105 retail meat markets, 100 grocery stores and nine fish markets.

The appended reports of the sanitary officers show that 3,593 nuisances were inspected and ordered abated.

A great part of Officer Josse's time was taken up in assisting the

Dairy and Meat Inspectors. In connection with the contagious disease work the sanitary police are required to visit each quarantined house daily and after the removal of the quarantine to disinfect the apartments according to the directions of the Board. Respectfully submitted, Dr. H. O. Bruggerman, City Board of Health.

Rules of the Indiana State Board of Health

The rules passed in 1903 not being in harmony in many respects with the statistical law of 1907, a set of new rules in harmony with said law were presented by the Secretary. The same were considered, rule by rule, and so adopted and finally adopted as a whole. The rules so considered and so adopted are as follows, to wit:

"They (State Board of Health) shall have power to pass rules governing the duties of all Health Boards and all health officers, governing the hygienic disposal, transportation and disinterment of the dead, and for the enforcement of this act, and any violation of said rules shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense."

The Attorney General says: "The rules established by the State Board of Health have the force of statutes, and a law authorizing their adoption is constitutional."

Blue v. Beach, 155 Ind. 121, 130;

Isenhour v. State, 157 Ind. 517, 521

Passed by the Indiana State Board of Health, January 10, 1908.

Rule 1. - County Boards of Health are ex-officio boards, composed of Boards of County Commissioners, and all acts and transactions of said County Boards of Health shall be separate and distinct from the acts and transactions of Boards of County Commissioners. The members of County Boards of Health shall meet annually in the first week of December of each year, and organize by electing one of their number chairman to serve for one year, and organize by electing one of their number chairman to serve for one year, who shall not be the chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners, and they shall elect secretaries to serve one year from January 1st next ensuing their election, and said secretaries shall be licensed physicians, able-bodied, of good moral character, temperate, not addicted to drugs, and if not informed in Hygiene and Sanitary Science, shall speedily inform themselves as required by the rules of the State Board. Secretaries shall be paid whatever appointing boards may determine.

County Boards of Health shall hold regular monthly meetings at the time of holding of the regular monthly meetings of the Boards of County Commissioners, and by adjournment and at other times as they may deem necessary, to consider the health affairs of their respective counties, and to take such action as may be required to promote the public health. They shall be duly called to order as County Boards of Health by their chairmen, and all acts and transactions shall be carefully recorded, in special County Boards of Health minute books, and said minute books shall be carefully kept by the secretaries of County Boards of Health. All records of County Boards of Health shall be kept at the county seats.

County Health Boards are the conservators of the health of the people of their respective counties, and it is their duty to protect the public health by practically applying before the occurrence of sickness and epidemics, all reasonable methods of disease prevention. They shall remove causes of disease, when known, and take prompt action to prevent and suppress epidemics and the transmission of infection. They shall abate and

remove nuisances dangerous to the public health and perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of them by the State Board of Health.

County Boards of Health shall make an annual estimate of health expenses, including an emergency and epidemic fund, and present the same, to their respective County Councils for action. All expenses incident to disease prevention work, which is done outside the corporations of cities and towns, shall be paid from the county health appropriation, and all record books, quarantine cards, printing, stationery and postage shall be paid from said appropriation.

Rule 2. Secretaries of County Boards of Health shall be the executive officers of their respective boards, and shall have the title of County Health Officer. They shall become familiar with and enforce the health laws, the rules of the State Board of Health and the rules and orders of their respective boards. They shall collect the vital statistics of their counties,* keep accurate records of the same, keep the minutes of the transactions of their boards, hold careful supervision over the health of their respective counties with special attention to the suppression of epidemics and abatement of nuisances, and shall make regular monthly reports and recommendations to the respective boards. They shall, in June of each year, make a sanitary inspection of the courthouse, jail, county infirmary, orphans' home, and other county institutions; also visit all subordinate officers in cities and towns, and all deputies to confer and advise with them in regard to the public health. They shall make a report of all sanitary inspections and visits to their boards, together with any recommendations they may deem proper, and said reports shall, when accepted by their boards, be spread of record in the regular minute books, and a copy of said reports shall be sent to the State Board of Health for publication in its annual report.

County Health Officers shall make a special monthly health report to the State Board of Health by the seventh of each month for the month preceding and said report may be the same which is made to their respective boards, and shall give the number of cases reported of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria and membranous croup; also information concerning epidemics, closing of schools, nuisances abolished, and indeed all obtainable sanitary news. They shall also make quarterly reports of marriages and infectious diseases on the blanks furnished by the State Board.

County Health Officers may appoint deputies in their counties, and they are advised to appoint and issue written commissions as deputies to all city and town health officers, for this will give said city and town officers jurisdiction in the neighborhood of their cities and towns for the benefit of said cities and towns, and they may be called upon at times to aid in county health work. Undertakers or druggists make competent deputies in unincorporated towns, who may issue burial permits and keep county officers informed in health affairs of their respective neighborhoods. The pay of deputies will be whatever the County Boards of Health will allow.

County Health Officers shall make such reports to the State Board of Health as may be required by said board, and shall answer all letters of inquiry of said board. In case of failure of secretaries of County Boards of Health to fulfill the duties herein prescribed, then the pay of said secretaries shall be refused upon the initiative of their respective boards, or upon the order of the State Board of Health.

Rule 3. City Boards of Health, appointed as commanded in the special

laws of 1905 and 1907, shall appoint as secretary one of their number, to serve until his successor is appointed, who shall be a physician of good standing, able-bodied, of good moral character, temperate, not addicted to drugs, and well informed in hygiene. City Boards of Health shall keep careful minutes of all their transactions and it shall be their duty to protect the public health by practically applying, before the occurrence of sickness and epidemics, all reasonable methods of prevention. They shall remove causes of disease, when known, and take prompt action to prevent and suppress epidemics and the transmission of infection. They shall abate and remove nuisances dangerous to the public health and from time to time prepare and present to their respective city council such ordinances pertaining to the public health as they may deem proper. All expenses incident to disease prevention work which is done within the corporations of cities shall be paid from the city treasuries, and all record books, quarantine cards, printing, stationery and postage shall be paid for from said treasuries.

Rule 4. Secretaries of City Boards of Health shall have the title of City Health Officer, and shall be the executive officers of their respective boards. They shall become familiar with and enforce the health laws, all city health ordinances, and the rules of the State Board of Health and the rules and orders of their respective boards. They shall collect and record the vital statistics* of their cities, keep the minutes of the transactions of their boards, hold careful supervision over the health of their cities with special attention to the suppression of epidemics and abatement of nuisances, and shall make regular monthly reports and recommendations concerning the public health to their boards. They shall, in June of each year, make a sanitary inspection of their cities, including public buildings, public water supply, streets, alleys, yards, privies, etc., and shall make written reports of said inspections, copies of which shall be supplied to County Health Officers for them to include in their annual county health reports; and said reports of sanitary inspections, when accepted by the respective city boards, shall be spread of record in the regular minute books.

City Health Officers shall make a special monthly report to their county health officers by the 5th of each month for the month preceeding, and said report may be the same which is made to their respective boards and shall give the number of cases and deaths reported from typhoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria and membranous croup, also information concerning epidemics, closing of schools, nuisances abolished, and, indeed, all obtainable health news. City Health Officers shall make such reports to the State Board of Health as may be required by said board, and shall answer all letters of inquiry of said board. In case of failure of secretaries of city boards of health to fulfill the duties herein prescribed, then the pay of said secretaries shall be refused upon the initiative of their respective boards, or upon the order of the State Board of Health.

Rule 5. Town Boards of Health are ex-officio boards, composed of Town Boards of Trustees, and all acts and transactions of said boards of health shall be separate and distinct from the acts and transactions of Town Boards of Trustees. The members of Town Boards of Health shall meet annually in the first week of December and organize by electing one of their number chairman, who shall not be the chairman of the Town Board of Trustees, and they shall elect secretaries to serve one year from January 1st next ensuing their election, and said secretaries shall have the title of Town Health Officers. They shall be able-bodied, of good moral character, temperate, not addicted to drugs, and if not, informed in

hygiene and Sanitary science, shall speedily inform themselves as required in the rules of the State Board of Health. Secretaries of Town Boards of Health shall be paid whatever appointing boards may determine. Town Boards of Health shall hold regular monthly meetings and by adjournment and at other times as they may deem necessary to consider the health affairs of their respective towns, and to take such action as may be required to promote the public health. They shall be duly called to order as Town Boards of Health by their chairman, and all acts and transactions shall be carefully recorded in special Town Board of Health minute books, and said minute books shall be carefully kept by the secretaries of the Town Boards of Health.

Town Boards of Health are the conservators of the health of the people of their respective towns, and it is their duty to protect the public health one by practically applying, before the occurrence of sickness and epidemics, all reasonable methods of disease prevention. They shall remove causes of disease when known, and take prompt action to prevent and suppress epidemics and the transmission of infection. They shall abate and remove nuisances dangerous to the public health and perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of them by the State Board of Health. All expenses incident to disease prevention work which is done within the boundaries of towns shall be paid from the treasuries of the towns, and all record books, quarantine cards, printing, stationery and postage shall be paid for from said treasury.

Rule 6. Secretaries of Town Boards of Health shall have the title of Town Health Officer, and shall be the executive officer of their respective boards. They shall become familiar with and enforce the health laws, all town health ordinances, the rules of the State Board of Health and the rules and orders of their respective boards. They shall collect and record the vital statistics* of their towns, keep the minutes of the transactions of their boards, hold careful supervision over the health of their towns with special attention to the suppression of epidemics and abatement of nuisances, and shall make regular monthly reports and recommendations concerning the public health to their boards.

They shall, in June of each year, make a sanitary inspection of their towns, including public buildings, public water supplies, streets, alleys, yards, privies, etc., and shall make written reports of said inspections, copies of which shall be sent to the County Health Officers for them to include in their annual county health report; and said reports of sanitary inspections, when accepted by the respective town boards, shall be spread of record in the regular minute books.

Town Health Officers shall make a special monthly report to their county health officers by the 5th of each month for the month preceeding, and said report may be the same which is made to their respective town boards, and shall give the number of cases and deaths reported from typhoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria and membranous croup, also information concerning epidemics, closing of schools, nuisances abolished, and, indeed, all obtainable sanitary news. Town Health Officers shall make such reports to the State Board of Health as may be required by said board, and shall answer all letters of inquiry of said board. In case of failure of Town Health Officers to fulfill the duties herein prescribed, then the pay of said officers shall be stopped upon the initiative of their respective boards, or upon the order of the State Board of Health.

Vital Statistics

Rule 7. The registration areas shall be: County area, which is the

area outside of the corporation of cities and towns; and City Area and Town Area, which are, respectively, the areas within the corporations of cities and towns.

County Health Officers shall collect and record the vital statistics for the respective County Area, and City and Town Health Officers for their respective city and town areas.

Blanks for death statistics supplied by the State Board of Health are: Death Certificates, Burial Permits, No Death Cards, Official Envelopes, Monthly Statement cards.

The physician in attendance at a death, or the householder, if no physician is in attendance, shall immediately make out a death certificate and personally deliver said death certificate or instruct that it be delivered, to any health officer or deputy, who, upon receipt of the same, provided said certificate is completely filled out, is written in ink or indelible pencil, and is otherwise acceptable, shall make out a burial permit, for which no fee shall be charged. Said burial permit is valid in all parts of the State. When no physician is present at a death, and the householder can not be found, and it is not a coroner's case, the health officers shall make out the death certificate and sign it. All health officers shall immediately copy into their death record books all death certificates they receive which belong to their jurisdictions, and, carefully preserving said certificates, shall send them to the State Board of Health in the official envelopes, by the 4th of each month, for the month preceeding, and there shall always be enclosed with the said certificates a monthly statement card, filled out according to the blanks on said card. In the event any health officer has no deaths to report for his jurisdiction, in any month, then he shall send to the State Board a "No Death Card," to show the matter of reporting has not been neglected. If a health officer receives a certificate of death which does not belong to his jurisdiction, he shall, after issuing a burial permit thereon, immediately send said certificate to the officer of the jurisdiction to which it does belong. When a death occurs outside the State, and the remains are brought into the State for interment, the burial permit shall be based upon the transportation permit, and no record of said death is required.

Blanks of birth statistics supplied by the State Board of Health are: Birth Certificates, Supplemental Report of Births, No Birth Cards, Official Envelopes.

All births shall be reported within twenty days after occurrence upon official birth blanks, by the physician or midwife in attendance, if any, otherwise by the householder; all births for the county areas being directly reported to the County Health Officer, and all births for City and Town Areas to their respective officers. Health officers shall immediately record births in the birth record books, and by the 4th of each month all original birth certificates in the hands of health officers shall be sent to the State Board of Health. A child born dead at seven months gestation, or over, shall be reported and recorded both as a birth and a death, and a burial permit is required, as in the case of a regular death.

In the event the child born is illegitimate, the physician or midwife in attendance shall give for the name of the father such name as is supplied by the mother or her friends, but he shall not in any degree be responsible for the same.

When any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without statement of the given or christian name, then the local health officer shall deliver to the mother or father a blank "Supplemental Report of Birth,"

for the report of the given or christian name of the child, which shall be filled out with the full name of the child, including the given or christian name and surname, as soon as said child shall be named, and said mother or father shall forthwith send or deliver the properly filled out blank to the health officer of the area in which the birth occurred. The original certificate of birth shall not be considered to be complete until such statement of given or christian name shall be filed or the blank returned with the statement "died unnamed."

Blanks for marriage statistics supplied by the State Board of Health are: Marriage returns, which are sent direct to county clerks from State Board; Quarterly Return Blanks, supplied only to county health officers by State Board.

All ministers and other persons authorized to perform marriages, shall report on official blanks each marriage they may perform, to the clerk of the county, within five days after the marriage, and the said clerk shall report said marriages to the County Health Officer on or before the 5th day of each month for the month preceeding, and the County Health Officer shall record each marriage in the official marriage record book. The County Health Officer shall also, each quarter, fill out the marriage blanks he receives from the State Board and then send blanks to the State Board within ten days after the end of each quarter.

Blanks for infectious disease statistics supplied by the State Board of Health are: Report of Infectious Disease Blanks, to all health officers; Quarterly Return Blanks sent to county health officers.

All cases of infectious and contagious disease which are listed in Rule 10 shall be immediately reported on the official blank to the health officer having jurisdiction by the physician, if any be in attendance, otherwise by the householder or attendant. The health officer receiving said report shall immediately enter the same in his infectious disease record book, and in person or by deputy, establish quarantine, as directed in Rule 11. All city and town health officers shall preserve the original infectious disease certificates they may receive and send the same to the County Health Officer by the 2d of each month for the month preceeding, and said county officer shall use the same for making up his special report, as commanded in Rule 6.

All necessary printing, such as letter heads, envelopes, circulars, quarantine cards, etc., shall be paid for by the county, city and town boards of health from their special health appropriations; and said boards of health shall also purchase, as needed, official record books, as follows: Death Records, Birth Records, Infectious Disease Records, and County Health Boards shall add Marriage Records; but City Boards of Health, in cities having less than 2,000 population, and all Town Boards of Health, shall purchase Combination Record Books, which contain separate divisions for recording births, deaths and infectious diseases.* * - Official record books may be purchased from any public printing house.

Blank burial permits are supplied by the State Board of Health.

Rule 8. Human remains, exceeding seven months gestation, shall not be buried without a permit issued by a health officer or deputy, and no permit shall be issued unless the health officer or deputy has in hand a certificate of death properly filled out in ink or indelible pencil. In all cases of death from cholera, bubonic plague, leprosy, typhus fever, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup and scarlet fever, the funeral shall be strictly private and the burial shall be made within twenty-four hours after death; and no public or church funeral shall be held or any person permitted to enter the house containing the remains,

excepting the undertaker and his assistants, unless by permission of the health officer.

Rule 9. Buried human remains shall not be disinterred or removed without permission from the State Board of Health, and blank applications for disinterment and removal may be had at any time, upon application to said State Board.

When, however, the disinterment and re-interment is to be made in the same cemetery, then no permit is required. Bodies which have lain over one week in a vault are to be regarded as buried and must not be removed or buried without a permit. If remains are deposited in a vault and subsequently removed for burial in the same cemetery, no permit is required.

Quarantine cards shall be purchased by local boards of health, and shall be as ordered in Rule 11.

Rule 10. The infectious and contagious diseases which shall be immediately reported to the health officer having jurisdiction and which shall be quarantined, are hereby declared to be: Yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, typhus fever, bubonic plague, leprosy, pulmonary consumption, typhoid fever, chickenpox and whooping cough. Provided - Pulmonary consumption, typhoid fever, chickenpox and whooping cough shall not be quarantined, as they are to be reported for record only.

Rule 11. Health officers, upon learning in any way of the existence of any disease listed in Rule 10, within their respective areas shall immediately, in person or by deputy, quarantine the infected house, rooms, or premises, so as to effectually isolate the case, or cases, and the family, if necessary, in such manner and for such time as may be necessary to prevent transmission of the disease; and whenever a quarantine is established a placard shall be posted in a conspicuous position, giving the name of the disease in letters not less than two inches long, and also having upon the card, the following notice:

"All persons are forbidden to enter or leave these premises without special permit from the health officer having jurisdiction, and all persons are forbidden to remove or mutilate this card, or to in any way interfere with the quarantine without orders from said health officer."

It shall be unlawful to violate a quarantine, either by entering or leaving the quarantine area, or to demolish or tear away the ropes or other marks whereby the boundaries of a quarantine are defined, and whoever tears down, obscures, destroys, mutilates or defaces a quarantine placard, or who violates a quarantine in any way whatsoever, except by permission or direction of the health officer having jurisdiction, shall suffer the penalty prescribed in Section 3 of Chapter 83 of the Acts of 1903, to wit: A fine of ten to fifty dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

Rule 12. When visiting patients known to be sick with smallpox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria, health officers and attending physicians shall take reasonable precautions against carrying infection.*

Rule 13. It shall be unlawful for any person other than licensed physicians or nurses to enter or leave any house or building infected with any communicable disease, listed in Rule 10, without first procuring a permit from the health officer having jurisdiction, and obeying absolutely his directions as to all sanitary precautions which he orders.

Rule 14. It shall be unlawful for any person who is, or has been recently affected with any communicable disease listed in Rule 10 (omitting pulmonary tuberculosis and typhoid fever) to travel in railway or trolley cars, or appear upon the public streets or highways, or to appear in any

public place or gathering, or to travel in any public vehicle or vessel, until a certificate is issued by the attending physician to the health officer within whose jurisdiction the case occurs, stating that all danger from infection or contagion by reason of such disease is passed, and such certificate is approved and endorsed by said health officer.

Rule 15. Whenever a health officer shall know or suspect or be informed of the existence of any communicable disease dangerous to the public health, and there be no licensed physician in attendance, or should said physician, while in attendance, fail or refuse to immediately report such case to the health officer, it shall be the duty of said health officer, or deputy, to examine such case or cases of alleged communicable disease dangerous to the public health, and act as required by the rules governing such cases of communicable diseases.

Rule 16. In all cases where there has been an exposure or a suspected exposure to smallpox of any person or persons, it shall be the duty of the health officer under whose jurisdiction said person or persons may be temporarily or permanently residing to quarantine for fourteen days or keep under observation such person or persons as may be exposed or suspected of having been exposed to smallpox, and to advise vaccination or re-vaccination of all who may have been exposed. It shall be the imperative duty of the health officer to enforce this rule, and in case of refusal or neglect by said health officer to comply with the requirements of this rule, or other rules, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the State Board of Health to assume charge, and either in person or by deputy, enforce the foregoing rules. All vaccinations shall be made with non-humanized virus, the only exception being that, during an epidemic of smallpox, should a sufficient quantity of bovine virus not be obtainable, humanized virus may then be used when sanctioned by the Board of Health under whose jurisdiction said epidemic may occur. If, in the judgment of the health officer, it is deemed safe for an exposed person to be at liberty after vaccination and after disinfection in body and apparel, the said exposed person shall be given a certificate of health and not be placed in quarantine. If the said exposed person changes his or her location, the health officer having jurisdiction shall inform the health officer at the new location.

*Reasonable precaution would be to wear a clean linen duster, oil-cloth or rubber coat, and to wear a close-fitting cap made of silk, linen, oilcloth or rubber. The cap should well cover the hair. Before leaving the premises, physicians should cleanse hands and face with antiseptic soap and water and use a disinfectant upon hands and face. The coat, hat, antiseptic soap and bottle of disinfectant should be carried in a special glazed leather valise or other approved receptacle, together with a pad of cotton, which is to be kept wet with formaldehyde. Health officers and attending physicians should give full and explicit instructions to parents, nurses and attendants concerning every precaution to be taken against the spread of infectious diseases. When possible, patients should be placed in a room which, for the time, should not be entered by others than those who nurse, and only the physicians and nurses should be admitted. Every article of tableware or of apparel used by the patient should be sterilized or destroyed by fire as soon as possible. Pieces of old soft cloth should be used for wiping the nose and mouth of the sick. They should be used but once and then immediately destroyed by burning, or sterilized by boiling one-half hour or more in water.

The disinfectant recommended is a 1 to 5,000 solution of corrosive sublimate, a 5 percent solution of carbolic acid, or a 1 percent solution of lysol. A cake of sublimated or carbolic soap may be conveniently

carried in a traveler's soap box. The cotton pad is kept in the case or bag to absorb the formaldehyde. This chemical is our greatest antiseptic and its vapor will destroy all germs.

It is well to add to the above outfit, a roll of paper napkins and a bundle of small, flat pine sticks to be used as tongue depressors. The paper napkins are suggested because towel cannot sometimes be found at the houses of the poor, and if they were found, might be infected. Having one's napkins gives perfect independence. The wooden tongue depressor may be whittled out of pine, or better, obtain from seed dealers the flat pine markers of flower beds which gardeners use.

Rule 17. The room, and if necessary the entire house, in which there has been a case of any contagious disease listed in Rule 10, shall be immediately disinfected following recovery of the sick or the removal of the remains, as follows, to wit:

All surfaces shall be thoroughly washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate of the strength in one part in 1,000 parts of water. The walls and ceiling, if plastered, shall be brushed over with this solution, after which they should be whitewashed with a lime wash. Especial care must be taken to wash away all dust from window ledges and other places where it may have settled, and to thoroughly cleanse crevices and out-of-the-way places. After this application of the disinfecting solution and an interval of twenty-four hours or longer for free ventilation, the floors and wood-work should be well scrubbed with soap and hot water, and this should be followed with a second more prolonged exposure to fresh air admitted through open doors and windows. Schoolbooks or books from a circulating library shall not be removed from any house during the prevalence of a contagious disease dangerous to the public health, and if such books have been in such house during the prevalence of said diseases, they shall be destroyed by the owner or library authorities or be properly disinfected before being returned to schools or put in circulation.

Formaldehyde disinfection may be substituted for the above method as follows:

Washable Articles: Into a tub or other receptacle of appropriate size, put enough water to cover the handkerchiefs, towels, napkins, sheets, blankets, or other washable articles, and to each gallon of water used, add one fluid ounce (two tablespoonful) of 40 percent formaldehyde solution. Stir the water and the formaldehyde together and then put in the articles. Let soak for not less than one hour, then laundry as usual.

Unwashable Articles: Quilts, comforts, pillows, mattresses, carpets, rugs, clothing, etc., if old and dirty should be burned, otherwise, they may be disinfected by placing them in a tight room or in a room that is itself to be disinfected, and then burning sulphur therein or filling the room with formaldehyde gas.

Room Disinfection

Carefully close all windows and doors, except one door for exit. Paste paper over stovepipe holds, and put wetted, or, better, paste paper strips over all windows, transom or door cracks. In a word, seal the room tightly with paper strips from the inside.

Open closet doors, drawers, trunks, boxes, etc. Suspend clothing and bedclothes upon lines stretched across the room, or spread out in a chair or clotheshorse. Books must be opened and the leaves spread; in short, the room and its contents must be so disposed as to secure free access of gas to all parts and all objects.

Make the air in the room damp; this is absolutely necessary for disinfection, either by sulphur or by formaldehyde. Dampness may be produced (a) by boiling water on a gas or gasoline stove; (b) by pouring boiling hot water from a tea kettle into a tub; (c) by pouring hot water onto bricks or stone, or by dropping hot bricks or stones into vessels containing water. Under no circumstances is efficient disinfection possible without in some way making the air of the room quite damp.

Measure the room and multiply the length, breadth and height together. This will give the contents in cubic feet. Divide by 1,000 and this gives the number of thousand cubic feet in the room. This is called the unit space.

Disinfecting by Formaldehyde: Measure the room, and for each 1,000 cubic feet use two pints of formaldehyde and thirteen ounces of commercial permanganate of potassium. Procedure: Place a large washbowl, crock, tin dishpan or galvanized iron pan or tub in the center of the room. Put in the required amount of permanganate of potassium and lastly pour in the required amount of formaldehyde. Permanganate must go in first. Retire immediately after pouring on the formaldehyde, for the formaldehyde gas is promptly released and is injurious if breathed in any quantity. Keep the room closed for at least three hours, then open, air thoroughly, and clean in the usual way.

Disinfection of Clothing or a Few Articles: Take an empty trunk, wooden box or wash-boiler. On the bottom lay an article, cover with an old towel or a piece of wash goods, and sprinkle thereon two tablespoonsful of 40 percent, formaldehyde solution. Then put in another article, say a pair of trousers or a dress skirt, cover as before, and again sprinkle two tablespoonsful of formaldehyde. If there are enough articles the boiler or trunk may be filled in this way. Finally put on the cover to the boiler or close the trunk, and in ten hours open and hang out in the air and sunshine. If the smell of the formaldehyde persists, a little aqua ammonia sprinkled on the clothes will remove it.

Disinfection by Sulphur: Place a tub containing about two inches of water in the room. Put two bricks in the tub and on them place an iron or tin pan or a stone crock and in the pan or crock place three pounds of sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet. Now fill the room with steam. When the room is full of steam, pour a spoonful of alcohol or coaloil onto the sulphur and set on fire. Immediately leave the room and close the door. The sulphur is burned to a gas and this gas, in the presence of steam, kills all infection. Sulphur gas without steam is worthless. Do not, on any account, leave out the steam. "Sulphur candles," purchasable at drug stores are all right, if enough are used, but they are more expensive than ordinary sulphur, and, of course, must have steam as ordinary sulphur.

A Standard Disinfectant: Dissolve chloride of lime of the best quality in pure water in the proportion of six ounces to the gallon. Keep in a stone jar or jug. Use one quart of this solution for each discharge from a patient suffering with any contagious or infectious disease. Mix well and leave the vessel for an hour or more before throwing in privy vault or water closet. The same for vomited matter. For a very copious discharge, especially in typhoid fever, use a larger quantity; and for solid or semi-solid matter use the solution in double strength. Discharges from the mouth and throat should be received into a cup half full of solution, and those from the nostrils upon soft cotton or linen rags which should be immediately burned.

Rule 18. It shall be unlawful for school trustees or school boards

to crowd children into schoolrooms in excess of one child to each 200 cubic feet of space, and it shall be the duty of the State Health Officer and of all health officers having jurisdiction, to dismiss forthwith any schoolroom in which 200 cubic feet of air space is not supplied to each pupil; and the school authorities shall without delay make provisions for pupils in accordance with the requirements herein set forth.

Rule 19. It shall be unlawful for any teacher, school trustee, or health officer having jurisdiction, to permit attendance in any private, parochial or public school of any pupil affected with a severe cough, a severe cold, itch, lice or other vermin, or any contagious skin disease, or who is filthy in body or clothing or odorous therefrom, or who has any of the following dangerous, infectious diseases, to wit: Diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, whooping cough, chickenpox, consumption. And the teachers in all schools shall, without delay, send home any pupil who is obviously sick, even if the ailment is unknown, and said teacher shall inform the local health officer as speedily as possible, and said health officer shall examine into the case and take such action as is reasonable and necessary for the benefit of the patients and to prevent the spread of infection.

Rule 20. It shall be unlawful for any parent, guardian, or other person having control of any child affected by any disease listed in Rule 19, to permit said child to attend any public, private or parochial school, or be present in any public place; and it shall be unlawful for any person having pulmonary consumption to be employed as a teacher or janitor in any public, private or parochial school.

Rule 21. It shall be unlawful for any school teacher or other school officer to admit to any public, private or parochial school, whether as a pupil or otherwise, any person who has come from, or who resides in any house or building affected with any disease (excepting tuberculosis and typhoid fever) listed in Rule 19, or who has recently been affected with any such disease, unless such person shall first present a certificate signed by a licensed physician, stating that all danger of communicating such disease is passed, and said certificate has been approved and indorsed by the health officer in whose jurisdiction any such person may reside.

Rule 22. All school houses, before school opens in the autumn, shall be cleaned and disinfected. The cleaning shall consist in sweeping and scrubbing floors, washing all woodwork, including wooden parts of seats and desks, and the disinfecting shall be done as in the rules, page 56.

Ventilation shall be carefully attended to in all schoolrooms, and when ventilating ducts do not exist, it shall be the duty of teachers to flood the schoolroom with fresh air by opening windows and doors at recess and at noon time. All school houses shall be supplied with an abundance of pure drinking water. All schoolhouse wells shall be supplied with troughs, and drains and under no condition shall pools, sodden places or small or large mudholes be allowed to exist near the well.

Buckets and all open water receptacles are forbidden, for such furnish most excellent opportunities for transmitting disease germs which occur in saliva. When water is not dispensed at the pump for from water faucets or sanitary drinking fountains, then covered water-coolers shall be used. The drinking vessels shall be of heavy smooth glass, stoneware or porcelain covered metal. Individual drinking glasses or cups are recommended.

Water closets and privies shall be separate for the sexes and kept clean and disinfected at all times. When outdoor privies exist, they

shall be well separated for the sexes, they shall be screened, and shall have good walks leading to them.

Rule 23. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier or any person to knowingly bring into the State of Indiana any person sick or suspected of being sick, with Asiatic cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup and scarlet fever, bubonic plague, leprosy, or other communicable disease dangerous to the public health.

Rule 24. When any railway car, steamboat, vessels or conveyance coming from a place or locality declared by the State Board of Health, having jurisdiction, as being infected with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, leprosy, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, or having on board any person or persons affected with any of the above named diseases, enters any port or place in the State of Indiana, such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance and the crew, officers, passengers, baggage, merchandise, and freight shall be subject to such inspection, disinfection and control as may be ordered by the State Board of Health.

Rule 25. If any person is found on any railway car, steamboat or other conveyance, who is sick, or reasonable supposed to be sick, with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, leprosy, yellow fever or scarlet fever, he or she shall be immediately removed by the health authorities within whose jurisdiction such person is found and isolated and properly cared for until the termination of the disease, and the necessary expense of such isolation and care (if the person so removed is unable to pay the same) shall be a valid claim against and be refunded by the owners, agents or assigns of the railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance from which such person or persons were removed.

Rule 26. In case of smallpox, all persons reasonable suspected of having been exposed thereto, shall be removed from such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance, and disinfected in person and apparel and held in quarantine until such time as the health officer having jurisdiction shall deem it safe to the public. In case of typhus fever, all persons reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto, shall be removed, and isolated for twenty-one (21) days from the last exposure. In case of cholera or bubonic plague, all persons reasonable suspected of having been exposed thereto, shall be removed and isolated for five (5) days from last exposure. The clothing of persons so removed and all baggage, luggage, freight or merchandise, found on any railway, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance, on which there is any person sick with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, scarlet fever or diphtheria, and reasonable suspected of having been infected, shall be at once disinfected or destroyed, and such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance shall also be disinfected, according to the rules governing disinfection.

Rule 27. When deemed necessary by the State Board of Health, to prevent the spread of cholera, and after ten (10) days' notice, each and every railway car, steamboat, vessel in or coming into the State of Indiana, and used for the transportation of passengers, shall be provided with means satisfactory to said Board of Health for disinfecting the excreta of passengers and crew.

Rule 28. It shall be the duty of the conductor of any railway or traction car, and the master of any steamboat or vessel, to immediately notify by telegram or telephone, the Secretary of the State Board of Health at Indianapolis, of any case or suspected case of cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, bubonic plague or typhus fever occurring on board such train or electric car, boat or vessel within the limits of

the State of Indiana.

Rule 29. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health of any town, city or county, to at once furnish the State Board of Health with a true copy of any quarantine orders or regulations, adopted by said Board of Health as against any foreign state or any municipality or township within the State of Indiana.

Rule 30. Any person or persons, or any board of health, or health officer, or corporation violating, failing or refusing to comply with either or any of the foregoing rules, shall be subject to the penalties provided in the health statutes, wherein those rules are authorized.

Rule 31. In case any person feels aggrieved at any act or decision of a health officer, appeal may be made in the State Board of Health in session or to its secretary, but pending such appeal the act or decision of said health officer shall stand.

Rule 32. Any person who violates any rules or regulations of the State Board of Health shall be prosecuted for such violation according to the law.

Rule 33. All rules or parts of rules in conflict with these rules are hereby repealed.

Rules of the Indiana State Board of Health Governing the Care and Management of Dairies

1. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not properly constructed, well lighted, ventilated and provided with a suitable solid floor of plank, cement or other impervious material that can be readily cleaned, and laid with proper grades and channels to carry off all drainage.

2. No water-closet, privy, cess pool, urinal, inhabited room or workshop shall be located within any building, shed or room for stabling cows for dairy purposes, or for the storage of milk or cream; nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep, goat or other animal be kept in any room used for such purpose.

3. No space in buildings or sheds used for stabling cows shall be less than five hundred (500) cubic feet for each cow, and the stalls therefor shall not be less than four (4) feet in width.

4. All rooms and stables in which cows are kept for dairy purposes shall at all times be thoroughly clean and in good repair and shall be painted or whitewashed at least twice each year.

5. All manure shall be removed from the room or stable in which cows are kept for dairy purposes at least twice each day and shall not be stored where odors from the same will be noticeable at the stable.

6. Every person keeping cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause each cow to be cleaned and groomed each day and to be properly fed and watered.

7. Every person using any premises for keeping cows shall cause the yard in connection therewith, to be provided with a proper receptacle for drinking water for such cows, and none but fresh, clean, pure water shall be stored in such receptacle.

8. Any enclosure in which cows are kept shall be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, and no garbage, urine, fecal matter or similar substances shall be placed or allowed to remain in such enclosure, and no open drain shall be allowed to run through it.

9. Any person keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use

a sufficient number of pails, cans, or other receptacles, made of glass stoneware, glazed metal, or No. 1 tin for the reception of, storage and delivery of milk, and shall cause all milk as soon as drawn from the cows, to be removed from the room in which the cows are kept, to a separate milk room.

10. The milk room shall not be used as a living or sleeping room and shall be separate from the barn or stable in which cows are kept. It shall be supplied with pure water and suitable facilities for straining, cooling and storing milk, and washing and sterilizing all utensils and apparatus in which milk is received, stored and delivered.

11. All cans, measures, bottles, and other receptacles of any sort used in the sale or handling of milk, shall be scalded with boiling water or live steam daily.

12. All milk shall be strained through wire cloth strainers and shall be cooled in 50 degrees Fahrenheit within thirty (30) minutes after it is drawn from the cow. Milk kept for sale, shall at all times register on test a temperature not higher than 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and shall be stored in a covered cooler, box or refrigerator.

13. All milk cans delivered to creameries or dealers in cities shall be covered with air-tight lids, and when conveyed in open wagons shall be covered with canvass while being so conveyed, and said canvass shall be clean by frequent washing.

14. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery or distribution of milk, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or his family, or amongst his employees or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, sold, or distributed, shall notify the local health officer.

15. No person having an infectious disease, or having recently been in contact with a person having an infectious disease, shall milk or handle cows, measures or other vessels used for milk intended for sale until all danger of communicating such disease to other persons shall have passed.

16. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from such infectious disease shall be used to hold or convey milk until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

17. No bottle, can or receptacle used for the reception or storage of milk shall be removed from a private house, apartment or tenement wherein a person has an infectious disease.

18. No person, by himself, or by his servant or agent or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm or corporation shall exchange or deliver within the State of Indiana any milk, skimmed milk or cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or which has a temperature higher than fifty (50) degrees Fahrenheit.

Passed January 10, 1905.

"I can't see why anyone should become alarmed or panic stricken over the scarlet fever situation in Fort Wayne, said Superintendent of Public Schools Study. Out of the whole 6,500 school children in the city but thirty-seven of them are out of school because of the disease, and of this number but twenty-three of the scholars are themselves down with the disease. In the rest of the cases the scholars are out because their families are quarantined because someone in their family are down with the fever.

"The disease seems to be very mild in form and I believe this is one of the reasons why it has been spread. It is so mild that persons have the disease without hardly knowing it and thus communicate it. The younger children seem to be particularly liable to catch the disease.

"Out of the whole number of children out, seven are from the Bloomington school, and yet not one of these has the disease himself, but in quarantine because someone in the family is down. There are nine cases in the Clay school district, eight in the Hamilton, one in the Hanna, one in the South Wayne and two in the Washington. There may be more cases reported at the health office, but these are all that have been reported to us."

"Several years of effort on the part of Allen County physician bids fair to be rewarded and extra precautions for the prevention of scarlet fever and diphtheria epidemics of which have closed several schools in the city and county, are likely to be materialized. Secretary E. M. Van-Buskirk, of the county board of health, stated that the parents of the children have now become interested in the matter, and at the next meeting, of the Fort Wayne Medical association the matter of examining the throats of school children will be taken up. The mode of procedure is roughly, the examination of a child at entrance and the examination of all the children at certain stated intervals, and a suspected child could be sent home for further developments, thus avoiding all danger of contagion and an epidemic such as the vicinity is now suffering from. The examination could later be extended to include the general health of the children, their eyes, hearing, etc. The adoption of this system would not be an innovation, as it has been in use for a number of years and the results have been highly satisfactory. Prompt action will be necessary if the work is to be of any value in the present crisis and the medical society will urge the proper authorities to take prompt action."

"The two county schools one in Perry and the other in St. Joe Township, which were closed on account of the prevalence of diphtheria and scarlet fever some time ago have reopened and the county schools are now all running. At the present time there are but six cases of diphtheria in the county outside of Fort Wayne and but two cases of scarlet fever. It is not expected that there will be any spread of the disease and the cards are being taken down all over the county much faster than they are going up. There has not been as much scarlet fever in the county during the present epidemic as there has been in the city during the same time."

"The board of children's guardians and, Humane Officer Schlaudroff both report an unfortunate condition of affairs in Allen County at this time. At the Indiana school for Feeble Minded Youth, Allen County has exhausted her entire quota of patients for admission. The institution under the present laws can accept no more patients from Fort Wayne and Allen County until the number already there from this county is reduced. This would not be distressing unless there were present needs for the admission of more children from here. Two applications were presented to the circuit court about a year ago and these applications were acted on favorably by the court. These two children have not been admitted to the institution and are a burden on the county. Their mental condition is such that they need constant attention. Under the present law these children cannot be admitted to the county orphans home and they are too young to be cared for in the insane ward at the county asylum."

"A few days ago a little lad, feeble minded was caught in the act of stealing from the interurban station baggage room. He had a passion for stealing, but is not amenable to the law, owing to the fact that he is feeble minded. The lad is harbored by his mother, who presides over a wine room in the central part of the city, where daily men and women congregate to drink and carouse together. This feeble minded lad associates with them."

"The board of the children's guardians has been appealed to in vain. Legally, they can make no disposition of the boy. He cannot be sent to the orphan's home and there is no use making application for his admission to the state institution, because there are other applicants ahead of him who have for over a year been denied admission. There are several other just such cases and it is unfortunate that the conditions existed. Fort Wayne alone has about six children who are a menace to society who cannot be taken into custody under the prevailing conditions. The officials state that the conditions are deplorable.

"Word from the state institution is to the effect that the school has already accepted forty-nine children while the quota is only thirty-seven."

"The 1908 Flood"

"The rivers were ten inches higher than at the time of the disastrous flood of 1904 and still rising.

"At no time since 1887, when the first records were kept has the water been so high about Fort Wayne.

"Scores of families flooded out in quarters on streets never before reached by floods. Property damage cannot be estimated.

"O. E. Mohler reports that the water has been practically stationary although further rise is anticipated."

"The attention of the members of the Fort Wayne Medical society was called to the alleged lax enforcement of the city ordinance against spitting on the public sidewalks by Dr. Edward J. McOscar, and the society, through its secretary, requested the board of safety and Mayor Hosey to see that the law was enforced.

"Dr. McOscar said, in the discussion, several evenings ago I was on the street in company with a lady and directly in front of us walked a man who spat several times on the sidewalk immediately in front of the lady. It was disgusting, Dr. M. F. Porter said. I could many times file affidavits against men for violating this ordinance, but I pay taxes to pay the salaries of the policeman and it is their business to enforce the ordinance. Dr. H. O. Bruggeman said the city board of health has, three times, written the board of safety and Mayor Hosey, asking the enforcement of the ordinance, but without avail.

"Dr. W. D. Calvin read a paper on Physiology of the Brain, and Dr. Wybourn read an interesting paper on Fractures of the Skull."

"Mr. Simon Lantz called upon Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, secretary of the city board of health, and explained how, in his opinion, the smallpox epidemic was started in this city.

"According to Mr. Lantz, the family of Mr. William Vincent contracted it at Cedarville, where another Fort Wayne case originated during the fall, and the Lantz children got it from the Vincent children.

"None of the victims knew he had smallpox and while the Lantz children were suffering from it, both Mr. and Mrs. Lantz were removed to a local hospital for treatment for other trouble. The Lantz children, in the meantime, stopped at the home of Mr. Frank Weaver, a plumber, and members of the Weaver household took the disease. When Mr. and Mrs. Lantz returned from the hospital, they also contracted it.

"All the families reside in the Spy Run district and some of the children go to the Lakeside school. According to Mr. Lantz, the children of his brother, who lives on Columbia avenue, contracted the contagion from his children and the disease was further spread among the children at the Lakeside school until five homes in Lakeside were under quarantine.

"Dr. Bruggeman stated that in view of the fact that all the first patients were ignorant of the nature of the illness no prosecutions will be made. He stated that the epidemic is now well under control, no new cases having been reported recently."

"Says Schools Are Firetraps"

"That Secretary J. N. Hurty, of the state board of health, is unrelenting in his campaign against the Bloomingdale and Harmer schoolhouses of this city is evidence by an editorial which he has written for the Fort Wayne Medical Journal, edited by Dr. A. E. Bulson, Jr. of this city.

"Dr. Hurty, while in this city a few days ago paid a visit to these schoolhouses and afterward in a public address, denounced them unscathingly as firetraps. Since that time Dr. Hurty has reiterated his statement and added to it tenfold. He states that the buildings are very unsanitary, being improperly lighted and improperly ventilated and very crowded, in a letter to Dr. Bulson recently Dr. Hurty said. If these charges are sensational then the truth itself is sensational, so let it be. These school buildings should be absolutely condemned on account of their danger from fire and also on account of their being unsanitary. It may be that the school authorities and some of the people economically bent will until the Collinwood holocaust is repeated in Fort Wayne before action is taken. If this happens, it will not be to the credit of Fort Wayne.

"In another portion of the letter Dr. Hurty says, I think the state inspection bureau could act, and I shall call the attention of said bureau to the schools, and perhaps the first thing you know condemnation will proceed therefrom.

"The editorial is as follows:

"We will recognize the necessity of forming the minds of our children by beginning the process early in life. It took many years for the reformers to impress this primary fact upon the public mind, and not yet has it been possible to make clear to the same mind that youth is also the time to form the body. Both the mind and body are plastic in youth and may be easily bent in all directions. The child who is made to occupy a seat and desk which does not fit its body is being twisted out of shape, and nervous derangements are sure to follow. It does not seem wise to force an innocent child into positions which will destroy its body and tear down its nervous system. Of course we are impractical and foolish to do such a thing, but it is being done all over the state of Indiana and has been done ever since our present school system began. All lower grade schoolrooms should be provided with adjustable seats and the greatest care should be taken to adjust the seats to each pupil. If this one little sanitary requirement were met there would be an enormous saving of strength and increase of efficiency.

"In our ignorance and in our false economy we frequently insist upon not giving the school children the full quota of air which nature says they must have in order to be strong and well. Air is free, it cannot be taxed, and the trusts cannot corner it, and there is no reason except ignorance and false economy why the children should be denied the amount required by nature. To give them less than this amount means to maltreat them and to force upon them inefficiency, ill health with its big open fireplace was well ventilated, whatever else may be said about it. If children are given an abundance of pure air, which is the most important of all foods and the full quota of oxygen in the blood, they are in a measure provided

a protection against the ill conditions named.

"The lighting of a schoolroom is a very important matter. This fact has been overlooked, although it is so plain as day when one's attention is called to it. We all know that to look into the sunlight is blinding, and it is also blinding in a degree to be compelled to sit, as school children frequently are and look into the light. Yet there are schools in Indiana where children are compelled to sit all day looking directly into the light. Parents who force such conditions upon their children are foolish, indeed, and must expect to buy glasses and to spend much money in treating eye afflictions in their children afterward. School-rooms should all be lighted from one side and the light should fall over the left shoulder of the pupil. Neither teacher nor pupil should be compelled to look into the light. The glass area should not be less than one-sixth of the floor area. Less than this will not admit sufficient light except on bright, sunshiny days. If the light falls over the right shoulder of the children, then shadows appear when the writing lessons are given, and the child is certain to lean forward and distort its body in order to avoid said shadows. I have seen school children twisted into very curious positions in order to avoid the shadows which appear upon book and writing paper when the light falls over the right shoulder or from behind. In one of the Terre Haute schools I saw one long-legged, tall boy actually get out of his seat and kneel on the floor in order to secure the proper light on his work.

"The medical inspection of school children is of more importance than all of the commercial interest of any community. We live exclusively and entirely for our children. That is all we are good for and all we are intended for. The imperfect school child should be searched out and the imperfections corrected. It is now well known that not less than 30 per cent of school children are physically imperfect. Their eyes may be imperfect, their hearing imperfect or their respiratory apparatus imperfect. To allow these imperfections to continue and not remove them is wickedness itself.

"The mouth-breathing child should be operated upon as early as possible, and the obstructions which cause the mouth-breathing removed. To allow the ill conditions to continue almost always means the death of the child.

"It would seem unnecessary to make any argument in favor of the construction of school buildings so they would not be firetraps, but inspection in every city and town and hamlet in the state shows that impractical, extravagant and unreasoning men have been at work seemingly doing all they can to make escape of school children impossible if fire should occur. This is the condition in the Bloomingdale and Harmer schoolhouses at Fort Wayne. The architects and school authorities who built these two buildings were actually stupid, at least so far as construction stairways and exits and entrances to buildings are concerned. These buildings are flimsily constructed. They are not strong, because it was possible for one person standing in the middle of the room, by simply jumping up and down, to shake the windows, the floor giving very perceptibly. It may be it will require the sight of several score of charred childrens' bodies to arouse the school authorities and some of the citizens of Fort Wayne to recognize the part that some of their school buildings are firetraps into which they have been forcing their children for so many years. God forbid that this should be, but it does seem impossible for some people to learn except through disaster, suffering and death. Precept and example seem not to impress them.

"One of the prominent forces which prevent progress in this world is the desire of cheap politicians to make reputations as economists. This cheap and pitiable class does not know that good works are economy and are the way to success. They think that money not spent for good things is money saved. They of course, do not know the meaning of the word economy and are entirely unfitted for public office. Some day the people of Indiana will understand that it is a disgrace to be compelled to purchase a short coffin, and I think that every death under forty years should be the subject of careful medical legal investigation. One thousand three hundred and thirty-three children in the school age seven to fourteen died in Indiana in 1907. This is a disgrace to our state and a comment on our intelligence. It is certainly true that 90 percent, of these deaths was preventable, and perhaps all. These children were killed. Truly ignorance and stupidity are the only sins." Dr. J. N. Hurty.

"Mayor William J. Hosey takes exceptions to the views of Dr. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, who has characterized some of Fort Wayne's school buildings as fire traps and unsanitary.

"I regard Hurty's statement as sensational and extravagant in the extreme, said the Mayor.

"At the invitation of Trustee Anselm Fuelber, of the school board. Mayor Hosey yesterday accompanied Mr. Fuelber on a trip of inspection to some of the school buildings of the city and it was as a result of his visit that he made the above statement. The two men called at the Hanna, Clay, Bloomingdale, Washington and Miner schools.

"All the teachers at the Bloomingdale school were highly indignant at the charges made by Dr. Hurty, said Mayor Hosey. I talked to a young woman teacher who was said to have lost her health by remaining in the Bloomingdale building and she told me she had lost only two days in five years from illness. She appeared very robust.

"As to lighting and ventilation, I could find no fault with the arrangements at the Bloomingdale school and odors were no more apparent than in the court house. Some changes may be needed, it is true, but I cannot see where Dr. Hurty gets ground to condemn the building.

"The mayor said there were three exits to the Bloomingdale building, one in front and two at the sides, and three stairways. He was unable to see how Dr. Hurty could characterize a building with such arrangements for exit as a fire trap.

"To see for himself just how long it took to empty the building, Mayor Hosey waited until school was dismissed. No one knew that the Mayor had remained and the pupils were dismissed in the regular way. They marched down the steps, four abreast and the mayor states that he timed the movements closely and that the building was emptied of pupils in just two and one-fourth minutes.

"The mayor was much interested in the fire drills in the schools and commended the practice highly.

"These drills are a fine thing, he said and reverting to the dismissal of the pupils at the Bloomingdale school, he added. I never saw children go out nicer in my life. Dr. Hurty evidently attempted to be a little sensational, said the mayor.

"After the city has expended a half million dollars in the erection of new buildings within the past few years, he talks as though we had done nothing. If the city schools are to be condemned, what about the parochial schools? With few exceptions they are in not nearly such good shape as the city schools.

"As a plan for further safeguarding the lives of the school children

the mayor suggests that service water pipes be run into the basements of school buildings, with a reel of hose attached to them. A janitor is on duty in every school building during school hours and by means of this apparatus he would be able himself to extinguish any blaze which might start from furnaces or pipes." Fire at the Collinwood, Ohio, school in March 1908, which took the lives of 167 teachers and children prompted the inspection of schools in Indiana.

"Saving and Giving Life"

"It is not the usual thing for a gathering of physicians, and surgeons to enthuse over papers read by members of their profession, but as Dr. Maurice Rosenthol of Fort Wayne, and Dr. J. Clarence Webster, of Chicago, finished pleading with their brethren for a better understanding on the subject of saving and giving life through the operation of obstetrics, the large gathering of physicians at the Wayne Club rose to its feet and cheered to the echo.

"The paper by Dr. Rosenthol perforce, intended largely for the profession and treated of a certain period during the bringing of life into the world, but even the veriest tyro of a layman could understand that the famous surgeon was standing before his brethren of the profession pleading with them for a better understanding of matters pertaining to this important subject. As Dr. Rosenthol said in one portion of his address, the matter of childbirth is far more important than any other surgical operation known to medical science, more important than appendicitis, yet how few of us make the same study of it as we do of appendicitis.

"Dr. Rosenthol was followed by Dr. J. Clarence Webster, a graduate of Edinboro, Scotland, and professor of gynecology and obstetrics in Rush Medical College of Chicago, and a surgeon of world-wide fame. Dr. Webster followed along the line of the address of Dr. Rosenthol and is a measure elucidated some of the more important points of Dr. Rosenthol's paper, following it up with his own experiences. The paper of Dr. Webster, following so closely on that of Dr. Rosenthol, and both brilliant in the extreme, was received most enthusiastically by the audience of physicians.

"The papers were followed by a lively discussion in which Drs. Allen Hamilton, C. H. English, W. A. Wyatt, Miles F. Porter, M. F. Schick, H. D. Wood, G. W. McCaskey, Budd Van Sweringen, L. P. Drayer, H. A. Duemling and others took part, and were of inestimable value to the profession and highly entertaining to the laymen.

"The convention ended with a banquet at the Wayne Club where the meeting was held last night, was by far the most important in the history of the Twelfth District Medical association from every point of view. The attendance was larger, the interest greater and as the newly elected president, Dr. Buchman, stated last night, the impressions would be more lasting than any previous meeting ever held.

"One most important subject was discussed last night before the meeting adjourned and that was the subject so dear to the heart of Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, "Tuberculosis." A committee was appointed, consisting of Drs. G. W. McCaskey, H. D. Wood, Budd Van Sweringen, Herman Niermann, George Lake, and L. P. Drayer, to attend the sessions of the International Tuberculosis congress, which will meet at Washington, D. C. from September 24 to October 12, and which will be presided over by Dr. Elle Metchnihoff, the world-famous surgeon who discovered the cell in the human system which is the resistor of all deadly germs,

particularly the tuberculosis germ. It is preposed at this congress to inaugurate a world fight against the great white death and Indiana will send a full delegation to the congress."

"With the visit here of Dr. A. H. Bitting of Lafayette, the state veterinarian, several developments accrued in the pure milk campaign which is waged here. Three head of a dairy cattle pronounced tubercular, by the local health authorities were slaughtered, an affidavit was filed against a dairyman for selling watered milk, Dr. George Gillie, the city milk and meat inspector, was made a deputy state veterinarian, a dairy herd was placed under a permanent quarantine and Dr. H. O. Bruggeman announced that he is now ready to proceed to enforce the milk ordinance to the letter in every point that pertains to the purity of milk.

"The first move made after the arrival of Dr. Bitting was the removal to a local packing house of three head of dairy cattle which had been pronounced tubercular and they were slaughtered in the presence of a local government meat inspector and Dr. Bitting, Dr. Bruggeman, Dr. Gillie, Dr. A. P. Buchman, president of the city board of health, Dr. E. M. Van Buskirk, county health officer, and Mr. F. W. Tucker, deputy state pure food inspector.

"Immediately after the killing post mortem examinations of the animals were held and distinct symptoms of tuberculosis were found. The portions of the carcasses which were passed by the government inspector were then allowed to go to market and the owners received remuneration from the packing house according to market value.

"Dr. Bitting brought with him to the city the information that the state does not remunerate owners of diseased cattle killed under orders of the proper authorities, the state holding that such cattle had no commercial value. This disposed of the case of the Dairyman, who refused to allow fourteen of his cows, which had been pronounced tubercular, to be slaughtered unless the state should remunerate him for their loss.

"The local authorities had previously forbidden the dairyman to sell milk or other products from his dairy in Fort Wayne and Dr. Bitting went to the farm and placed the entire herd of cows under permanent quarantine. Under this arrangement he cannot sell any of the products of his dairy any place in the state and he cannot even sell any of the animals without liability to prosecution. In case any animals should die the law requires that the state veterinarian shall be notified.

"Dr. Bitting left the city but not until he had appointed Dr. Gillie a deputy state veterinarian, giving the city inspector additional powers. Dr. Bitting also accepted an invitation issued by Dr. E. M. Van Buskirk to deliver an address before the district medical meeting here on April 27. Dr. Bitting will talk about tuberculosis in cows.

"Deputy State Food Inspector Tucker also put in a busy day, his most notable achievement being the filing of an affidavit against a Dairyman, charging him with selling milk below standard. Mr. Tucker stated that of twenty-eight samples taken only those taken from the wagons proved to be below the standard. He said one specimen of the milk showed 10 percent and another 30 percent of added water.

"Dr. Bruggeman stated that he is prepared to enforce to the letter the city milk ordinance and that he will henceforth require that all milk sold in the city shall be bottled and that all milk must be below fifty degrees Fahrenheit temperature when sold. Dr. Bruggeman has also arranged to make bacteriological examinations of milk in his laboratory."

"City Milk and Meat Inspector George Gillie and the members of the city board of health have directed the machinery of the state health

department against the dairyman, who conducts a dairy three and one-half miles east of the city, on the Maysville road, because, it is alleged, the dairyman has declined to submit to an order of the authorities to slaughter fourteen of the nineteen cows composing his dairy herd.

"The fourteen cows in question have been declared by the officials as tubercular and because of the dairymans refusal to have the animals killed the city health department has forbidden him to sell any of the milk or other dairy products from the cows in this city. Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, secretary of the city board, said this will be followed by an order from the health board forbidding Miller from selling products of the cows any place in the state.

"This is the first trouble of any sort which has arisen since the appointment of an inspector and the starting of activity on the part of the health board looking to the elimination of impure milk. The tuberculin tests by which the fourteen cows of the dairyman were declared to be suffering from tubercular affliction were made by Dr. Bruggeman and the charts, as required, were forwarded to Dr. A. W. Bitting, of Purdue university, Lafayette, the state veterinarian.

"In a letter to Dr. Bruggeman the state veterinarian says he carefully examined the temperature charts of the cows and finds the condition of the animals bad. He says that on post mortem examination the animals would show badly. Dr. Bruggeman says that statements published in local papers that the sputum of the cattle is sent to the state veterinarian are incorrect, as only the charts are sent, the tests being conducted here.

"In a case of this kind, said Dr. Bruggeman, where a dairyman refuses to correct discovered evil it is only fair to inform the public of conditions, so that everyone may be on his guard. You certainly would not want to use a tubercular milk or feed it to children and no one else would. Tuberculosis among dairy herds is one of the greatest dangers to which public health is exposed. The danger is not confined to milk as a beverage. When tubercle bacilli are present in milk they enter the various articles of diet prepared from it, and are especially numerous in butter, in which they may remain alive and violent for seven weeks or longer. The tuberculin test is a more nearly infallible means for diagnosing tuberculosis than any we have for diagnosing other diseases of men and animals. A cow may be dangerously tuberculous and still appear to be in good condition."

"The school board room in the old high school building was filled with Bloomingdale citizens, the room adjoining contained a number and Superintendent of Schools, Justin N. Study was pushed out into the hall by the delegation of 100 citizens from the Ninth ward, who came to meet with the members of the board.

"The occasion was the request of the Ninth ward, Bloomingdale, upon the board for a new school to replace the old one now standing and which the committee stated to be woefully inadequate to the needs of the children of the ward. There was no arranged program, but one thing was evident, in word and deed, and that was that the committee was out for a new school. The position of the board in the matter of building schools was fully set forth in a statement by Mr. E. W. Cook, president of the board, who said that the board was up against a stiff proposition in seeking to supply the school needs of the city.

"The committee found itself in the position of requesting something strenuously which the other party was just as strenuously seeking a way to give. A number of the committee addressed the board, including Councilman Bayer and Cook, Dr. Goheen, Dr. Tinkham, Mr. George H. Crouse, Mr.

H. A. Miller and finally the entire matter resolved itself into a question of the time when the school would be constructed.

"On this matter the board could not take a decided stand, as the terms of two of the members will expire before the school could be built, but it was finally decided by the board to pledge itself and its successors morally at least to erect a school entire within the next two years. This being entirely satisfactory to the committee the meeting adjourned.

"After the conference both the school board and members of the committee expressed themselves as being gratified at the solution of a problem which has worried the members of the board just as much as the members of the committee. Mr. E. W. Cook, president, said: I am heartily glad that the matter has been arranged. Bloomingdale deserves a new school and the board has worked itself tired over ways and means whereby we could build the school. As it now is we will start in June on one wing of the building as soon as it is completed we will have six rooms to house the smaller children. After that the matter of building the other addition will be taken up and settled, but the Bloomingdale school will be up and doing business within two years from next June.

"Mr. Fuelber when asked for a statement said: 'I never go back on a promise I made and the school will be built in two years.' Mr. Fry coincided with his colleagues.

"As planned at this time the architects, Griffith and Fair, have been instructed to draw up a set of plans and specifications for the building, a cut of which appears in these columns. The north wing will begin in June and rushed to completion giving six rooms a gymnasium and other needed rooms to the scholars while the old building is being torn down. The following June the old building will be torn down to give way to the rest of the new building. It will be necessary to condemn several lots for building purposes and this the board will take in hand at once.

"The members of the committee after the conference with the board thanked each member personally for the interest shown and for the promise given. The committee felt itself to be under obligations to the board for the method adopted, realizing that the affair might have dragged itself out interminable. The building will be fireproof and will have a separate heating and ventilating plant. This latter will be constructed when the north wing is constructed."

District Medical Society Convention

"The morning session of the convention was devoted to one of the finest clinics ever held in this city. Under the direction of Drs. H. A. Duemling and W. W. Barnett, a number of cases were diagnosed and operated on at the Lutheran Hospital. About fifty physicians and surgeons from this and other cities were present and at the conclusion both Drs. Duemling and Barnett were accorded enthusiastic applause for their remarkable work.

"Among the noted visitors present at the clinic were Drs. Myers, of Bloomington, Ill., J. N. Hurty, A. W. Brayton, John F. Barnhill, of Indianapolis and others.

"New President Presides"

"The afternoon session was devoted to the reading of a number of important papers. The meeting opened in the assembly room of the court house. Dr. A. P. Buchman presiding. The room was filled with members

of the profession, with quite a scatterins of women doctors. A drastic law on the subject of medical inspection of schools, also for the supervision of the state over every school house built in the future. Dr. Hurty did not mince his words when discussing the subject of medical inspection of schools and plainly blamed the state for murdering little ones. He stated that the old cry of economy prohibited the tearing down of old school houses because of the lack of money, "yet" said Dr. Hurty, we go calmly on spending four times as much money for medical attendance that is too late and for coffins for the little ones than would be needed to build new school houses all over the state.

"This portion of Dr. Hurty's address was vigorously applauded and as soon as he closed Dr. H. O. Bruggeman introduced the following resolution.

"Whereas, not less than 70 percent of the school houses in Indiana are wrongly lighted, badly ventilated, unevenly warmed and in other ways unsanitary, and hence reduce the efficiency of the pupils and cause sickness, therefore, be it.

"Resolved, by the Twelfth Councilors District Medical Society, in sessions at Fort Wayne, April 21, 1908, that it is the sense of said society that it would be an act of public economy and humanity to remove the conditions which so greatly retard the progress of the school children and which bring so much suffering and not a little death, and to this end it is recommended to the people that they demand a law which will command under heavy penalty the construction of sanitary and firesafe school houses, and that all primary school children shall be medically inspected before they are admitted to the schools, and shall have such medical and sanitary inspections thereafter as may seem wise."

"It is reported that dairymen who sell milk in Fort Wayne are endeavoring to secure the signatures of their customers to a petition urging the city board of health to suspend the enforcement of certain provisions of the milk ordinance. One of the provisions referred to, it is stated, is the requiring the dairymen to bottle the milk.

"When asked that what action would be taken in case the petition be presented Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, secretary of the city board of health, said.

"The ordinance will be enforced in every particular, petition or no petition.

"The ordinance passed by the city council last fall as regarded as a model one, and it is said that every provision of it has been passed upon by eastern courts and held good. The ordinance was patterned after the first ordinance in force elsewhere."

Dr. H. O. Bruggeman and Dr. A. P. Buchman, of the Fort Wayne city board of health, and Dr. E. M. Van Buskirk, of the Allen County board of health, have returned from a meeting of the health offices of the state at Indianapolis. Before going to the state capitol, Dr. Bruggeman also attended a Knights of Columbus gathering at Washington, Indiana.

"Fort Wayne was much in evidence at the state health officials convention. Dr. Bruggeman read a fine paper on Tuberculosis in Dairy Cattle, and Dr. Buchman and Dr. Van Buskirk took a leading part in the discussions. The health officers expressed astonishment at the progress made by the Fort Wayne board in the matter of dairy inspection and Fort Wayne was voted in the lead in this matter. Evansville and other cities, it was announced, will take steps to adopt Fort Wayne's milk ordinance and it is predicted that within a year every city of any importance will apply the tuberculin test to dairy cattle.

"Prof. H. E. Barnard, the state chemist, advocated the establishment of a municipal slaughter house to take the place of slaughter houses which have no government inspector and where no municipal house is established he advocated the consolidation of all slaughter houses. He said proper inspection is impracticable where there are a number of slaughter houses to look after."

1909

The annual report of the City Department of Public Health for the year 1909 is herewith submitted to the Mayor.

The City Board of Health has continued to work in harmony; none of the recommendations contained in our last two annual reports have received favorable action, so we again renew the same. These recommendations are as follows:

- First - The enforcement of the anti-spitting ordinance.
- Second - The cleaning of all alleys by the city.
- Third - The enactment of the compulsory vaccination ordinance.
- Fourth - The passage of an ordinance requiring the muzzling of dogs which run at large.
- Fifth - The addition to the staff of the Department of a deputy Meat and Dairy Inspector.
- Sixty - The abolition of all sewer outlets which are within the city limits.

We are particularly pleased to report the fact that although additional territory has been added to the city, there were seventy-one fewer deaths during 1909 than during the previous year.

The general sanitary condition of the city was better than at any time during our administration.

In connection with the question of compulsory vaccination, we direct your attention to the following statement in our report for A. D. 1907: "It has been the history of many localities that after a period of immunity from smallpox, during which time the practice of vaccination was ignored, the disease suddenly reappeared with explosive violence and numerous lives were sacrificed to carelessness and ignorance. An unvaccinated individual is a menace to both himself and the community."

We also stated that; "There is no doubt but what in a few years Fort Wayne will again suffer from an extensive epidemic of smallpox unless a compulsory vaccination law is enacted." This prediction has been realized. During the year 1909 we were visited by an extensive epidemic of smallpox which cost the city a considerable sum of money before it was brought under control.

Despite the fact that new territory was added to the city during the year, we had seventy-one fewer deaths than in 1908. The total of 747 deaths was the smallest number which has been reported in any year since 1905.

The postal authorities estimate of Fort Wayne's population is 61,765, and by using this estimate our death rate per thousand was 12.20.

Sixty-three deaths resulted from violence, nine of which were suicides. Tuberculosis, as usual, led all other causes of death from disease. There were seventy-seven deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, sixty-seven of which were pulmonary; three, intestinal; two meningeal; two, peritoneal; one, general; one laryngeal; one joint.

Cancer again ranked second to tuberculosis, causing forty-two deaths,

or two less than in 1908.

Chronic nephritis was credited with thirty-nine deaths, apoplexy with thirty-seven; lobar pneumonia with thirty-four; diseases of the heart with thirty-four; broncho pneumonia with seventeen. As we have stated in our previous reports, these statistics cannot be accepted as accurate, for the reason that these terms are frequently used when an accurate diagnosis has not been made.

There were forty-nine "still born" certificates; twenty-eight deaths because of prematurity; fifteen deaths in the early days of life from "exhaustion and marasmus," and five from congenital malformations.

Fifteen infants under one year of age died from diarrhea and enteritis; two under one year and one over one year died from diseases which could probably be classed here. In 1908 thirty-one infants died from diarrhea and enteritis and we are inclined to feel this reduction of mortality is at least partly due to the improvement of the milk supply and our attempts to educate mothers on the Summer care of babies.

We had in quarantine 432 patients during the year, while in 1908 we had but 244. We have made no change in either our methods of disinfection nor our methods of dealing with contagious diseases.

We had a total of 75 cases of diphtheria, or 30 more than in 1908. There were but three deaths, making a case mortality of 4 per cent, while in 1907 we had a case mortality of 17.17 per cent. This decrease in the mortality rate is indeed gratifying and is undoubtedly due to the fact that a sufficient dose of antitoxin is now generally administered early in the disease. We again repeat the statement that there will be no mortality from diphtheria when a sufficient amount of antitoxin is administered on the first day of the disease.

Two of the three deaths were due to laryngeal diphtheria, in which the true nature of the disease was recognized only a few hours before death occurred and no antitoxin was administered. The third case received antitoxin "as a last resort."

The incidence of scarlet fever shows a decrease of 57 cases over 1908, with the same number of deaths. The total number of cases being 99 and the deaths 3.

There was a continuation of the epidemic, as in the previous year, but fortunately it was of the same mild type of the disease.

Twenty-eight cases of typhoid fever were reported, and as in previous years, we investigated these cases with a view of discovering the possible source of contagion, but as a rule our investigations revealed nothing. The city water has remained pure and unpolluted and was in no case a source of the infection.

We had ten deaths from typhoid fever, but this does not mean that the mortality of the disease in Fort Wayne was almost 50 percent, but instead it indicates that the majority of the cases of typhoid were not reported to this Department.

We have continued our endeavors to educate the public regarding the sweeping and dusting and have continued our work of testing dairy cattle for tuberculosis. We have been unable to secure the registration by physicians of cases of tuberculosis under their care. We have disinfected every house in which tuberculosis has occurred, when requested by the attending physician or a member of the family.

In the first five months of 1909, we had nine cases of variola, which were practically all the result of infections received from outside the city. In the last seven months of the year we had 249 cases of this disease. This epidemic was largely due to the fact that a girl, who lived

on Thomas Street, entered the Holton Avenue School while suffering a mild attack of variola. Almost all the unvaccinated children in this girl's school room developed the disease, and disseminated it among their families. Many people were infected before the epidemic was discovered, and after it was controlled in this neighborhood we discovered that many pupils in Zion's Lutheran School had the disease, and had, of course, infected their families.

In the middle of October we found that practically every child in one room of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church had the disease and that an epidemic was present in the West End. Our diagnosis of smallpox was then questioned by several prominent physicians who had diagnosed some of these cases as chicken pox. Dr. Oliver Ormsby, Associate Professor of Dermatology of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, were called in consultation and decided that we were undoubtedly dealing with smallpox.

On October 25, we adopted a resolution which prohibited any unvaccinated child from attending any public, private or parochial school. The validity of this order was questioned and at a trial in the circuit court the Board was sustained. At our request the employes of many large manufacturing establishments were ordered vaccinated. We vaccinated in the office of the Board, free of charge, all who applied. Naturally much criticism was directed against us by the "anti-vaccinationists."

Of the 258 patients who had smallpox, not one had been recently successfully vaccinated; in fact, of the 571 patients quarantined for smallpox during our term of office none was recently successfully vaccinated.

The following report of our inspector gives in some detail work which he has been doing in 1909. We have made no radical changes in this work since our last annual report and it becomes more evident every day the appointment of an Assistant Inspector is well nigh imperative. On the whole the standard of the Fort Wayne milk supply has been raised. All milk brought into the city is now bottled and in summer time properly iced. At different times a number of specimens of milk were obtained which contained appreciable quantities of dirt, some of which was like cow manure, but for the past few months it was indeed hard for us to find a bottle containing dirt.

The majority of our dairymen have adopted small top milk pails, which step, we believe, would improve the quality of the city's milk. We have continued our activities with the tuberculin test, and are more than impressed with the belief that when properly applied this test is as invaluable as any other means of diagnosis known to medical science.

We have not seen a single untoward result following injection of tuberculin. A controversy with some of the dairymen over this test is settled, but we now have pending two injunction suits, one by Dairyman DeVilbiss and the other by Dairyman Craig. When these two suits are settled we will unquestionably be able to apply the tuberculin test to all cattle which furnish milk to this city.

The appended reports of the sanitary police show that 3,704 nuisances were investigated and ordered abated. The most important part of the sanitary officer's work is now shown by these appended reports, as it consists of daily visits to quarantined houses, the establishment and removal of quarantine and the disinfection of infected apartments.

Officer Josse has been detailed during the year to special work, which consists chiefly in hunting up people who were suspected of being exposed to contagious diseases, and in assisting the dairy and meat inspector.

We believe that all three of the sanitary officers were industrious,

and consequently more useful during the year of 1909 than during any period since the establishment of this department. Respectfully submitted, H. O. Bruggeman, Secretary.

Rules Governing Examinations of County, City and Town Health Officers

Rules of the Indiana State Board of Health Governing the Examination of Applicants for Certificates of Eligibility to Appoint to the Office of County Health Officer, City Health Officer and Town Health Officer.

Passed July 9, 1909, by the Indiana State Board of Health according to Chapter 144 of the Acts of 1909. Attest: J. N. Hurty, Secretary.

Rule 1. On and after January 4th, 1910, only those persons who have passed a regular examination by the State Board of Health in hygiene and sanitary science and hold a certificate of eligibility, or who had had recent experience in the duties and work of the office, shall be eligible to appointment as county health commissioners, city health officers, or town health officers.

Rule 2. Applicants for examination shall be licensed physicians, able bodied, temperate, not addicted to the use of drugs, and of good moral character: Provided, if in towns no licensed physician can be found to accept the position, then the appointment shall be made from an eligible list supplied by the State Board of Health of persons not physicians who hold certificate of eligibility from said board.

Rule 3. Applications for admission to examinations shall be made in writing upon blanks furnished by the State Board of Health, at least one week previous to the announced date of the examination at which the applicant desires to appear.

Rule 4. Examinations will be both oral and written and will be held at times and places announced from time to time by the state board; and said examinations shall well cover the field of hygiene and sanitary science, with special reference to the state health statutes and health rules of the State Board of Health.

Rule 5. Serious defects in vision or hearing, serious lameness or continued ill health shall disqualify an applicant. Applicants who fail to pass an examination may apply, after a lapse of six months, to be examined again.

Rule 6. All applicants who possess the required qualifications and who pass the prescribed examinations, will be given an official certificate of eligibility which will be evidence of their legal eligibility to appointment as county health commissioner in any county of the State or as city or town health officer in any city or town in the State.

Inspection by Indiana State Board of Health

Fort Wayne, Allen County -

Of 4 dairies visited, 3 were good and 1 was found fair. Of 62 grocery stores visited, 38 were found good, 22 fair. 1 poor and the grocery store owned by Joe Aurentz was found to be in excellent condition. Of 23 meat markets visited, 13 were found good and 10 fair. Twenty-five drug stores were found good, 2 fair and the following were classed excellent. D. & N. Drug Store, Bradley Brothers drug store and the drug store owned by Rhoads Drug Company. Eleven bakeries and confectioneries were found good, 19 fair and 3 poor. The Greek Candy Kitchen was found in excellent condition. Sixteen hotels and restaurants were rated good, 8 fair and 8 poor. Two

slaughter houses were inspected and found in a very unsanitary condition. One ice cream factory was rated good and 3 fair. One bottling works was rated fair. An inspection was made of bakery wagons and the following results were obtained: Of 6 inspected, 1 was good, 1 fair, 2 poor and 2 bad, the bread being handled in a very unclean and unsanitary way. Seven second inspections were made of grocery stores and 5 were found good and 2 fair.

Local Health Boards - How Chosen - State Laws

(Acts 1891, passed February 19, 1891.) In every county there shall be a county health commissioner who shall be elected for the term of four years by the board of commissioners of each county, said election to be held on the first Tuesday in January, 1910, and every four (4) years thereafter. In every incorporated city there shall be a department of health composed of a board of three (3) commissioners, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party and at least two (2) of whom shall be physicians well informed in hygiene and sanitary science, and who shall be appointed by the mayor of such incorporated city for the term of four (4) years, and who shall be known as the city board of health. City boards of health shall appoint as a secretary, a physician who may or may not be one of their members, and who shall be the executive officer of the boards: Provided, however, That in counties having a population of less than thirty thousand inhabitants, the board of county commissioners may upon agreement with the mayor or mayors of any or all the incorporated cities contained within said counties consolidate the city board or boards of health with the office of county health commissioner, and appoint for the term of four (4) years a single health officer, who shall also be known as the county health commissioner. In every incorporated town the board of town trustees shall constitute the board of health and shall appoint a secretary who shall be town health officer, and who shall serve for the term of four (4) years. All county health commissioners and city and town health officers shall give bond in such sum as the appointing power may determine. (As amended, Act 1909). Each county health commissioner shall receive as his compensation from the county which he serves, the sum of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) cents per capita per annum, for each individual in the county. The secretary of each city board of health and each town health officer shall receive as his compensation from the city or town which he serves, the sum of two (2) cents per capita per annum, for each individual residing in such city or town. The population of counties, cities and towns for the purpose of this act, shall be determined by the method of the United States census bureau. Members of city boards of health other than the secretary, shall receive such compensation as their respective city councils may provide. When the city and county health officers are consolidated, as provided for in section four (4) of this act, the county health commissioner so provided for, shall receive as his compensation, the sum of two (2) cents per capita, per annum, for each individual in said county; the city or cities shall bear their proportionate share of such compensation and the county shall pay the remaining portion of such county health commissioner's salary: Provided, That no county health commissioner, secretary of city boards of health or town health board secretaries shall receive as his compensation more than fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) per annum, nor less than ten dollars (\$10.00) per annum. (As amended, Acts 1909) County health commissioners, secretaries of city boards of health, and town health officers shall be licensed physicians, able-bodied,

well informed in sanitary science and hygiene, skilled in preventive management of infectious and contagious diseases, temperate and not addicted to the use of drugs, and of good moral character. After approval of this act, only those persons shall be eligible to appointment to the position of county health commissioner, secretary of city board of health, or town health officer, who have had recent experience in the duties and work of the office, or who have passed an examination in hygiene and sanitary science at a regular examination, held by the state board of health. Provided, That in towns, if no licensed physician will serve as town health officer, than any respectable or moral person may be appointed. Immediately upon the regular appointment of health officer, the appointing power shall report the name of the appointee, and date of such appointment to the state board of health. (As amended Acts 1909). Powers and duties of health officers. It shall be the duty of the state health commissioner and of county health commissioners and city and town health officers, within their respective jurisdictions to enforce the health laws, ordinances, orders and rules of their own and superior boards of health, to collect, record and report the vital statistics of their respective jurisdictions, to keep full and permanent records of their public health work, minutes of all meetings of their respective boards, and to make a monthly report of the work done by them and their deputies to their respective boards; said report, after approval, to be made of permanent record. Reports of county health commissioners shall be made to the state board of health, and careful records of said reports shall be kept in county health record books. The state health commissioner, all county health commissioners, and all city and town health officers, shall have power to make sanitary inspections and surveys of all public buildings and institutions, to enter upon and inspect private property, at proper times after formal notice, in regard to the possible presence, source and cause of disease, to establish quarantines and in connection therewith, to order what is reasonable and necessary for the prevention and suppression of disease, to close schools and churches and forbid public gatherings in order to prevent and stay epidemics, and in all reasonable and necessary ways to protect the public health. And it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation to institute, permit or maintain any conditions whatever, which may transmit, generate or promote disease and it shall be the duty of all health commissioners and all health officers upon hearing in any way of the existence of said unlawful conditions, within their respective jurisdictions, to order their abatement, in writing, if demanded, and specifying particularly wherein said conditions may transmit disease, and naming the shortest reasonable time for abatement. Upon refusal or neglect of any person, firm, company or corporation to obey said order, then the district prosecutor of the district wherein the offense occurs, upon receiving the information from said health commissioners or health officers, shall institute proceedings in the courts of enforcement. Secretaries of city health boards shall have immediate control and direction of the city sanitary police force, of the city meat and dairy inspectors and of the city plumbing inspectors. He shall have charge of the municipal laboratory and he shall require and superintend, in relation to the sanitary condition of the city, such chemical, histological, bacteriological and pathological investigations as shall be deemed advisable by the board; he shall have charge of the office occupied by the commissioners and carry out and perform all such orders and directions as the board may require, he shall devote such time to the duties of his office as the commissioners shall deem necessary, for the proper performance of his duties. The city board

of health shall have the entire management and control of the city hospital and dispensary, if any there be, and they shall appoint the superintendent of such hospital and dispensary. (As amended, Acts 1909.)

1910

Sanitary Officers, City Department of Public Health. Until further notice, officer Charles P. Josse shall serve as chief sanitary officer, and as such shall be responsible for the other officers who are to report to him and take orders from him. He shall be consulted by the other officers regarding all the routine matters connected with their duties; as for instance, disinfection, inspection of vaults, filing of affidavits, etc., but questions outside of the regular routine shall be referred to the secretary of Board of Health through the chief sanitary police.

Daily reports of disinfection, quarantines, nuisances etc. shall be made to the chief sanitary officer, and he will be held responsible for these reports by the Board. Officers are to report at the Health Office at 8 A.M., and at 1 P.M. and are to be busy in their districts from 8 A.M. until 5 P.M. unless detailed for special work by the Board or the chief of the sanitary police.

The officers will be held responsible for the sanitary condition of their respective districts. Where the sanitary police have issued warnings to abate nuisances, these warnings must be followed up, results noted and reported.

Wherever notices have been left to clean up and abate nuisances and have not been promptly obeyed, the officers will be expected to file affidavits without further notice. Sincerely, Pres. A. P. Buchman, and Secy. E. A. Crull.

"State Inspector Barnard Commends Local Supply:

"Sample Submitted and Tested in State Laboratory at Indianapolis was Absolutely Without Bacteria - Samples to be Tested Bi-Monthly."

"This water is of very good quality. H. E. Barnard, Chief of the division of chemistry, laboratory of hygiene, Indiana state board of health.

"This is an estimate placed by the state officials upon the Fort Wayne city water, furnished by the municipal waterworks, after a chemical test in the state laboratories at Indianapolis.

Absolutely all evidence of bacteria in the city water was absent and the sample submitted, taken from Bloomingdale from a residence where a complaint had been made that the city water was not of the best quality, was found to be absolutely pure.

"The report of the chemical test supplied to Dr. Crull the new secretary of the Fort Wayne city board of public health is purely technical. The comment of Mr. Barnard was simple and to the point.

"Hereafter Dr. Crull announces that he will send samples of the city water to the state laboratories twice every month. These will be taken from sections of the city whenever any complains are made."

"Dr. E. A. Crull, secretary of the city health board, announced last night that Fort Wayne is without a house quarantined for smallpox and that the state of the city health at this time is unusually excellent. There are two cases of smallpox at this time but both are at the isolation hospital. It is the first time the city has been without a carded house since the recent epidemic, the conditions being left in excellent condition by the retiring secretary, Dr. E. O. Bruggeman. There are but three houses quarantined at this time, two for diphtheria and one for scarlet fever.

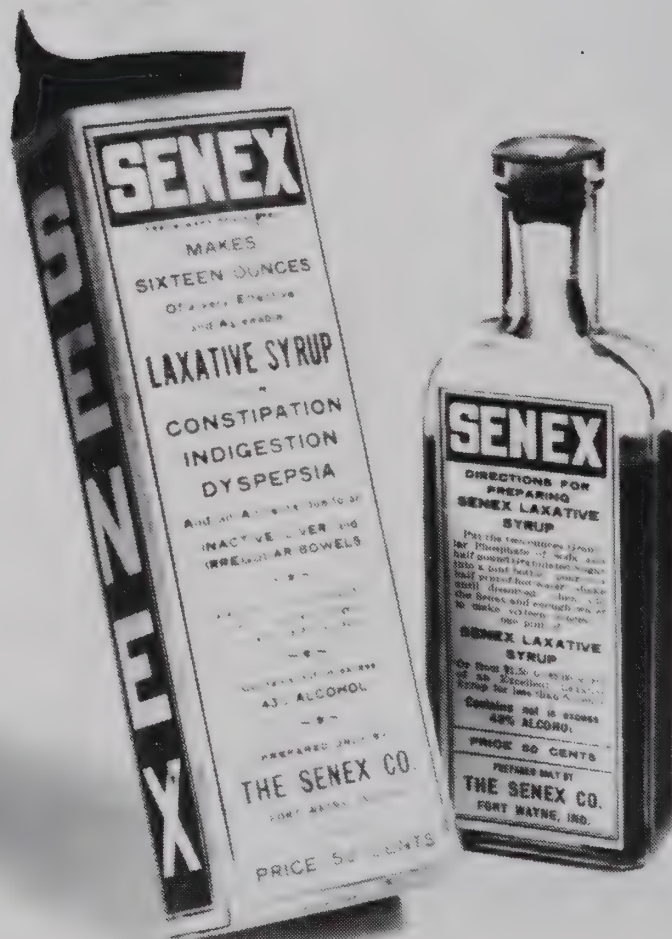


Above is a picture taken in 1910 of the interior of the Waltemath Drug Store located at the south east corner of Lewis and Hanna streets.

Pharmacist William L. Waltemath is standing at the soda fountain on the left in picture. Note the bottles on shelves containing different materials for mixing various types of medicines. (Cont.)

After several years operating his drug store, Mr. Waltemath disposed of his store and worked as a relief pharmacist in many different drug stores in the city.

In this era of perhaps 1910 to 1923 is when he pursued a life long desire to create and produce the most common needs in non-prescription drugs. The ultimate results were Senex, (in the lower picture,) a treatment for liver ailments and constipation, Carbo Eucal, a preparation for throat spray or gargle, Glyco Eucal, an effective cough syrup and Mentho Eucal, a preparation that, when mixed with petroleum jelly, created a throat and chest rub. These products were prepared and sold in concentrated form to create a saving for the ultimate user. To the best of my knowledge and research, his beloved medicines were prepared in our home. At the time of his demise, they were available in most of the drug stores in the Fort Wayne and Allen County area but were destined to fall along with his passing. Unfortunately, none of his family ever chose to pursue it further. Article and pictures, courtesy of Charles H. Waltemath of Fort Wayne.



"The city board of health has received a large supply of notices which are being posted in wholesale manner throughout the city in a strenuous campaign inaugurated by the health department against the practice of throwing ashes, cans and other rubbish in public streets and alleys of the city.

"The sanitary police under Chief Josse, are scouring the city inspecting streets and alleys and giving notices that all rubbish must be disposed of and kept from the public thoroughfares. The sanitary police will continue their inspection of the city the year around."

Letters To Schools - City Department of Public Health

My Dear Sir:

March 16th, 1910

We desire to call your attention to the fact that any teacher who permits a child suffering from any contagious or other disease to enter his school room, is personally liable and can be prosecuted under the state law. You must send home any pupil who is obviously sick, even if the ailment is unknown. For your information we have appended hereto two sections of the state law:

All teachers, all school trustees, and all health officers having jurisdiction, shall not permit attendance in any private, or public school of any pupil affected with a severe cold, a severe cough, itch, lice or vermin or any contagious skin disease, or who is filthy in body or clothing or odorous therefrom, or has any of the following dangerous infectious diseases, to wit: Diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, consumption. All teachers in all schools shall, without delay, send home any pupil who is obviously sick, even if the ailment is unknown. And said teachers shall inform the parents or guardian of said pupil, and also the local health officer, as speedily as possible, and said health officer shall examine into the case and take such action as is reasonable and necessary for the benefit of the pupils and to prevent the spread of infection.

School teachers, pupils or other persons shall not be admitted to any public, private or parochial school, who have come from or who reside in any house or building which harbors or is infected with any such disease, or who have recently been affected with any such disease, unless they have written permission from the health officer having jurisdiction.

For your further information we want to state that homes in which measles, chicken pox, or whooping cough exists will be carded in the future with the name of the disease. These cards will not be removed in cases of measles before two weeks have elapsed from the beginning of the sickness; in case of chicken pox not until the skin of the patient is perfectly clear; in case of whooping cough not until patient is full recovered.

Certificates for school attendance, of course, will not be issued until cards are removed from the home of the child. Very sincerely,
E. A. Crull, Secretary.

Letter to Doctors - City Department of Public Health

My Dear Doctor:

March 16th, 1910

The state law demands that physicians must immediately report all cases of measles, chickenpox, whooping cough, pulmonary consumption, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, membranous croup, bubonic plague, leprosy, typhus fever, cholera and yellow fever to the health officer under whose jurisdiction the case occurs.

Tuberculosis and typhoid fever are to be reported for record only;

whooping cough, chickenpox, and measles will be carded with the name of the disease, but the houses will not be placed under quarantine.

Cases of the other infectious diseases will be carded and quarantine in the future as in the past.

Cards for measles will be kept on the houses for two weeks after the development of the disease. Cards for chickenpox will be kept up until patient's skin is perfectly clear. Cards for whooping cough will be kept on the house until case is fully recovered.

The State Board of Health feels that by getting prompt reports of cases of pulmonary consumption and typhoid fever it will be in a position to practice disinfection where it is needed and also to disseminate knowledge regarding the means by which the disease is spread.

The law also makes it the duty of the health board to prosecute those physicians who neglect or refuse to obey the statutes concerning the reporting of the above mentioned infectious diseases. Very sincerely, E. A. Crull, Secretary.

Whereas, it is a well-known fact that venereal diseases are transmissible and are often innocently acquired, and

Whereas, Houses of prostitution are frequent disseminators of these infections, and

Whereas, The City Board of Health is granted power by the statutes to make such measures as it may deem necessary to control the spread of contagious and infectious diseases; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne that the Board of Health of said city be and the same is hereby instructed to adopt such rules and regulations as may be needed to control, so far as may be possible, the spread of the so-called venereal diseases by the inmates of the said houses of prostitution. B. Van Sweringen.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 27, 1910

To the Honorable Common Council, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

Gentlemen - I take pleasure in communicating to you that since my last report to the Council examinations of the city water have been negative - that is, no evidences of colon bacilli or sewage pollution were found.

In view of the complaints and recent agitation regarding the finding of living objects in the water mains the Board of Health has conducted a full and painstaking examination of the conditions and has transmitted this day to the Board of Public Works the full and technical results of this examination. To this report the Board of Health has added some recommendations, which the Board of Public Works will probably in turn submit to the council. Respectfully, E. A. Crull, Secretary, Board of Health.

The Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis League was organized in 1910 with the following officers: Dr. Eric A. Crull, president; Dr. E. M. Van Buskirk, Mrs. W. E. Davis and A. J. Moynihan, vice-presidents; Italia E. Evans, secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Dawson, treasurer.

1911

"A final effort will be made January 3, to reorganize the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league at a meeting to be held at the assembly room of the court house, called by Dr. E. A. Crull, vice president of the league.

"Letters were sent to all clubs and social organizations in the city, to all labor unions and to numerous individuals, asking that they send as many representatives as possible to the meeting.

"It is explained that the moral support of the community is what is

required at this time, rather than financial aid. The receipts from the sale of Red Cross seals this year, added to the fund raised in former years, has provided a fund of almost \$ 700, amply sufficient to establish and equip an outdoor colony, and it is the desire of those interested in the movement to have this accomplished as early as possible.

"Every city of any consequence in the state has taken this step long ago, and the only reason Fort Wayne is behind is because the people have refused to take interest in the great work.

"The question of a location has already been provided for, and there is no good reason why the organization cannot be effected at once. An outdoor colony for the scientific treatment of tuberculosis is not aimed so much to care for all the cases, although all will be cared for that can be accommodated, as to furnish an object lesson to those who may desire to carry out the treatment at their own homes.

"Local physicians will be expected to take turns in watching the progress of the patients at the colony and those patients who are able to pay something for the care will be expected to do so, while those unable to pay will be cared for through charity.

"It costs nothing to attend the meeting to be held, and none will be importuned to advance money to the cause. All that is desired is the moral support of the community, and the meeting should be largely attended and the organization effected without further effort."

"Out of forty-five cases of typhoid fever reported to the city department of public health in 1911, there were but ten deaths and of those who died, three were at hospitals and were brought to Fort Wayne from other places. Fort Wayne being obliged to assure their responsibility in the table of vital statistics, in several of the cases where death ensued, the disease, was contracted outside the city while on vacation trips.

"Among the cases of infant mortality during the summer months, not a single case can be traced directly or indirectly to faulty or unclean milk supply, the usual cause of the greatest percent, of death among infants.

"In fact, Fort Wayne has established a national reputation because of its remarkably low death rate among infants.

"Dr. Crull secretary of the city board of public health, has made a careful study of each case of typhoid fever where death ensued and of each case of death among babies of the city with a view of determining if possible whether or not death could in any way be traced to a faulty milk supply. There has not been an instance when the milk was found at fault and because of this fact, Dr. Crull has called special attention to the work of Dr. George W. Gillie, city meat and milk inspector, to whose efficient work the purity of the milk supply is largely due.

"Dr. Gillie has been constantly on the job getting out in the early morning hours to test the temperature at which milk was delivered to patrons, taking samples of milk and inspecting dairies and dairy barns.

"That the year was an exceedingly busy one for Dr. Gillie is shown by his report submitted to the city board of health. In 1911 he inspected 690 dairies, tested 68 cattle with tuberculin and condemned 9, gathering 196 samples of milk, made 270 temperature tests, inspected 429 dairy wagons, 700 grocery and meat markets, 38 slaughter houses, investigated 70 complaints, inspected 65 restaurants and bakeries and made 242 butter fat tests to determine the quality of milk sold.

"During the year 7 immature calves, 4 chickens, 19 baskets of cherries, 10 bunches of bananas, 1 beef carcass and 25 crates of huckleberries were condemned as unfit for food.

"That Fort Wayne has a high place among the state officials and health authorities relative to its meat and milk inspection is shown by the recent action of State Food Commissioner Barnard, who, when asked by one of the larger cities in Michigan to refer its board of health to a city, where a model system of inspection is in vogue, replied that they could find no better system in the entire county than is enforce in Fort Wayne.

"Dr. Crull and Dr. Gillie have thoroughly demonstrated the fact that they have the courage to enforce the health laws and to resort to police court when necessary. During the year 24 violations of the meat and milk inspection laws were tried in the city court and nearly 600 garbage cases.

"So effective was the crusade against indiscriminate throwing of garbage in alleys and dark places that the collectors were swamped with work and actually unable to take care of the refuse that was properly placed in cans for their disposal. But the people were made to see that the garbage must be disposed of according to law and the board of works is confronted now with the problem of handling all the refuse matter that is expected during the coming season, for the vigilance of the sanitary officers will not be permitted to relax in the least.

"At times the public is wont to criticise the city health department for establishing strict quarantine measures and posting cards upon homes where contagious diseases are prevalent. Dr. Crull calls attention to the fact that there were four deaths during the year from whooping cough while smallpox, usually regarded by the public as a malady of the most deadly type, claimed not a single victim. There were thirteen cases of smallpox quarantined during the year.

"There were twelve deaths from diphtheria out of 153 cases, seven deaths from scarlet fever out of 134 cases and fifty-nine deaths from tuberculosis.

"The report of the city health department shows that as usual, Bright's disease caused more deaths in the community than any other one malady, 78 deaths being ascribed to that cause. Tuberculosis was next in line with 59 deaths to its credit, pneumonia next with 57, heart disease next with 51 while apoplexy claimed 43 victims.

"Of the 848 deaths reported during the year, 211 occurred at local hospitals and many cases, the patients were not residents of Fort Wayne, Nevertheless, the fact that their deaths recorded here helps swell the death rate of the city.

"Another cause for a higher death rate is due to the fact that the local health board includes the record of still born and prematurely born children who die in the mortuary tables, a practice that many cities do not follow. The total deaths from this cause in the year was 73.

"With all these items counting against it, Fort Wayne will be able to show a slightly decreased death rate over a year ago and the health department, hopes by eliminating much of the danger of contagion by enforcing strict quarantines and the danger of infection from impure milk and drinking water, to make the record still better in 1912."

From The Mayor To City Council

While the money expended in carrying on the city department of health is small compared with that expended by other departments, yet it must be readily admitted that the investment is well made. The board of health has passed through an eminently successful year. They have been untiring and vigilant in their efforts to suppress disease and to wipe out possible

sources of contagion. Their work has been so intelligently done that their yearly report shows the conditions of health in this city to be unexcelled. The board has during the past year adopted a policy of carding houses not necessary to be quarantined, but wherein there is any kind of infectious disease. This is done to more thoroughly give protection and notice to those who care to heed it, and in their efforts along this line they should receive the co-operation of everyone.

The secretary of health has been energetic in developing the usefulness of this department. There are many rules that the board has to enforce from time to time that at first appear a little unreasonable, but the secretary has in nearly every instance succeeded in convincing the party objecting, without resort to prosecution. Considering the vast amount of work done, the friction with the public in enforcing the rules of the department, owing to the painstaking efforts of the secretary, have been very slight.

"According to the records in the city department of public health, there are 28 cases of scarlet fever in the city under quarantine at the present time and new cases are reported almost daily.

"Dr. Eric Crull, secretary of the board, declared yesterday that the cases can be traced to no one particular place as to their origin. There is no school, or Sunday school that is the source of infection and the cases are so widely disseminated throughout the city as to preclude the belief that they spring from any common source.

"For this reason no attempt will be made to cease the city schools under the present conditions, as it is not believed that any particular good would result. Dr. Crull is of the opinion that the weather conditions have a great deal to do with the prevalence of the disease.

"A unique method of keeping a record of the location of various cases of contagion has been adopted at the office of the board. A huge map of the city hangs upon the wall showing each residence in the city. A liberal supply of thumb tacks with varicolored heads is at hand and whenever a new case is placed under quarantine a tack is thrust into the map at the spot showing the location of the home. In this manner a red tack designates the presence of scarlet fever, a black tack shows where there is a diphtheria patient and so on down the list.

"A case of scarlet fever was reported on Hanna Street and a case of diphtheria on Lasalle Street. There are 14 cases of diphtheria at the home for the Feeble-Minded Youth."

"City Water is Demanding New Attention"

"Declaring it to be a crime and disgrace for the city to furnish to its patrons the kind of water that is now flowing through the city mains, Dr. A. E. Bulson asked the medical society at its meeting last night to appoint a committee to inspect the water conditions, confer with the board of works and see if there is not some method whereby the water can be purified and clarified.

"Dr. Bulson stated that he had taken samples of water from the taps at his home at different times after the water had been allowed to run for half an hour and that the samples were about as pure as though taken from mud puddles.

"In appearance he stated the water was muddy or red from accumulations of iron, that it contained an abundance of lime salts and that three-fourths of the time it was not palatable. He said that he did not wish to be understood as charging that the water contains pathogenic germs of the persons

drinking from the city mains would be liable to scarlet fever or kindred diseases, but he insisted that the water was not clear and sparkling as it should be, and as the citizens have a right to expect it to be when paying for it.

"The president of the society named Dr. Bulson, Dr. Crull, secretary of the city board of health, and Dr. Van Buskirk, secretary of the county board of health as the committee to investigate and report to the society the condition of the city water, and to confer with the city officials as to the best methods of remedying the defects."

"Sanitation is Essential to Beautification"

"The act of doing things the right way is ever the beautiful way, declared Prof. R. L. Sackett of the department of sanitary engineering at Purdue University, in an address before a large audience at the Commercial Club rooms.

"Professor Sackett urged the ladies to become active in the campaign for civic improvement, declaring that in many cities, in fact in the majority of cities, little of value has been accomplished along these lines until the women have taken an active and leading part.

"It is the average laboring man, his wife, and his children, who receive the greatest returns from the efforts expending along the line of civic beautification.

"Professor Sackett informed his audience that in his brief stay in Fort Wayne he had discovered that the city is well on its way toward the accomplishment of the desired ends. 'Your people,' he said, 'have passed the a, b, c, stage. You have your plans and your ideals, and the information you seek is along the practical rather than the ideal lines.'

"Civic improvement, according to the lecturer, may be divided under two heads, sanitation and beautification. Sanitation is essential before the beautification of river courses, their banks and the parks can be undertaken.

"Sanitation - pure water supply and proper sewage disposal - pays better interest than government bonds and pays interest not only to the rich but to the whole people alike. Business men readily appreciate the value of advertising their wares, but too often cannot be made to appreciate the value of a city advertised as a healthful and beautiful place in which to live, yet the one form of advertising is just as valuable to the man engaged in merchandising as the former.

"Professor Sackett showed a number of lantern slides from pictures taken in European countries where sewage disposal has been reduced to an exact science.

"In that specific information was not given as to the best method of solving the problem of purifying Fort Wayne's rivers, the lecture as somewhat of a disappointment, but Professor Sackett certainly showed the necessity of river purification.

"In discussing the question of an available water supply, Professor stated that something more is required in this later day than a mere supply of water free from pathogenic germs. It is required that the water supply be free from excessive lime, that it be soft enough for use in a commercial world as well as pure for drinking purposes.

"In concluding his address the lecturer paid a number of splendid compliments to Fort Wayne. During the afternoon in company with the city engineer and others, he made a trip about the city, visiting the water fronts and park sites.



Ugly view afforded passengers on Lake Erie and Western Railroad on entering city. Located 200 feet from passenger station. On site of proposed new River Park, year 1911.



A view affording Nickel Plate Railroad passengers on entering the city, 150 feet east of Old Fort Park. (Note: Privy and wagon wheel's on right side of picture.)



View from Nickel Plate Railroad, near old Fort Park, year 1911. (Note: Privy and wagons.)



South bank of St. Mary's River at Harrison street showing conditions that are gradually being eradicated. (Note: Sewer chuit in center of picture.) Year 1915. Pictures from City Park Board Reports.

"It had been expected that Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, would be present to deliver a lecture on kindred subjects, but at the last moment a message was received stating that he had been unavoidable delayed."

"But one of the thirty-eight restaurants and hotels in Fort Wayne is classed as excellent in a report submitted to Dr. E. A. Crull by Meat and Milk Inspector, Dr. George Gillie following an investigation of the sanitary conditions of each of the establishments in the city.

"Nineteen were classed as good, fourteen as fair and four were found in bad shape. In his report Dr. Gillie recommended that the four classed as bad should be warned to clean up, and suggested that if they have not done so by the next inspection they should be closed until they are cleaned.

"Dr. Crull said yesterday that warnings had been issued and that he was heartily in favor of taking just such action as had been recommended by Dr. Gillie and that the places will be closed unless they clean up.

"The average patron of a restaurant has no idea whether the back yard of the establishment is kept free from rubbish or filth nor does he know how much filth there may be on the kitchen floor or walls, or on the cooking utensils said Dr. Crull. The patrons have no way of knowing whether the cellars are filled with rotting vegetables or if the refrigerators are kept clean and wholesome. The state sends an inspector around at intervals, but copies of his report are not available locally. His records are filed at Indianapolis and no duplicates are left with the local health authorities.

"We believe that the people at home, who patronize the restaurants, have a right to know the conditions that exist and for that reason Dr. Gillie was detailed to make a careful investigation. These investigations will be repeated from time to time.

"If the restaurant and hotel keepers know that the records concerning their places are kept on file in the office of the board and that they are a part of the public record, there will be a tendency to clean up, and keep clean, and restaurant inspection will be a part of the regular routine hereafter. (Note: First inspection made by health department.)

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 8, 1911.

To the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne.

Gentlemen: During the month of April, 1911, I was involuntarily made a patient at the isolation hospital, suffering from what is claimed was smallpox.

While at the hospital I did not receive proper nursing nor medical services from the public service and was therefore compelled to employ a nurse and also doctors, as well as to expend a considerable amount of money for drugs, copies of all of which expenditures I file herewith and make a part of this report.

It will be noted that because of the city's inadequate facilities I was compelled to expend the following amounts of money, to-wit:

To Anna Lepper, for nursing	\$ 80.93
To Dr. A. K. Hammond	85.00
To the Hartman pharmacy, for drugs	3.80

I now wish to petition your honorable body that I be reimbursed for the expenditures made as I have shown you, amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-three cents (\$169.73).

I believe this amount is justly and properly due me and for that reason make demand upon the city to reimburse me for the money I have been compelled to expend in my illness. Respectfully submitted.

"The report of the state food and drug department shows that a marked improvement in the conditions of dairies and restaurants has been brought about as a result of changes in the sanitary laws enacted by the last general assembly.

"Under the new law, the presence of visible dirt in a bottle of milk constitutes prima facie evidence of adulteration and a number of prosecutions have been obtained throughout the state on that score.

"Fort Wayne has been particularly fortunate according to the report of the number of prosecutions under the pure food law and only one case was enumerated in the report, a case against a baker.

"The splendid showing here is a result of the care that is exercised by the local health department in inspecting dairies and restaurants as well as bakeries and pastry shops. A careful record of conditions found at each inspection is kept at the office of the department and from these records comparative scores are compiled. As these scores are matters of public record and may be inspected at proper times by any person desiring to do so, the proprietors are interested in having the highest possible score and they accordingly take better care of their premises.

"In the report of prosecutions it is shown that eight cases were brought at Terre Haute, a like number at South Bend, two at Indianapolis and but one in Fort Wayne. During the month twenty-three fines were assessed, which with the costs, amounted to \$ 602.80."

"The members of the Fort Wayne board of health are preparing to begin early a vigorous campaign against the ravages of poliomyelitis; of infantile paralysis, the most dreaded of the summer maladies that attack childhood.

"The Fort Wayne board is easily the pioneer in the movement to take active steps toward the prevention of this malady and was the first body in the state to recognize the contagious character of the complaint and to take strict quarantine measures. Last year there were three cases of the disease in Fort Wayne and one death and in each case the strictest quarantine was observed. In the case where death resulted, the case was not diagnosed as infantile paralysis until twenty-four hours before the death of the child.

"Following the lead of the local board, other organizations throughout the state began quarantining against the cases, and the results were at once apparent. Cities where no quarantine was observed reported large numbers of the cases and many deaths while those where strict preventive measures were enforced, showed a marked decrease in the death rate and the number of cases reported.

"The state board of health was finally persuaded to back up the work started by the Fort Wayne board and this year sending out a circular urging the public to observe certain rules which will aid in keeping down the mortality and has required all health boards to submit monthly reports of the cases. The circular prepared by the board follows.

"The secretions of the nose and throat contain the infection. These must therefore be caught and carefully disinfected. All other specifications must also be caught and disinfected. There are reasons for believing that the disease may exist in some person in such mild form as to be considered simply a cold. Such cases can transmit the infection to others in virulent form. Therefore when epidemic paralysis is in a neighborhood, every case of cold or coryza should be looked upon with suspicion and the patient should carefully collect and destroy all nose and mouth secretions.

"The first symptom to appear is a brisk fever, the temperature rising to 101 to 103 in the first twenty-four hours. Next appear vomiting,

malaise, general sweating, general severe pains in limbs and back. If any two of these symptoms appear in your child send immediately for your family physician. In some instances the person goes to bed apparently well and is awakened in the night with acute pains in the joints and later is paralyzed to a greater or lesser degree.

"Poliomyelitis prevails mostly in July, August and September. Heat seems to be a favoring factor, but it may be that flies and other insects which abound more abundantly in hot weather, carry the infection. Mostly infants and young children are attacked but it frequently lays hold on adults. For this reason it is no longer called 'infantile paralysis' and is now termed 'epidemic paralysis'.

"To prevent the disease keep your children and yourself in good health through rational living. Eat moderately of plain foods, masticating thoroughly. Take plenty of fresh air, keep the body clean, take plenty of sleep, look carefully after all bodily functions, keep cool, control your passions, abjure alcohol, drink sparingly of such nerve stimulants as tea and coffee. Such living will keep the body in the highest state of resistance to all diseases at all times. Of course, all except necessary help, will keep away from homes in which the disease has appeared. Those who nurse cases of poliomyelitis must take extra pains against carrying the infection. Instances are known where careless and indifferent persons have spread this disease.

"In protecting against epidemic paralysis, don't forget to clean up your back yard, to clean the stable, haul the manure away, keep all garbage in tightly covered metal cans, make the outhouses sanitary and secure against flies. Use lime or crude carbolic acid and other good disinfectants freely after cleaning cellar, stable and back yard. Cleanliness and absence of odors are evidences of Godliness. It pays to be Godly. There is money, happiness and self respect in it.

"State Food and Drug Inspector John T. Willett of South Bend, who succeeded F. W. Tucker in the local district, was in Fort Wayne making its preliminary trip of inspections to stores, dairy stores, and the egg dealers, issuing warnings which will be followed by prosecution if conditions are not remedied on his next trip to Fort Wayne.

"But one affidavit was filed, the proprietor of the grocery, at 212 East Columbia street, being charged with selling a bottle of milk containing visible dirt, an offense punishable under the new law by a fine of from \$ 10 to \$ 100. The milk was supplied to the store by the Dairy Company. Inspector Willett stated that in the future the policy, of the department would be to prosecute the dealers selling the milk to the consumer, believing that this policy will result in the dealers being more careful in what they accept from the producers.

"The same policy will be followed out in the case of eggs which are found offered for sale after they have passed their stage of usefulness. The inspector visited a number of stores yesterday in a search for bad eggs, but found conditions generally good, although in a few instances dealers were warned to exercise more care. If possible the department wants to establish the sale of only candled eggs of guaranteed freshness.

"Inspector Willett paid particular attention to the Mayflower mills against which several complaints had been lodged. He found that the basement of the mills had been flushed out clean with fire hose, abating the stench almost wholly. The flour stored at the corner of Superior and Clinton streets has been sold to a foundry to be mixed with molding sand and most of the wet wheat has been disposed of. Some of the putrid matter was ordered cremated at once and within a few days this nuisance will have

been wholly abated.

"Dr. George Gillie, city meat and milk inspector, was out early yesterday morning and on two wagons found several gallons of milk showing visible dirt. The milk was promptly condemned and poured in the gutters by the inspector. No affidavits were filed, but the inspector will make another effort today to see if they have remedied conditions."

"The city health department's activities to create more wholesome conditions in Fort Wayne are becoming more evident every day and prosecutions of those who are found violating city ordinances cover the subject are of daily occurrence. The arrests are being made among rich and poor alike and until better conditions are obtained, Dr. Crull stated there will be no let up in the activity.

"Dr. E. A. Crull, secretary of the city board of health, recently decided to seek relaxation from the duties of his office, particularly onerous at this time because of the deplorable condition of the garbage collection system, by taking his family to Detroit for a three-day outing.

"Dr. Crull boarded a street car and reached the Wabash station without his identity being suspected, but at the station he found his train was late and he was forced to spend some time in the waiting room.

"Congratulating himself that he was free for a time from hearing complaints about unsatisfactory garbage conditions, he was rudely awakened when an official of the company approached him and called his attention to a bad alleyway that existed in the rear of his premises - the fault of the neighbors, of course.

"Walking away from the station, the doctor visited one of the candy stores in the neighborhood and buried his nose in a glass of soda water, thinking that he was safely hidden from the world. His disgust can be imagined when the dispenser asked him if he was not the health officer and began a recital of neglected garbage conditions in his vicinity.

"Finally the train arrived, as trains on the Wabash do arrive, and the doctor and his family climbed aboard. Mile after mile slipped away. The doctor has a son who is a thoroughbred boy, restless as a colt and the youngster demanded that his father take him to the observation platform in the rear of the train. The doctor did so.

"Scarcely had they been seated when a woman came out and asked: 'Is this Doctor Crull?' The doctor admitted that he was.

"Well, said the lady, this is a good a time as any to talk to you and I want to tell you that Mrs. _____ garbage can is simply awful. It smells to _____"

But the doctor had fled, the train was then well into Ohio and Dr. Crull was convinced that nowhere was there rest for the wicked."

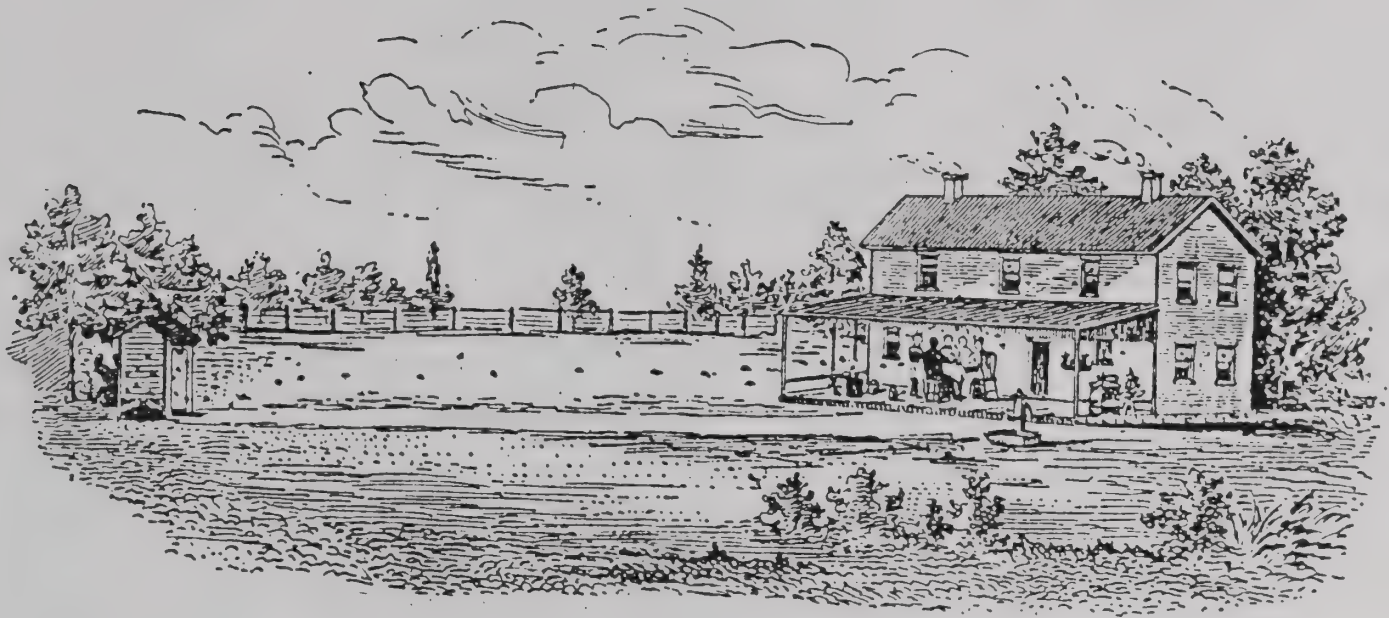
"To Avoid Typhoid"

"Swat the flies, avoid overripe or partially decayed fruit. Boil the water and guard the milk jealously. Live up to every rule of sanitation. Keep the bowels regular. Then swat more flies.

"The months of July and August are the months when physicians fear typhoid fever.

"Torrid skies breed millions of typhoid germs in compost heaps, garbage cans and wherever filth is to be found.

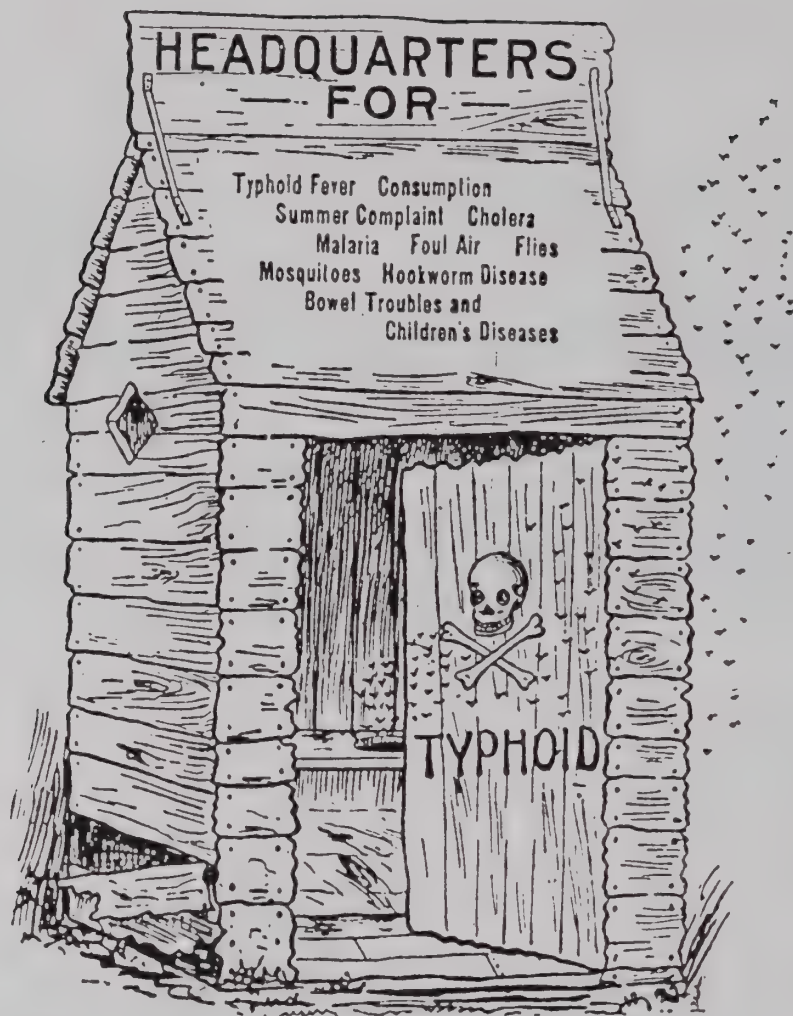
"The same conditions that breed the germs, hatch out flies from larva deposited in the same rubbish heaps and the flies carry the deadly germs on their feet, to drop them in the butter, the milk, on the bread, the



HOW FLIES CARRY TYPHOID GERMS ON THEIR FEET
Fly-tight privies and well-screened houses will do much to keep typhoid away



FLIES-FILTH-FEVER - WHY?



THE FLY — DEATH'S MESSENGER

pies and cakes, ice cream, bananas or fruit of any sort, in fact, any place where the fly may step.

"Typhoid fever is essentially a disease conceived in filth and the learned physicians declare that were filth is wiped out, typhoid fever would cease.

"The state board of health is sending out thousands of circulars, showing by graphic pictures how the disease is transmitted, how wells are contaminated and telling plainly the means to be taken to prevent a spread of the malady, once a case is discovered.

"There are three cases of the fever under observations in Fort Wayne at this time and the local health board is doing its best to prevent any others appearing. In each case thus far reported the water supply from which the patients had been drinking is traced carefully and examined chemically to see if that is the cause of the disease.

"If the water supply passed muster the milk is next investigated and if it is found to come from a suspected source, steps are taken to correct the difficulty.

"If the public could be brought to a realization of the fact that in most cases their own carelessness is responsible for typhoid fever in their families and that the disease is the result of filth and unsanitary methods used in handling food products, the health boards would soon have little to do in connection with stamping out this malady which each summer and fall claims scores of lives."

To the Honorable Common Council:

We, your committee on public health, to whom was referred the petition of residents in the vicinity of Indian creek, praying for relief from the odor and danger to health arising therefrom, beg leave to report as follows:

Our Inspection trip was made on September 9, a time when the conditions were at their worst, because the water in the creek was very low and the weather warm, conditions which predispose to rapid putrefaction.

Beginning east of the cemetery we followed the stream almost to its mouth in the St. Mary's. No sewers from the Portage avenue residences were found to empty into the stream and the water gave forth no odor, although the current was not fast and its bed showed green moss in places and such other vegetation as is found about more or less stagnant water. The Portage avenue houses are all supplied with outhouses and are all evidently vaults, the contents of which require removal at stated intervals, but they do not contaminate the creek.

The first sewer we found was that of the Wilkens slaughter house. The sewage coming out of its mouth was distinctly bloody and greasy and a large piece of flesh of some kind was seen floating down stream under the bridge near it. No offensive odor was detected at this point, because the material here has not as yet had time for putrefaction.

The second sewer which empties into it is that from the Eckart Packing Co. The volume of sewage emptying into the stream from this sewer is almost as large as that of the stream itself, reinforced by the Wilkens sewer. The water is greasy, but not bloody.

The third sewer was found about half a block west of Perry avenue, and gave exit to the sewage from a number of houses on that street.

The condition of the creek grows progressively worse as the mouths of these sewers are reached, and some distance below the last one the stench arising from the decaying organic matter in the water is certainly frightful. To make matters worse branches, logs, old baskets and all sorts of refuse have been thrown into it, around which the decaying matter tends to collect.

In the opinion of your committee the conditions of this creek is not only dangerous to the health of nearby residents, but the worse sort of nuisance, and should be corrected at once. We therefore recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The condition of Indian creek is deemed a public nuisance and dangerous to the health and comfort of nearby residents, and,

Whereas, People in its immediate vicinity have prayed this council for relief in the shortest possible time, and,

Whereas, Such relief may be temporarily afforded by cleaning the bed of said stream; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the common council, that the board of works be instructed to have the dead and decaying matter removed from the bed of said stream, as well as all obstructions to the free downward passage of its waters. Also be it

Resolved, That the said board be instructed to ask Metcalf & Eddy for advance information as to their recommendations for permanent relief, so that this nuisance may be abated as soon as possible. Henry W. Felger, Paul P. Kinder, B. Van Sweringen, Committee on Public Health.

"According to statistics compiled at the office of the city board of public health, there are but three cases of typhoid fever in Fort Wayne, originating since the first of September, two being local cases while the third is a case of a woman who contracted the disease at Cleveland before coming to Fort Wayne.

"At none of the three local hospitals is there a single case of the malady under treatment. Dr. E. A. Crull, secretary of the city board of health, is delighted with the showing made, as this season of the year is one wherein typhoid is usually prevalent in a discouraging manner.

"Dr. Crull, who has just returned from Cleveland, was in conversation with Dr. Ford, one of the health commissioners of that city, and Dr. Ford declares Fort Wayne to be particularly blessed in having a police judge who will enforce the sanitary laws. In Cleveland a two million dollar hospital for babies is going up, yet it is impossible to secure a conviction there on a charge of selling dirty milk. In Fort Wayne it is entirely different and a dirty milk container is all the evidence needed to secure the offender a stiff fine."

"Pure Food Inspector John T. Willet, in charge of the northern Indiana district, completed a quiet two days inspection of hotels, restaurants and slaughter houses in Fort Wayne and before leaving for his home declared that Fort Wayne has fewer really bad hotel and restaurant kitchens than any city in his territory.

"While here Inspector Willet visited a number of restaurants where checks showing the price of the meal served are placed on the plates of customers to be turned in to the cashier when the meal is paid for, and declared that this practice must stop. These checks pass from the cashier through the hands of the waiters, then to the customers in a never ending circle, and they have a splendid opportunity to collect a fine assortment of germs.

"At one slaughter house inspected, stringent orders regarding certain sanitary improvements were made and unless these are complied with prosecutions will follow. It is not believed any arrests will be made as a result of the inspector's trip unless there is a failure on the part of those warned to heed the admonition given them."



Eric A. Crull M.D.

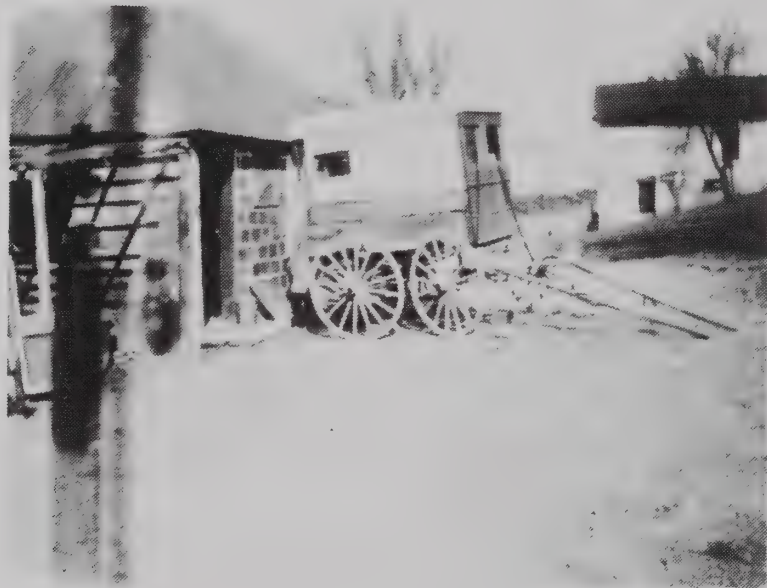
"Dr. Crull became secretary of the city board of health and its executive head on January 1, 1910, and during his administration he has been responsible for the steadily increasing efficiency and effectiveness of the department. Despite criticisms and oppositions innumerable he has gone steadily forward and has gained results.

"Nothing that would add to the city's health has been overlooked by Dr. Crull and when he sees room for improvement he will not rest until he has accomplished the reform.

"The Fort Wayne Journal Gazette refers to Dr. Crull as the militant secretary of the city health board." (Article from the Fort Wayne Journal Gazette year 1912.)



The Maumee Dairy Company specializes in all dairy products. The plant consumes two thousand five hundred tons of raw milk material yearly, year 1912.



Milk delivery wagon and milk house.

1912

"A remarkable decrease in contagion and preventable diseases in Fort Wayne during 1912 as compared to the preceding year accomplished at a cost of \$300 less than the appropriation for combating them - is the most gratifying feature of the half completed annual report of Dr. E. A. Crull, secretary of the city board of public health.

"The ravages of tuberculosis were cut down. During the year there were sixty-one deaths from this disease. In 1911 there were fifty-nine, yet considering the increase in the city's population, the percentage of gain in the constant battle of the health authorities against the terror is appreciable.

"But sixty cases of typhoid fever were reported in the city and only seven deaths resulted, while in 1911 there were twelve deaths. Of the seven, four were brought in from other places for treatment at hospitals and but three came from cases contracted in Fort Wayne. These facts bear out the decision of the state health department that Fort Wayne is Indiana's healthiest city.

"Diphtheria, scarlet fever and the other contagious diseases were not nearly so prevalent in 1912 as in 1911.

"We have been lucky," said Dr. Crull yesterday in speaking of the report 'in that we have had no epidemics and have been able to check contagion as it appeared. For the purpose of fighting contagion last year the council allowed us \$ 1,600 and of this amount we spent but \$ 1,390, which includes the expense of the city's representation at the International Congress on Hygiene at Washington, D. C. in September. If there had been an epidemic however, we would have doubtless needed several thousand dollars more than our appropriation and I would have not hesitated to ask for it. That we escaped such a misfortune is due, I can say without boasting, to the thoroughness of the department plus good luck.'

The city's population was increased 1,408 last year by birth, there having been that number of children born, a gain over 100 compared with 1911."

"Nine of a herd of 68 dairy cows, tested by tuberculin at the request of their owner by Dr. George W. Gillie, city meat and milk inspector, gave the characteristic reaction that indicated the presence of tubercular germs and the animals were slaughtered yesterday in the presence of a government inspector. Four of the animals were so far advanced with the disease that they were thrown in the fertilizer tank while each of the rest showed traces of the malady and only portions of the carcasses were fit to use.

"The owner of the animals expressed no regret at the loss of the cattle, declaring that if any of his dairy herd were in the condition the butcher's knife showed those killed yesterday to be, he wanted to know it. He has made arrangements to have the entire herd subjected to the tests again in the spring and is a firm believer in the tuberculin test.

"At the present time the city is enjoined by the courts from enforcing the tuberculin test on dairy herds unless the owners are willing to have their animals tested. The case has never come to trial but Dr. Crull, secretary of the health board, has asked the attorneys interested to have the hearing as soon as possible that the board may know its powers in the future.

"Specimens of the lungs and udders of the cattle killed yesterday have been preserved at the office of the board of health and they are shown to any skeptics who may believe there is no virtue in the tests that are made."

Dr. Gillie Requesting An Increase In Salary

To the Honorable Board of Health, City Hall

Gentlemen: I am taking the liberty of bringing before you the question of an increase in salary. My training in the work of dairy and meat inspector, together with my four years experience in this department, merits, I believe, the increase in salary.

When I accepted the position of dairy and meat inspector four years ago, I was promised an increase of salary after the first year, and up to this time have not received it. There was also the understanding that I should provide the means of transportation and also bear all expenses connected with same. Since that time the expense item connected with horse and buggy has increased 25 per cent, the feed alone costing from \$ 8.00 to \$ 9.50 per month. The cost of shoeing, care of buggy, etc. \$ 3.50 per month, making in all from \$ 11.50 to \$ 13.00 per month.

The area of production is constantly increasing and my present means of transportation is entirely inadequate to carry on inspection of dairy and slaughter houses, especially those of the outlying districts.

My present salary does not justify one in keeping two horses at the expense above-mentioned. Therefore, I ask that some provision be made for transportation facilities, in order that our work may be carried on more efficiently.

I trust that these matters will receive your due consideration.

Very respectfully, Geo. W. Gillie

To the Honorable Common Council, City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Gentlemen: We are transmitting to you a letter addressed to us by Dr. George W. Gillie, meat and dairy inspector of this city, and wish to give it our sincere endorsement. Dr. Gillie has done and is doing very good work in his department. It is largely through his efforts that Fort Wayne, during the 1st year, has established an enviable record in the reduction of infant mortality. While we do not feel at liberty to ask you for any stated sum as an increase, still we are conscientious in saying that if Dr. Gillie's services four years ago were worth \$ 1,440.00 that they are now worth a great deal more, and we are also are confident that we cannot replace him at the salary which he now is getting.

In addition to his extended knowledge and experience, the expenses connected with his work have materially increased, and we feel that he is entitled to a larger remuneration than that which he now enjoys.

Should the committee to whom this matter will probably be referred wish for any details or data connected with Dr. Gillie's work, the secretary of this board will be glad to furnish them. Very respectfully,
A. P. Buchman, President, Eric Crull, Secretary

"Indianapolis, April 26. The state board of health slogan, swat the fly is to be changed this year, to prevent the fly, and Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the board, is preparing literature and placards to call attention to the new field of endeavor.

"By changing the slogan, the board doesn't intend that the fly, when one is discovered, shall go unswatted, and said Dr. Hurty. On the contrary, it expects everybody who spies a fly to kill it then and there if possible.

"But by teaching prevention we expect to make it unnecessary to kill flies, because there will be no flies to kill. There is no longer any doubt about flies propagating their young only in filthy places, such as unprotected garbage cans, unclean alleys and gutters, unclean back yards,

Fort Wayne's Sanitary Officers



Standing - left to right - J. C. Huguenard, deputy milk and meat inspector, Dr. George W. Gillie, milk and meat inspector, and Mark Hall, Sanitary policeman. Seated - left to right - Sanitary Policemen C. P. Josse and William L. Brown. Year 1912. Picture courtesy of Allen County Fort Wayne Historical Society.

piles of stable refuse, dirty stock pens, open outhouses where filth is deposited, and in other such places. It has been established by actual trial that in a community where these filthy conditions are not permitted to exist, there will be no flies. If we can make every person keep his premises clean, we will put the maker of patent fly swatters out of business, not that we wish to injure his business, but that we wish to do away with the fly.

"It has also been established that the housefly does not travel more than a few hundred yards from its birthplace.

"Hence, in the country districts, if a farmer has flies about his house, it is pretty conclusive evidence that he has only his own dirty premises to blame. It is scarcely probable that the flies came from his neighbor's house, unless the houses are close together. On the average farm, if the filth piles are handled so the flies cannot propagate their young in them, the farmer's house will be free from flies.

"In the cities and towns the problem becomes one for the cooperation. The public health officials should see that city's part in keeping alleys clean and garbage cans covered is well carried out, and should see that the part of the individual householder in keeping his premises free from filth is observed. One filthy back yard in a community will supply flies for three or four blocks, hence no spot should be overlooked.

"Prevention of the means of propagating the young of the housefly is the surest methods of ultimately ridding the state of the pests. It can be done, but every individual property owner and householder in the state must help.

"Word has been received by Dr. Hurty that a crusade against flies has begun in Crawfordsville, through the pupils of the public schools. The crusade was started by Dr. W. G. Swank, public health commissioner."

"The force of sanitary policemen will start an inspection of the alleys and rear yards in all sections of the city and will issue the first, last and only warning to property holders who have not provided the proper receptacles for garbage of whose premises are in an insanitary condition.

"Many of the citizens arrested last year for violation of the garbage ordinance, complained to the city health department that the city wagons did not call often enough at their homes to enable them to comply with the law and that refuse accumulated in and overflowed their cans before it was removed.

"If such a condition prevailed last year, it will not be repeated this summer. Garbage inspector Homer Krick will go over the route of each garbage wagon at least twice a week and will see that the drivers are not negligent.

"The city health department intends to follow the same effective course that it pursued last summer," said Secretary E. A. Crull yesterday. there will be no favoritism shown and the man who does not comply with the sanitary laws - be he rich and influential or poor will be haled into court and fined."

"Thirty of the fifty or so dairymen who supply Fort Wayne with milk have had their wagons halted on their rounds during the past two days by Dr. George W. Gillie, city inspector, and his assistant, Julian C. Huguenard, who took from each a pint of milk and the tests that have been made but one sample fell below the standard required by the city ordinance. The deficiency shown by the stock of this one dairyman was so slight that he will only be warned.

"The inspectors swooped down upon the wagons without advance notice and the samples which they took were picked at random from among the bottles

that were being delivered to customers. The result of the tests so far is extremely gratifying to the health department. What is more so, all of the wagons and their contents were found to be absolutely clean.

"The first test of the spring is showing the department that the dairymen who supply Fort Wayne are honestly trying to live up to the state law and city ordinance governing their operations," said Secretary E. A. Crull yesterday. "Summer is approaching - the time when dirty milk means death to babies and we feel that with the cooperation the dairymen are obviously extending, we will be able to lower infant mortality even under the rate last year."

"At a meeting of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society, held at the commercial club at four o'clock yesterday afternoon a committee consisting of Perry A. Randall, Dr. George W. Gillie, Professor Louis Dora, Jessie M. Schober and Rev. Philip Wambsganns, Jr. was appointed to confer with Allen County Council and the city board of health regarding the erection of tuberculosis camps at the poor farm.

"County officials object to using the isolation hospital as a tuberculosis sanatorium, so the committee proposed to erect three cottages near the isolation hospital to care for the contagious diseases and use the hospital as an administration building.

"It is proposed to let the tuberculosis patients use the isolation hospital for bathing purpose and if any operations are to be performed it will be done in this building.

"If the county council acts favorably upon the plan, work may be started immediately. The cottages will contain four rooms each, according to the plans of the committee.

"The meeting between the council and the committee will be held some time tomorrow.

"In Charge of Isolation Hospital"

"Residents at the hospital are Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Singrey, who in the opinion of the health authorities fit perfectly in their position as superintendent and matron. They are more than that. Mr. Singrey takes care of all the outside work, drives the cab in which patients are taken to and from the hospital and when the hospital is crowded and his wife who fills the roles of matron, nurse, cook, maid and mother. He helps out in the care of the inmates. Even during the time when the institution was filled to the overflowing Mr. and Mrs. Singrey asked for no outside assistance, and it is only when a patient has the means and desire for a trained nurse that their burden is lightened.

"Since Mr. and Mrs. Singrey took charge of the hospital in 1907 there has not been a single death at the place, and many have been the patients that have been nursed back from the brink of the grave. Neither is an immune depending upon cleanliness, fumigation and vaccination for their safety.

"When Mr. Singrey became superintendent of the institution, it was by no means the beauty spot that it now is. When he was appointed to the position he saw the possibilities for bettering the general appearance and he was not long in putting his ideas into execution. The spacious, well-kept lawn in front of the building and the carefully tended garden in the rear are testimonials of his devotion to the place. On the interior of the building there is even more striking evidence of the efficiency of the managers. Mr. and Mrs. Singrey sought to make the house home like and they have succeeded admirably. One thing that immediately impresses

the visitor is the scrupulous cleanliness that prevails everywhere. Not a speck of dirt or dust is visible and it is to this condition that the health officers give a large portion of the credit of the success they have experienced in the treatment of the cases brought there.

"Mr. and Mrs. Singrey moved to Fort Wayne from Albion in 1882. He started a grocery at the corner of Harrison and Superior streets and remained in that business for seven years. When he retired he accepted a position as sanitary officer for Dr. VanBuskirk, then as now county health officer, and it was while serving in that capacity that Mr. Singrey acquired the knowledge of sanitary methods that fitted him for the position he now holds. Mrs. Singrey is no less in love with her work than is her husband. She is utterly contented at the hospital and her motherly care of the patients that come there wins her the affection of each of them. The isolation hospital was erected in 1896, replacing an inadequate and poorly arranged and equipped building. The expense of construction was borne by the county, and by an agreement entered into with the city, the latter furnished the place. Two-thirds of the expense of operating the institution is assumed by the city and one-third by the county.

"The five acres of wooded ground just north of the hospital are wanted by the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society and the health department for the tuberculosis village which will be started here within the near future. This land as is that of the hospital is a portion of the county infirmary farm. When the society comes into possession of funds sufficient to equip a camp, it will ask the county for permission to use the land, and it has every assurance that the request will be granted."

"Perched on a pretty knoll and surrounded by a beautiful grove with nature's greatest restoratives, fresh air and sunshine in super abundance, the Allen County isolation hospital, one of the most modern and best equipped and managed institutions of its kind in the central states. It deserves the name 'pest house' applied to it by an unknowing public.

"Excepting the few people who have visited the little hospital and seen the conveniences, comfort and care that it has to offer those who are unfortunate in contracting contagion, everyone has a horror of the place, and it is given a wide berth by those who chance to pass its location, just off the Bluffton road two miles southwest of the city. This fear is without cause, for no matter what the disease that is being treated there, such advanced scientific methods are used and such exacting precautions taken, that there is little likelihood of an infection being transmitted, even from one room to an adjoining one.

"In equipment, the hospital, one third of which belongs to the county and the remainder to the city of Fort Wayne, rivals any one of the three large hospitals of Fort Wayne, of course in proportion. Its rooms all of which have windows opening outdoors, are spacious and airy and are neatly furnished in a home like manner. The building is heated during the cold months by a heating system with two large furnaces and the temperature of the interior never varies no matter what the weather is outside. The plumbing is the best and the bathroom fixtures are of the most improved sanitary style. Electricity furnishes the lights. These modernisms naturally surprise the visitor who, picturing the pest house as a dark, dreary, germ-beridden shack, fit only to die in, find it a delightful haven, supplied with every convenience of an enlightened age and so bright and cheery and health giving in its environment that recovery from any disease would seem the only possible course there.

"The term pest house is a most natural one. Years ago Fort Wayne people, who became afflicted with smallpox or similar disease, then though

to be practically incurable, were hurried to an old frame, singleroom building on the outskirts of the city to be segregated from all mankind except a doctor and an 'immune,' and many of them never returned. The same conditions prevale in many small towns and cities today, hence the term originated and has endured for many years. In every city of size and progress especially in Fort Wayne, this is an unjust application for victims of contagious disease receive free, the best treatment and attention in surroundings, equal to that of the highest priced hospitals in the country.

"Persons who become ill from a contagious disease are not compelled by the health authorities to go to the isolation hospital.

"Their homes can be quarantined and they can be treated there, but as there is danger that the disease may spread through a populated neighborhood, no one who has consideration for his fellows hesitates to do as he is requested.

"Board, room, nursing and medical treatment are free to those who become patients at the hospital. If the case comes from the rural districts or one of the smaller towns of the county, Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, secretary of the county board of health, is in charge, while if it comes from Fort Wayne, Dr. Eric A. Crull, secretary of the city board of health, administers. Neither of the health officers receive anything for their services aside from the salaries attached to the positions even though a contagion should sweep the county that would require their entire time at the hospital.

"In the hospital are twelve rooms and that number of patients is considered its capacity, which has been exceeded but once. Three years ago during an epidemic of smallpox, fourteen Fort Wayne people, seven of them children were confined in the institution at the same time. Such a condition rarely prevails and three patients in the hospital at once is now considered a large number. Since a few days before Easter there has not been a single inmate.

"The opinion that most people hold for the isolation hospital before they visit and their altered view after seeing just what it is, was shown Dr. Crull two years ago. A little boy, traveling about the country with his mother, was taken ill from a contagious disease while stopping at one of the smaller hotels, the management of which at once notified the mother that it would be impossible for them to stay. Dr. Crull was called and informed the lady that it would be necessary to take the child to the detention hospital until he had recovered from the attack, which was a mild one.

"When Dr. Crull said 'detention hospital' the mother became hysterical and tearfully pleaded with the health officer not to send her boy to the pest house. There was no other course open and accompanied by his parent, the lad was conveyed to the hospital. A few hours after they had gone, Dr. Crull received a telephone call from the woman. She was not sobbing, as he had last seen her. Oh doctor she said, I am so grateful to you for insisting that we come here. When we started I expected to find what had always pictured as a pest house, but since we're here I have seen what the place really is. I would rather stay here for a week than at any summer resort I have ever visited. I am sure the boy will soon get well here. He did.

"With one of the most exacting and efficient health departments of any city in the central states, Fort Wayne enjoys a remarkably low rate of infant mortality. This condition is due, more than to any other thing, to the fact that the dairymen who supply the city with milk are forced to keep their products absolutely clean and wholesome. Six years ago when

there was no milk and dairy inspection ordinance during the hot months from three to five babies died each week from the effect of impure milk, while during the month of August last year there was but one infant death traceable to this cause.

"The following article taken from the May number of the Medical Review of Reviews, tell a story that Fort Wayne was one of the first cities in the country to heed.

"The milk of human kindness is biblical in its origin and savors of a God-granted character. Unfortunately, a small, but too large percentage of our children are unable to receive the milk of human kind, and are dependent upon milk from other sources. What chance has the physician to lessen the mortality of infancy as long as impure milk, lacking in refrigeration, carelessly distributed, goes into the homes to bring disease, distress and death to the infant population. The doctor as a physician has his hands tied in the cure of the diseases of infancy while it is necessary to feed infants contaminated milk.

"The mouth of the physicians may voice the sentiments of the profession against the utilization of milk from diseased cattle, or from unsanitary farms or from unprotected milk cans, but in the last analysis the burden of responsibility rests upon the state that claims to be the guardian of minors. Less homes would be saddened, less hearts sorrowed and more infants living if the diseases due to bacteria - laden milk could be eliminated. It costs on the average of \$ 50 to bury a baby! That same \$ 50 would insure the life of a baby if it were spent through the municipality for adequate milk inspection. Let us advocate spending less for coffins and more for milk that is known to emanate from sources free from disease. Less medicine less suffering less infanticide would result if the spirit of human kindness would express itself in the protection of the milk supply."

"Dr. H. A. Duemling, chief surgeon at the Lutheran hospital, and one of the foremost members of his profession in northern Indiana, was appointed by Mayor Grice to succeed Dr. A. P. Buchman as president of the Fort Wayne Board of Health.

"The board now consists of the following physicians, Dr. Duemling president, Dr. E. A. Crull, secretary, and Dr. H. O. Bruggeman. The latter, who has been in Europe for the past two years, is expected home this week. He wrote Mayor Grice on May 16 saying that he would reach Fort Wayne within a month or six weeks, and as no word has since come from him he will probably be here within a few days.

"Although Dr. Buchman has been out of the city for more than two months, and had given notice of his retirement, his formal resignation did not come until yesterday. In the letter to the retiring president, Mayor Grice took occasion to thank him for the valuable service rendered while at the head of the department.

"The selection of Dr. Duemling meets with general satisfaction. He is a son of a former professor of Concordia College and has spent the greater portion of his life in Fort Wayne, rising steadily in his profession until he is now one of its leaders. He took the oath of office and began his new duties at once."

"Dr. E. A. Crull, secretary of the city board of health, will represent Fort Wayne at the international congress on hygiene at Washington, D. C. in September, agreeing to become the delegate at the meeting of the committee on finance and public health in the office of Comptroller Cutshall.

"This committee were called together for the purpose of finding means

to obtain funds for the expense of a representative to the congress and agreed to report that the money should be taken from the contagious disease fund.

"Dr. Crull had no desire to make the trip, as he planned his vacation during the month of September, but the committee members insisted that he be the city's representative. He will prepare an exhibit of photographs, showing what Fort Wayne is doing to better sanitary conditions and this will be on display at the congress."

"The test of milk samples taken from the wagons of the dairies supplying Fort Wayne was completed by Dr. George W. Gillie, Inspector for the city health department, and the result is most gratifying in that it shows, despite the hot weather, consumers are receiving pure, properly kept milk.

"The standard insisted upon by the department is a temperature of 50 degrees when milk is delivered and a percentage of 3.25 butter fat for cream. But six samples were found below butter fat test, and one cream under grade. The deficiency in each case was so small that no prosecutions will be made."

"Donald aged 17 years whose mother conducts a boarding house near the plant of the Fort Wayne Brick company on the Lima road, was found to be affected with a mild attack of smallpox, and after persistently refusing, was induced to go to the isolation hospital.

"After the removal of the boy from his home, Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk did not have time to fumigate the house last evening and placed it under quarantine until this morning. A number of men employed in the brick yard, board at the home, but all of them were away over Sunday and were not in the house when the nature of the lad's illness was discovered. The mother of the youth has no idea as to where he contracted the disease.

"This is the third case of smallpox to be taken to the isolation hospital within the past ten days."

"There is a city ordinance authorizing the city board of health to compel owners of vacant property to cut their weeds. In the furtherance of the public health and the general appearance of the city, the board has made an attempt to enforce this ordinance, even to the extent of having the violators of the law arrested and fined.

"There seems to be a sentiment among a certain class of property owners that this ordinance and the warning notices of the health officers can be disregarded with impunity. Especially those men who own larger amounts of property and who can well afford to pay to have them cleaned, think that they belong to the privileged class. The man who works in the shops and owns his own property, is a rule willing to keep his yard clean.

"The city board of health has spent about one hundred dollars during the summer months to public notices to property owners in the newspapers and to mail warnings to offenders against the ordinance. And still there is objection and whining when warnings are disregarded and warrants are served.

"A man who is the owner of a dozen or more properties in Fort Wayne was in the health office. He has been warned a number of times by the officers to cut his weeds. He declared emphatically that the city could not force him to cut his weeds, that he had made an effort to get a man to cut his weeds. The man disappointed him and as a result the city could not force him to cut his weeds!

"His vision bedimmed by the halo of his own importance, he could not know that he was wrong and that the city officers had the right to have him arrested and brought into court for violation of the ordinance. Nor is the city forced to furnish delinquent owners with men who will cut

their weeds.

"Shortly after his visit to the health office the gentleman returned with smiling assurance and said that he had a laugh with the police judge and that he guessed it would be all right now."

"Statistics just compiled by the state board of health show that the number of children under 2 years of age who died of diarrheal diseases during 1910 was 2,049.

"Up to July 1 the death roll for 1911 amounted to 388. Although unusually high temperatures were recorded during May, no more infants under 2 years succumbed to diarrheal diseases during that month than in March. Fifty-three deaths were reported in each month. January had forty-four, February forty-five and April forty-two, June as usual, ushered the fatal season for babies and 116 victims were reported to the board of health.

"There is no method of finding out just what part dirty milk played in this work of destruction. But as milk constitutes a large proportion of children's diet before they reach the age of 3 years the careless dairyman cannot escape a share of the responsibility.

"There is more proof tending to convict unclean milk of this charge of wholesale murder. Above the age of 2 years infant mortality shows a marked falling off. When children quit an exclusive milk diet and begin eating solid foods their chances of continuing to live become many times greater. For instance, only 190 children between the ages of 2 and 5 years fell victims to diarrheal diseases during 1910.

"Not in years have the mortality tables shown so many infant deaths from bad milk causes as were reported last year. In 1909 the victims numbered 1,841, or 67.2 per 100,000, as against 75.5 per 100,000 population last year. The year 1909 was even less fatal to infants, the number under 2 years dying from diarrhea and interitities being 1,635, or 62.8 per 100,000. The number of death sin 1907 was 1,639.

"In 1909 the entire number of persons of all ages over 2 years who died of diarrheal diseases was only 59.8 or 20.2 for each 100,000 population. In 1908 only 554 persons over 2 years died of similar affections and in 1907 the number was 585.

"Previous to 1907 the deaths from diarrheal disease were separated between persons of under 5 years and of 5 years and over. In 1906 the deaths of persons under 5 years numbered 1,938 and over 5 years 327.

"July, August, September and October are the months in which impure milk and bad food do their most deadly work. For the last ten years an average of 498 babies under 2 years old have died of diarrheal diseases every August in Indiana. The average for July is 389 for September 345 and for October 176.

"Last year for the first time the state board collected statistics of this class of deaths by cities. They show startlingly high death rates in the cities with large foreign population proving the effect of ignorance and filth in the destruction of infants.

"Gary heads the grim list with a death rate of 404.8 for children under the age of 2 years, who died of diarrheal diseases. Each Chicago is a close second with a rate of 366.5 per 100,000 population. In the neighboring city of Whiting the rate was 318.8, South Bend, whose factories employ many foreigners, shows a rate of 290.6.

"Indianapolis did better than some of the larger cities of the state. The rate here was 70.6 In Terre Haute it was 106.6, in Evansville 87.5, in Fort Wayne 75. But there are some cities in the 40's.

"The rates in other cities are, Anderson 120.1, Muncie 62.4, Richmond 49.2, Hammond 143.4, New Albany, 103.8, Lafayette 89.6, Marion 77.4,

Elkhart 15.5, Logansport 63, Michigan City 136.8, Kokomo 88.1, Vincennes 67.2, Mishawaka 162.2, Elwood 163.2, Peru 27.3, Laport 46.7, Jeffersonville 147.5, Newcastle 190.6, Wabash 163.6, Clinton 272.9, Linton 220.1, Connersville 167, Lawranceburg 101.8, Bedford 149, Auburn 158, Huntington 58.4.

"These figures do not represent the only damage by unclean dairymen, according to health board officials. They do not take into account the victims of typhoid fever and tuberculosis, whose taking off is chargeable to the unsanitary dairy. There is no way of estimating their number, but it is known to be great.

"Enforcement of the pure food laws is now a sanitary question," said Dr. W. F. King, assistant secretary of the health board.

"The adulteration of foodstuffs is easy to regulate and has practically ceased.

"Now the problem is to prevent the sale of foods that carry sickness and death with them. Unclean food is many times more dangerous to the public health than adulterated food and while the latter hits our pocket-books the former affects our health and happiness and even our lives."

"The monthly health report of Allen County for the month of July has been issued by Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, county health officer. The report shows that there were forty-eight births and nineteen deaths in the county. This is an increase over the births for June, there being but thirty-six, and a decrease from the deaths in June, there being twenty-two.

"Dr. VanBuskirk's report shows that there are four cases of diphtheria in the county at the present time, two of scarlet fever and four of small-pox. None of these cases will prove fatal, it is thought.

"A new case of scarlet fever has been reported in Monroe Township."

"With a new case of diphtheria reported at the county health office in Eel River Township, County Health Officer Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk states that contagious diseases are now becoming prevalent throughout the county, due largely to the opening of the country schools. Although the cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria are in no way alarming at this time, the diseases are more liable to spread under the existing conditions in schools where children are assembled. Prior to the opening of county schools inspections were made by the health officers where necessary, and all were placed in good condition for the opening term."

"A scarlet fever epidemic is feared in Allen County, and every precaution possible is being taken to prevent it. The monthly report of County Health Officer VanBuskirk, for the month of September, shows that there are twelve cases of scarlet fever in the city and nine in the county, outside of the city limits. This is more scarlet fever for the month of September or in fact for any month, than has been experienced in this county for some time, and Dr. VanBuskirk is urging all to take the proper precaution to check this disease, before an epidemic sets in.

"September is always the worst month in the year for sickness. There is always more illness in this month than at any other time, and people are urged to be especially careful. At the present time the number of cases of contagious diseases outside of scarlet fever, is not more than at this time last year, but according to Dr. VanBuskirk this is the time when the people must be careful, so that the sickness does not spread.

"The report for last month, in the county, shows that there are fifteen cases of diphtheria. Of this number seven are in the city, and eight in the county. There are twenty-one cases of scarlet fever, of which twelve are in the city, and nine in the county. Typhoid fever leads in number of contagious with a total of sixty-three cases for the month. Of this number twenty are in the city and forty-three in the county.

"The births for the past month just doubled the deaths, in number there being fifty-six births and twenty-eight deaths."

"Dr. W. A. Evans former health commissioner of Chicago and one of the best known health authorities in the country, passed through Fort Wayne on his way east from Chicago, and during the four hours he was in the city he was the guest of Drs. J. M. and M. Frank Dinnen. Dr. J. M. Dinnen and Dr. Evans had been friends for a number of years and Dr. J. Frank Dinnen was associated with Dr. Evans in Chicago for two years.

"Dr. Evans was health commissioner in Chicago during the Busse administration, and it was he who changed the conditions in the Windy City so that the sanitary conditions were among the best in the country. After his term as health commissioner had expired, Dr. Evans took charge of the health department of the Chicago Tribune, and his 'health hints' in the columns of that paper have been a great help to all who have read them.

"On his arrival in the city Dr. Evans was taken for a ride over the city by Dr. Dinnen, and again the distinguished health authority declared that the future of this city was as great as any in the country. Dr. Evans has visited before, and he is always impressed with the growth here. Dr. Evans declared that the health department in this city should be congratulated on its good work.

"Another death from infantile paralysis wherein the case was not reported until the child was practically beyond all hope of recovery, caused the city board of public health at its meeting last evening to decide to issue a drastic order that all contagion of a serious nature must be made known to the department at once and that failure to do so will be met with prosecution.

"The child in question died after a week's illness. Whether the physician in attendance did not know the cause of the little child's illness or whether he was negligent is what the board intends to ascertain in its investigation. The home was placed under quarantine and the funeral of the child was ordered held within twenty-four hours.

"City attorney Harry G. Hogan met with the board and discussed with the members of three proposed ordinances which they desire to place into effect.

"The first and most important of the three is that requiring the installation of cuspidors in workshops, factories, hotel lobbies and corridors of office buildings and that they be cleaned at least once in every twenty-four hours. The board feels that this measure would be a potent factor in reducing the spread of tuberculosis.

"The board also wants an ordinance that will not only limit the amount of manure that it will be allowed to accumulate but also the time that it will be permitted to lie. The present law stipulates that any barn owner may allow manure to accumulate until there are 'two cart loads,' while the prospective one will give the board power to order the removal of any amount that becomes putrid. The international congress on hygiene at Washington a few weeks ago declared the ordinary barn, which manure breeds, to be the main means of the spread of infantile paralysis.

"A new weed ordinance was discussed but no decision as to its provisions was reached."

"According to the monthly report of Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, county health officer, diphtheria was the prevailing contagious disease in Allen County during the month of October, covered by the report. For the month there were 26 cases of diphtheria reported in the city of Fort Wayne and 19 in the county, exclusive of the city, making a total of 45 cases. With this number of cases in the county, however, there is no danger of an

epidemic. Other cases reported during the month are as follows. Scarlet fever, city, 3; county, 7; typhoid fever, city, 4; county, 28. Poliomyelitis, city 1; measles 9; chickenpox, 0.

"According to the report of births and deaths, the births for the month just past exceed the deaths by six, there being 33 births and 27 deaths during the month."

"With fourteen cases of scarlet fever in the city, the city board of public health has increased its vigilance and is taking steps to combat and stamp out the disease before it has a further spread in the schools.

"Secretary Crull asked Superintendent Study, of the public schools, to direct his staff of medical inspectors to conduct an examination of the pupils of the schools wherein the disease has appeared. Children of these schools will today submit to a throat washing.

"The investigation by the health department shows that there is no center of infection. Of the fourteen cases, two are not in school and twelve are divided among seven schools, public and parochial. In one school building where more than one case developed, one patient is 5 years old, another eleven and a child thirteen, showing that the contagion is not confined to one room and probably does not come from a common source.

"Every pupil in school No. 6 in Pleasant Township has been exposed to diphtheria and as a result the institution of learning has been ordered closed by County Superintendent of schools H. G. Felger. The order was issued yesterday, after it has been learned that two children, one of whom had been attending school, died from the malady.

"It is feared by the school authorities that other members of the school will be taken ill from diphtheria, and every precaution is being taken to prevent an epidemic.

"Announcement was made to the effect that the school will be closed for at least a week, and if other cases develop, longer."

"Dr. VanBuskirk stated he is taking precaution against a scarlet fever epidemic at Hoagland and has ordered the school at that place to be closed. A case of scarlet fever was reported at Hoagland and the family has been quarantined. The child suffering from the fever had attended the school and three others are reported in the town. Dr. VanBuskirk states that the school shall remain closed until Monday, provided there are no new cases reported prior to that time.

"Dr. VanBuskirk stated that there was no danger of an epidemic of scarlet fever in Allen County as practically all the cases in the county are confined to Hoagland and the disease is not prevalent in other places."

"Indianapolis, Ind. Nov 20 - the state board of health, it was announced today, will ask the legislature to pass a law providing that no physician be eligible for appointment as a county health commissioner until he has first passed an examination in sanitary science and hygiene and fixing his salary large enough to permit him to devote all his time to the promotion of public health. The state board wants county commissioners to consider fitness for public health work rather than politics in appointing county health officers.

"The state board of health will recommend to the general assembly the adoption of an amendment to the health law requiring that licensed and skilled health officers give their whole time to the work, and that the office of county health commissioner carry with it the authority and dignity, at least of a county sheriff." said Dr. J. N. Hurty, state health commissioner.

"The movement inaugurated by Secretary Crull to effect a higher standard of sanitation in restaurants and eating houses by issuing certificates

to those that successfully pass inspection, was indorsed by the city board of public health at its meeting.

"Dr. Crull reported that twelve places had been given cards and that the proprietor of each had signed a receipt and also an agreement that he would forfeit the certificate whenever the department's inspector found his place uncleanly in any particular.

"The innovation is popular among the restaurant men, said Dr. Crull, and as an example he cited an owner who employes another man to conduct his establishment. The proprietor took out his card and when he was told the condition attached to it, he said, 'This certificate will never come down. I'm going to take it over to the restaurant now, frame it and hang it on the wall where all of my patrons can see it, and I'm going to tell my manager that if there is ever cause of it to be removed, he will go with it.'

"The board went carefully over the health ordinance which the state board of health is seeking to have adopted in every city in Indiana and which is now in the hands of a council committee waiting a favorable report.

"Health Week in Ft. Wayne was held under the auspices of the Allen County Anti-Tuberculosis Society. The City Board of Health Exhibit was placed in the Library Hall, and in addition to this exhibit there was shown the U. S. Government Meat Exhibit, in charge of Dr. W. F. Butler of Lafayette. Dr. Hurty, H. E. Barnard, and F. W. Tucker, were in attendance at this exhibit, and each contributed largely to the success of "Health Week" in Ft. Wayne."

From The City Health Officer To City Council

"Gentlemen: I am transmitting to you an extract from a letter received from Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health. The contents of course explain themselves very satisfactorily. What exact amount of benefit Fort Wayne will gain from a representation at this congress I am not in a position to state, but I take it that Dr. Hurty feels very keenly that Fort Wayne, as a third city in size in Indiana, should be represented when it appears even smaller towns of this state are going to do their share. Very respectfully, E. A. Crull, Secy. Board of Health.

Dr. E. A. Crull, Fort Wayne, Indiana:

"Dear Doctor Crull: Now for something serious. The XV International Congress on Hygiene and Demography holds its next meeting in Washington, September 23-25. This congress was invited to meet in America by our own congress of the United States and the president. All of the big men you ever heard of will be present. Earlich and the whole list of the great ones will be there. Congress has given \$ 40,000 for the expenses of the congress and has set aside the Red Cross building for the exhibits.

"Twenty-seven governments and forty-two states have accepted the invitation to send delegates and to make exhibits. Governor Marshall has accepted for Indiana, and has made an appropriation out of his special fund to pay the expenses of the Indiana exhibit.

"I have been intending to come to Fort Wayne to present this matter to you and the other authorities of the city, such as the mayor, controller and members of the city council, but have not been able to get there. I have been able to visit Richmond, Evansville, Terre Hauge, Muncie and Anderson. All of these cities have promises of their mayors and city councils to make an appropriation to pay for an exhibit of their best

sanitary features and to pay the expenses of an official delegate to represent them at the hygiene congress. Doctor Berteling has brought South Bend into line and of course Fort Wayne will be in the exhibit, up with its usual energy and excellent taste.

"I forgot to mention that Indianapolis will be well represented.

"What we want from Fort Wayne is an appropriation by the council of at least \$ 300.00. Terre Haute has appropriated this sum and Evansville has appropriated \$ 150.00. Indianapolis has laid aside \$ 1,000 for representation. Muncie and Anderson have each appropriated \$ 250.00 and Richmond \$ 300.00.

"The exhibits will consist of photographs of sanitary features of you city. I suggest the photograph be 9 x 10 or 10 x 12. You can exhibit a photograph of "A paved street in Fort Wayne, a paved alley in Fort Wayne, the crematory, garbage wagons, street sweeping machinery, flushing the streets, a map of Fort Wayne showing sewers in red and water mains in blue, maps showing location and prevalence of dangerous diseases, statistical tables showing population, death rate, death rates from dangerous diseases, etc., water works, etc., etc." Beneath every photograph there should be a description, telling its story fully.

"The state board of health will furnish the racks for exhibiting these cards and photographs, and all photographs are desired mounted upon muslin or cloth, not upon pasteboard. We will mount them upon pasteboard cards which fit the frames of our racks. The exhibits must be assembled here, put up in final form in the corridor of the state house and then packed and sent to Washington. Every city will receive back from Washington after the congress, its exhibits plus the metal racks for holding the same.

"I enclose a rough outline of the racks which will be used. The cards for the exhibition of the photographs, charts, etc., are of two sizes, namely: 14 x 17 and 22 x 28. If necessary, maps may be larger than 22 x 28, but statistical charts, descriptions, etc., must not be larger than will go on a card 22 x 28.

"We want to do honor to our state and to our cities. It is a matter of state pride that we must show that we are not in a class with those states which are doing no health work and which will not be represented.

"I send you some circulars of the congress and ask you to represent this matter to your city board of health, to your mayor and to the members of your council. Tell them the representative of the city will look after the exhibit, will be registered in the congress as the representative of Fort Wayne. That he will take notes and will return with a full report which should be heard at a special meeting of the council with citizens invited in. His return, if he is a live man, and if he makes a live report, will possibly mark an epoch in health affairs in Fort Wayne. I think you should give this matter full publicity. If I can help you to secure the appropriation and representation let met know and I will be with you. Very truly and sincerely, J. N. Hurty, Secy. State Board of Health.

An Ordinance Protecting the Public Health

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Fort Wayne, State of Indiana, That it shall be unlawful and that it shall be a nuisance, for any person, persons, company or corporation to erect, construct, cause, permit, keep or maintain within the limits of said city, anything whatsoever which is injurious to health, or indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, and any person or persons

maintaining any nuisance as above set forth is declared to be the author and maintainer of a nuisance.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or corporation to throw or deposit, or suffer to be thrown or deposited, or suffer or permit any child, servant, member of the family, or any other person under his, her or their control, to throw or deposit any manure, rubbish, slops, putrid, or unsound animal or vegetable matter, or any filthy, noisome or unwholesome liquid or slops, or any liquid or slops, or substances that are liable to become unwholesome, in or into or upon any street, lane, alley, sidewalk, gutter, crossing, lot, cellar, premises or common, and it shall also be unlawful for any rank weeds to be allowed to grow on any ground within the corporation of the city. And it shall be unlawful and it shall be a nuisance for any overflowing vault or non-fly proof privy to exist.

All kitchens shall be provided with garbage receptacles and said receptacles shall be made of galvanized iron, shall be tightly covered and emptied frequently to prevent fermentation and bad odors; and garbage receptacles and vaults shall be emptied, cleaned, and disinfected, and weeds shall be cut and hauled away at any time upon the written order of the health officer; said officer to fix a reasonable time limit of not more than five days in his order, when said garbage receptacles or vaults shall be emptied, cleaned and disinfected and when weeds shall be cut and hauled away; and if any owner or lessee being duly ordered as herein provided, and hauled away; and if any owner or lessee being duly ordered as herein provided, shall fail or refuse to obey said order, it shall be the duty of the street commissioner, upon written notice from the health officer, to cause the garbage receptacles or vaults to be cleaned, emptied and disinfected, or the weeds to be cut and hauled away, and said commissioner shall keep an accurate account of the expenses thereof, which shall be paid from the city treasury upon the sworn voucher of the commissioner, and said expenses shall be a lien on the property and collected by law and turned into the city treasury. And it shall be unlawful to fill up old privy vaults or sinks without first emptying the same.

The secretary of the City Board of Health, who is also city health officer, and all deputy health officers and the city police, shall have full power and authority to enter into or upon any street, lot, alley, premises or ground, for the purpose of making a sanitary survey of the same, and if a nuisance or any insanitary conditions are found, it shall be the duty of the city health officer, when informed of the existence of the same, to immediately notify the person or persons so offending, in writing, fixing a time limit to abate the nuisance. If such person shall fail or refuse to abate the nuisance within the time specified it shall be the duty of the street commissioner, upon notice of the health officer, to cause the same to be abated, keeping an accurate account of the expense thereof, which shall be paid from the city treasury upon the sworn voucher of the street commissioner, and said expense shall be a lien on the property, and collected as taxes are collected, and turned into the city treasury.

The City Health officer and all deputy health officers shall be diligent in enforcing this ordinance and in doing what is reasonable and necessary for the protection and preservation of the public health. They shall study the state health laws and the health rules of the State Board of Health and be active in enforcing the same. The vital statistics shall be carefully collected, duly recorded and reported to the State Board of Health for final compilation in the state health reports, by the city

health officer; and he shall make a monthly report to the mayor and city council of all health work done, with such recommendations as may seem proper to him.

If at any time the work of prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases is more than can be reasonable expected by the city health officer, he may, with the consent of the mayor, employ one or more intelligent men to act as deputies to establish quarantine, remove patients to the special hospital and conduct disinfections. All houses wherein infectious and contagious diseases may exist or have existed, shall at the proper time be disinfected thoroughly with formaldehyde by the health officer or his deputies at the expense of the city, as the work is obviously for the benefit of the people. A complete record of all disinfections, all vaccinations and all other health work done shall be kept by the city health officer in the minute book of the city board of health.

When visiting persons known to be infected with smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever, all physicians and health officers shall protect their clothing and hair against infection, and shall thoroughly disinfect themselves before coming in contact with the public.

It shall be the duty of the city police at all times to aid the city health officer in the work of enforcing this ordinance upon demand of said health officer.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for each offense. In any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for ten days, at the option of the court, and each day's violation shall constitute a separate offense.

As an emergency exists, this ordinance shall be in effect immediately on and after its passage. Passed December 16, 1912.

"With a fund of approximately \$ 1,400 with which to start, the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society announces that within the next year the sanitarium will be established and patients treated. The sale of Christmas stamps which was carried on all over the city, netted the society about \$ 600 and previous sales and individual donations amount to \$ 1,000.

"The association is at present negotiating with a Chicago architect and the committee, which is composed of Drs. E. A. Crull, George W. Gillie and E. M. VanBuskirk is making an investigation to determine just where the camp will be located.

"The committee has under consideration a number of excellent sites. One of these sites is in the neighborhood of the Allen County orphans home, a few miles southwest of the city. It is said that a Fort Wayne man may donate a strip of land on which to build the colony, but just who this man is has not been given out.

"It has been planned to take the matter of maintaining the hospital before the city council, local physicians believing that they can impress that body that such an institution is a good step in the right direction.

"Mrs. J. R. Meriwether, Chairman of the committee in charge of the sale of stamps this year, stated that the sale will be continued next year and that they will commence about Thanksgiving. The association extends its thanks to all who kindly assisted in the fight. Every dollar that was received will remain right here in Fort Wayne and there will be no disappointments because some of it is taken away, as was the case last year."

1913

City Board of Health Report To The Mayor

My Dear Sir: Following is a resume of the work of your Health Department during the year 1913, and statistical charts are appended herewith;

Probably the most unfortunate feature from a health conservation standpoint was the flood during March, when about 800 families were rendered homeless by the high water, and the submerged localities covered by filth. The pumping stations were put out of commission by the flood and the crematory was almost submerged. To meet the most urgent proposition facing them, your Board ordered the boiling of all water used for drinking and culinary purposes, forbade the use of all toilets and water closets dependent upon flushing, and had the garbage and refuse hauled to the eastern limits of the city and there dumped into the river.

After the passing of the high water, the Board accepted the offer of the City Relief Committee, under the direction of Harry Kauffman, who placed at their disposal a gang of men and several wagons, who were to gather up and cart away accumulations of filth and vegetable matter from the inundated districts. This gang was placed under the direction of Sanitary Officer Josse, who rendered yeoman service.

We are happy to be able to give you figures in the appended statistical charts, which show that Fort Wayne had a lower mortality rate from Typhoid Fever than it had for several years past.

During July and August an unusual number of deaths were reported from entero-colitis or cholera infantum. Fort Wayne had, in 1912, a very remarkably low mortality rate from this disease, and an investigation was started to discover, if possible, the cause for the increase in deaths from this cause. The results of our investigations, even though very searching in nature, were very unsatisfactory, but we were able to establish the fact that our local milk supply had not been guilty of this supposedly avoidable loss of infants.

By consulting the birth record you will find that 1,550 births were reported in Fort Wayne during 1913. Nine hundred and sixty-five deaths were recorded during the year. The local medical fraternity complied with the new state law which requires the reporting of births within 36 hours.

One of the very gratifying parts of the statistical reports is the one showing again a reduction of mortality from the great white plague-tuberculosis. Fort Wayne had only 59 deaths from consumption in 1913 as compared with 94 during 1904.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever claimed about the usual number of victims. Smallpox was virtually a negligible factor, no deaths occurring from this cause.

Serenes Bowman was appointed sanitary officer in July to take the place of M. C. Hall, whose resignation was accepted by the Board of Safety, after charge of insubordination had been preferred against him. Miss Sullivan, the clerk of the Board, Dr. Gillie, Meat and Milk Inspector, and the sanitary officers did good and faithful work during the year. Very respectfully submitted, E. A. Crull, Secy.

In the year 1913 average age at death was 39.8 years.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to herewith present to you my report of the workings of the Sanitary Division, and I am more than pleased to report that since the discharge of Officer Hall the Sanitary Police have worked in harmony at all times; the Assistant Food Inspector helped in our department more than his report will show; most of his work has been in

taking the place of the officer who was otherwise employed or detailed on special work.

We have had 123 cases of Chicken Pox, 1,536 cases of Measles, and 418 cases of Whooping Cough that were carded; during the year we called on all of these cases at least two times, first to card the home, second to take down the card, and some of them, when the patient was not well, three and four times. We had in quarantine 383 contagious diseases as follows: 95 Scarlet Fever, 270 Diphtheria, 12 Small Pox, 4 Cerebro Meningitis, 2 Poliomyelitis. We disinfected these houses and also a good many for Tuberculosis. We attended 25 private funerals as follows: 5 Scarlet Fever, 17 Diphtheria, 1 Poliomyelitis, 2 Meningitis.

We furnished to the poor anti-toxin as follows: 49 pkgs. 5,000 units, 2 pkgs. 3,000, 11 pkgs. 2,000 and 14 pkgs. 1,000 units; we also furnished 10 1,000-M and 5 500-M anti-typhoid vaccine, 1 pkg. anti-meningitis serum, and 4 pkgs. vaccine virus.

We had a lot of trouble with weeds this year; we worked under the new ordinance, which does not work well. I have found that no ordinance working through two departments works well. I would suggest that we work under the old law until we get something better. Respectfully submitted, C. P. Josse, Chief Sanitary Police.

Report From Dr. Gillie

Gentlemen: I herewith submit to you my 6th annual report for the Department of Meat and Milk Inspection.

The summer just passed has been a very hard summer on milk, more milk was destroyed this summer than five years put together. Three hundred and fifty gallons of milk were condemned.

On account of the many deaths from Entero-Colitis, and investigation was made as to the feeding of these babies and it was found that of the 26 deaths only three had been fed cow's milk. Seventeen were fed condensed milk, powdered whole milk, peptogenized milk tablets, etc., while four were breast fed.

As in previous reports, have suggested the changing of the meat ordinance, making it provide for inspectors to be on hand at the various slaughter houses on killing days. This would, of course, mean more inspectors, but it would also mean better meat inspection.

Hotels and restaurants have been regularly inspected during the year. In 1912 there were 57 hotels and restaurants. In 1913 there were 71 hotels and restaurants.

1912 - Excellent, 12. Good, 23. Fair, 18. Poor, 4.

1913 - Excellent, 34. Good, 20. Fair, 12. Poor, 0. Closed, 5.

Typhoid fever cases were investigated during the year, and not one case could be traced to the Milk Supply.

To the Honorable Common Council:

Gentlemen: Your special committee appointed at the meeting of February 11th, 1913, to "Investigate the sanitary condition of our police station" begs leave to report as follows:

Concerning the police headquarters located on the first floor of the city building only one valid complaint can be made from a sanitary standpoint, and that pertains to the ventilation of the room occupied by the chief as his private office. This room is completely enclosed: It has no windows and artificial light must be employed whenever it is used. The only ventilation possible comes through the open doors. In a few

minutes after the doors are closed, with several people in the room, the air becomes vitiated to such an extent as to be unendurable.

The committee feels that the head of the department should be furnished a much larger room which will permit of good ventilation and the use of daylight for his work.

Several very glaring sanitary defects were noticed when your committee inspected the basement, which is occupied by the municipal court, the officers on duty and the prisoners.

The ceilings in this basement are low, the rooms are dark and damp, and the only air which gains access comes from open windows or doors. When the courtroom is filled with people, as it is when court is in session, conditions soon arise which become a menace to the health of all those obliged to remain. A single individual entering the room with an influenza would infect every person present.

The officer on duty occupies a little cubby hole in the hall leading to the cell room. Artificial light is needed whenever it is used, and there is absolutely no air except what comes through the door after first filtering through the court room or the cell room. This, as may be imagined, does not improve it any for the purposes of respiration.

The other rooms in this basement are very much worse than those already described.

When the "bum room" was visited it contained about 15 men who had sought shelter there for the night. They are locked in this room and released in the morning. There are no closet facilities and the inmates are forced to use an ordinary cellar trap for the purpose. This is flushed by allowing a small stream of water to flow into it continuously from a hose, the faucet being in an adjoining room. Water for drinking purposes is obtained from the same piece of hose. One small window near the nine-foot ceiling furnishes the air, and it is frequently closed in cold weather. The stench here is very bad.

The cell room is simply terrible. Closet purposes are provided for in these cells by a gutter constructed in the cement which runs through from one cell to the next until it is emptied into the sewer intake. This is supposed to be kept clean by flushing it with water. Unfortunately, however, the water pressure is very low in the basement of the city hall and there is not sufficient force to the stream to accomplish this object at all times. The result is that urine and feces undergo decomposition, which adds to the putrid odor already present.

Bad as this condition is, the worst feature about the place is a sewer catch basin covered only by an old iron lid. On lifting this a pool of sewage is disclosed two or three feet below the cement floor. It was at once recognized that this was the source of most of the odor. No amount of scrubbing will relieve or remedy this condition.

Attention is called to the letters of the secretary of the board of health and the chief of police which accompany this report.

Some relief may be obtained by a trap which would prevent the escape of sewer gas from the cesspool already mentioned. Also by a larger service water pipe and also by the ventilation window in the bum room suggested by the secretary of the board.

In the opinion of your committee, however, all money spent in attempts to improve the sanitary condition of the present quarters would be money wasted, because it is apparent that they can never be made what they should be.

We would recommend, therefore, that other quarters be secured for the entire department. Some of the room thus obtained may be utilized for the

expansion of other departments, which is very much needed. John J. Bauer, F. E. Bougher, B. Van Sweringen, Committee.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 15, 1913.

Dr. B. Van Sweringen, Councilman Third Ward, Fort Wayne, Indiana:

My Dear Doctor: At your request as a member of the committee of the council appointed to inspect the sanitary conditions of the police station, the City Board of Health on February 13th, visited the quarters complained of and begs to report to you as follows:

The ventilation of the police court, the cell room and the so-called bum room is very poor, in fact can hardly be called ventilation. There is a sewer opening directly into the cell room which is but imperfectly covered by an iron lid; the odor and the vitiated air, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts on the part of the police department, with water and the hose, becomes terrific at times, and the said quarters, while being kept in as good condition as possible under the circumstances, might justly be termed a nuisance. That they are a menace to health also cannot be questioned.

In response to your second request, namely, as to advice or suggestion regarding the remedying of these conditions, we respectfully submit the following: A slight amelioration as to ventilation might be made by breaking an opening at a height of 8 feet between the cell room and bum room, and this, in summer, with windows on either side kept open, would permit a circulation of air. Barring this, we feel that any measure, barring reconstruction of the quarters and the installation of an expensive forced draft ventilation system, would be of no avail. Then to this may be added the fact that no provisions are made for the reception of injured or violent patients who might have to be held temporarily. We, therefore, respectfully suggest that steps taken toward a relocation of the station might be beneficial. Respectfully, Per E. A. Crull, Secy.

W. S. Cutshall, Controller, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

Dear Sir: The city board of health believes that the sanitary officers, if riding on bicycles, will be able to do a great deal more and better work than if riding on the street cars or walking. Pursuant to this belief, the board at its last meeting authorized me to ask you to arrange for an appropriation of \$ 200 for the purchase of four bicycles. The expense of maintenance and tire repair can be taken care of by our contagious disease fund. The bicycles, if bought, are to be labeled with the words "Health Department", so as to obviate the possibility of their being used for pleasure trips. Respectfully yours, E. A. Crull, Secretary, Board of Health.

"The smallpox situation in Fort Wayne, which, while not alarming, is cause for some concern, was taken up at the meeting of the city board of health.

"Three new cases of the disease developed at the state school for feeble minded youth making a total of four at the institution. Aided by the school authorities, the health board is taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease and the four smallpox patients are kept isolated in a corner of the hospital ward.

"The only new cases in Fort Wayne, is on Eliza street and a family on McCulloch street, where two cases were found a few days ago, and there is no doubt but that he contracted the disease while visiting there.

"Dr. B. Van Sweringen, member of the city council and one of the committee of three appointed to investigate the sanitary conditions of the police station, appeared before the board and at his request the members went with him on a tour of the city bastile. They whiffed 'the bum

room', the tier of the men's cells and the 'ladies apartments.' No action was taken, but the board recognized the conditions as deplorable and will lend its efforts to rectify them.

"The blank notices that will be used in enforcing the section of the new health ordinance that applies to the cutting of weeds were approved by the board. Under the ordinance it is the duty of the city health department to make a list of the properties upon which weeds remain uncut, and turn it over to the board of works. The street commissioner will then cut the weeds and the cost of the work will be made a lien against the property without suit.

"At least one member of the city board of health will go to Indianapolis to attend the session of the Indiana Sanitary Water Congress which will be held February 27 and 28. The water works department will be asked to also send a representative."

"With the flood receding steadily and connection with Chicago reestablished, the fear that Fort Wayne will face a flood famine is rapidly being dispelled.

"To consider the situation and to decide what could be done in case the waters continued to rise and cut the city entirely off from the outside world, a number of leading citizens who form sort of an advisory board for the temporary relief association held an all day meeting in the Lincoln Life building, where headquarters for all organizations that are aiding in the relief work is established.

"The scarcity of milk is felt keener just now than any other need, and William Klitzke, manager of the Fort Wayne Dairy company, was dispatched to Chicago over the Pennsylvania to engage and prepare for the immediate shipment of 2,000 gallons of milk. The first consignment of perhaps 500 gallons will arrive in the city, it is expected, not later than noon today. Homeless families in which there are babies and which are temporarily without funds will be given enough milk free to supply their little ones. Diarymen living north and west of the city came into the city over the Nickel Plate tracks and supplied their customers known to have children.

"After a conference with the local representative of the Swift Packing company, the citizens committee decided to release the two car loads of meat and three car loads of butter and eggs that had been confiscated during the morning when the situation seemed more serious than it later proved to be. A message was received by Mayor Grice from Mayor Goetz, of South Bend, stating that a car load of meat had been sent by that city and more would be dispatched upon an hour's notice if it is needed. This and assurances of aid from the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, Auburn, Kendallville, Mishawaka, and other cities with which rail and wire communication has not been destroyed, led the committee to relinquish cars, which were consigned to Cleveland and had been held in the Nickel Plate yards.

"A telegram was sent to Swift and Co. at Chicago, telling of the action that had been taken and that the release had been ordered on the ground that the committee believes the company will stand ready to send supplies here if called upon later. The message was signed by Secretary Kauffman.

Wholesale grocers, meat dealers and wholesale produce men were called before the committee and a careful estimate was made of supplies that are available. The grocery firms declare that in addition to staple groceries, of which there now seems to be plenty, they have on hand enough canned goods to feed the city for several days. Most of the canned goods are in flooded basements of the wholesale houses but the contents are not damaged by the water.

"In the Petit storage warehouse are stored twenty car loads of flour.

Workman at the plant labored all night and removed from the basement, which was filling water, 8,000 bags of sugar.

"All the bakeries of the city are working their plants overtime, turning the increased amount of bread that is needed to supply the city. Fortunately there is plenty of flour and there is no danger of a shortage in the staff of life.

"When it was apparent that there might be a serious scarcity of food all groceries refused to sell large quantities of groceries and would let patrons have only what was needed for the present.

"The relief committee placed the problem of getting milk into the city from the surrounding farm district in the hands of Dr. G. W. Gillie, milk and meat inspector, who is seeking to enlist the few launches in service here to go out to the dairies cut off from the city and bring in all the milk possible this morning, to relieve the situation until the arrival of the shipment from Chicago.

"Dr. Gillie called dairymen living northeast of the city by telephone and instructed them to bring their milk down the lake shore tracks to the municipal power plant. There they were met by a motor boat and seventy-five gallons were transported across the flood. Arrangements were made to have 200 gallons delivered at the same place. Dairymen south of the city are able to drive into town.

"William Klitzke of the Fort Wayne Dairy company, who went to Chicago to ship 2,000 gallons of milk, telegraphed last night that the first car, containing 500 gallons, will arrive about noon. It will also contain a quantity of butter.

"All of the bakeries are giving away bread to the hungry who apply at the plants."

"With apparently only a day or so remaining until the refugees will be returning to their homes many are planning to prepare their dwellings for occupancy. In this connection Dr. Eric A. Crull, secretary of the board of health, last evening issued instructions as to the proper manner in which to proceed cautioning the residents of the flooded districts against the elements, which lead to typhoid fever epidemics.

"The houses should be opened at the first opportunity," declared Dr. Crull, "and every effort made to secure proper ventilation. Fresh air and sunshine, with plenty of soap and water will do wonders. Typhoid fever is a filth disease and to prevent this scourge it is necessary for cooperation on the part of every resident in the territory affected by the high waters. The refuse must be removed. It is not a sentimental proposition but a business one, pure and simple.

"For those who wish to disinfect their homes," continued Dr. Crull, "there are several excellent preparations Formaldehyde candles or sulphur, both of which are to be burned, are easily obtainable. Three pounds of sulphur to every thousand cubic feet is the proper proportion.

"Some may desire to employ liquid preparations. Four ounces of fresh chlorida of lime to every gallon of water is a solution frequently employed in this connection. Others prefer a mixture of copper, diluting the resultant in the ratio of one part to three parts of water. In either case the solution can be sprinkled about with a spray or similar apparatus.

"Folks cannot be too careful in guarding against colds and pneumonia upon returning to their homes. The houses should be heated and dried out as thoroughly as possible before anyone sleeps or spends any great time in them. But typhoid fever is more to be feared because some may be a trifle careless and not follow instructions to clean up. It will be well to boil all sorts of water before it is used. There should be no dish washing



High water view looking north on Wells street, 1913 Flood.
(Note: Wagon, crossing tracks in center of picture.)



High water view looking north on Cass street, 1913 Flood.
(Note: Lake Shore Hotel, commonly known as the Flat Iron Building across from Lake Shore Depot.)

with cistern water before it is boiled, especially in the districts now inundated, as there is bound to be some typhoid germs for a time in this water."

"Fort Wayne will continue to worry along without its normal water services and city lights for at least three days was the verdict expressed when the pit at No. 1 station was pumped free of water and the condition of the engines was seen.

"The boiler room is still filled to the brim, the first efforts having been devoted to clearing the engines. Work will be started pumping out the boiler room, from which the water is receding only slowly as the rivers drop.

"Meanwhile the city is being supplied with its drinking water from wells, distributed by the city in tank carts, while small pressure in the mains, pumped from No. 1 station by means of steam from Lake Shore locomotives, furnishes enough to flush toilets in all but the southern portions of the town.

"Neither No. 2 pumping station on Pape avenue which suffered the most from the flood, nor No. 3 on South Broadway, which is also still under water, can be started after the flood receds until power can be furnished them. Whether or not the power plant will be in operation by the time the water goes down, could not be predicted by officials last night. Fearing that the present pumping arrangements at the plant may fall at any time the mayor ordered that the supply of water at the city reservoir be held for emergencies.

"The board of works caused the following order to be printed on small handbills and all meter readers of the water department will distribute them in the business and residential sections that are not under water.

"You must not waste a gallon of water, as it is unfit to drink, and conditions will be the same until one of the other stations can be operated.

"Consumers are letting water run, thinking that it will become clear. This must not be done, as nothing can be accomplished.

"We cannot fill the mains if water is wasted. Water should be used only in extreme cases.

"The extreme penalty will be imposed regardless of who it is, where the inspectors find water is being wasted. By order of Mayor and Board of Works."

From The Mayor In Regard To Flood

Honorable Common Council:

Gentlemen: Fort Wayne has just passed through a disastrous overflow of its rivers that has caused considerable damage to property. While we have been more fortunate than some of our neighboring cities, still the unfortunate situation is deserving of an investigation to determine whether a recurrence can be avoided. Never in the history of Fort Wayne was there such a heavy rainfall, nor did the waters of the rivers ever approximate the height reached at the time of the overflow. It may never happen again. I am not certain just what ought to be done and there seems to be no unanimity of opinion as to what ought to be done. Many suggestions and many plans have been offered, advocates of each insisting that their plan is the best one offered to protect our lowlands from overflow, some of which would require the expenditure of large sums of money. In every community we have the obstructionist and the fault finder, who in order to insure inactivity will pick out one of the immature plans

unthinkingly suggested by some one, requiring thousands of dollars to carry out, and then in an attack on that plan will appeal to the prejudices of the people in order to array them against any improvement whatever. We ought not to permit a condition of this kind to be created. Mere suggestions should not be considered as final plans. We should dismiss from our minds any controversy concerning river beautification. If anything is to be done toward improving them, I assure you it will be essentially improvement for protection. Let everyone forget his differences on beautification and pull unitedly for protection; on this there should be no division of opinion.

With the idea of protection in mind a mass meeting of citizens convened, at which most of your members were present, and a committee of nine was appointed to investigate conditions and advise, after interviewing different citizens and receiving advice of engineers, what, in their opinion, ought to be done. In my opinion the men appointed are patriotic, loyal citizens of whom we can confidently expect an unbiased, intelligent report. The members of this committee appreciate that they are not legally constituted and have no power other than an advisory one. The plan they finally suggest might, to their minds, appear to be the one best suited to remedy the conditions complained of. They, however, are broad enough to appreciate that the final determination of the question is up to your body and the officials of this administration. Their plan can be adopted as a whole or can be modified to conform along the lines the city officials think best, or the same can be rejected entirely. The advantage gained from a committee of this kind is that we can receive valuable engineering and business advice that might otherwise be hard to obtain. In the meantime the different members of the city administration are energetically investigating the question themselves and are also keeping in touch with the members of this committee. It is not the intention of any one to leave the work to some one else. It is important, in this matter, that we all busy ourselves with this all important problem. I think the members of your body should keep in touch, not only with the different departments of the city, but also in touch with the citizens' committee. I am sure that they would not only be pleased to have your assistance, but I believe that your body ought to appoint a committee on river improvement that could keep in touch with them.

In the meantime we should all be patient and wait until a definite, well-matured plan is adopted before permitting the question to be clouded with personal controversies, bearing always in mind that the ultimate determination of the question rests entirely with the members of this administration, and the members of the City Council.

Thanking you for your consideration and interest you have already manifested and the things that you have done in reference to the question referred to, and trusting that by your combined efforts we can secure the united support of all good citizens for river bank protection, I remain Respectfully yours, Jesse Grice, Mayor.

"Dr. E. A. Crull, secretary of the city board of health, received a report from the office of the state chemist stating that the first sample of water taken from the city mains following the flood showed serious contamination but that four succeeding samples were potable.

"The samples were taken within a period of forty-eight hours at widely separated points in the city and the board of health, while gratified at the showing made, does not feel in a position to unreservedly recommend the use of the water without further boiling.

"Additional samples will be rushed to Indianapolis by express and

the state chemist will be asked to hurry an analysis of the new supplies. Until a report is received from these later samples, the health board insists the only safe way is to boil all water used for drinking purposes."

"Work of cleaning up the filth left in flooded districts by the high waters is to be undertaken at once by the High Water Relief union under the direction of Dr. E. A. Crull secretary of the city board of health.

"The union wants at least twenty-five men at headquarters in the Lincoln Life building. They will be paid twenty cents an hour and be furnished with picks, shovels, hoes and other tools that will be needed. The association has about \$ 1,006 which can be devoted to this work.

"In Fairmont Place ditches will be dug to drain off the water. Crescent avenue is another place where work will be started at once.

"In some of the low places in the district there are accumulations of all kinds of filth, dead chickens, dead cats and debris of various sorts which are to be removed at once.

"It is felt by the union that this is the most important work at the present time. This filth is a menace to the health of all the people living in the districts that were under water. It is such conditions that breed typhoid fever.

"Dr. Crull will personally direct the removal of the health destroying filth. Later the force of men may be enlarged if it is found necessary.

"The union has given temporary relief that was sadly needed to about all the people that required it. The number of calls at headquarters for food and clothing was smaller than the recent daily average. Secretary Harry Kaufman made another inspection trip of the food districts and found that the most serious need was to remove the accumulation of filth. The people are getting their houses cleaned out but on vacant lots, in alleys and other public property there are these piles of debris.

"Detective Hall was put on the trace of an imposter who represented himself to be a man named Bennett who had been driven from his home by the water. Later it was learned that his name was not Bennett and that he was working steadily.

"The union went to the aid of a sick woman who is being attended by the nurse of the Visiting Nurse league. One local coal company had refused to deliver her coal on the ground that it was raining. The nurse said it was imperative that she should have coal at once. One of the union wagons was sent to the Wells Coal company and Mr. Wells saw that it was loaded and in a half an hour the fire was burning in the sick woman's home. Only three contributions were received yesterday. They were Prof. William Miles \$ 2.00; P. J. Myers, \$ 5, and Good Chief Circle of King's Daughters, \$5.00.

"If the expected support is given the city's campaign against the 'great white plague' at the annual meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis society of Fort Wayne in the assembly room at the Court house. There will be established early this summer an open-air camp for the treatment of those unfortunate citizens who are suffering from the dread disease.

"That Fort Wayne needs a hospital of this nature is denied by no one, and almost every day its absolute necessity is impressed upon the city board of health and medical men of the city. Not long ago, the board was called upon to order a factory employe, a married man with three little children, to cease work because he was suffering from consumption and was endangering the health of his fellow workman. The man came to Dr. E. A. Crull and asked that since he was not permitted to keep his position, he be admitted to the state tuberculosis hospital at Rockville so that he could be treated and cured. Application was made in the regular form, but after an investigation, the hospital authorities sent word that the patients

case was too far advanced and that they would not receive him at the institution.

"Although the state of Indiana had deprived him of his means of livelihood, because of his misfortune, it would not care for him nor his family, nor can Fort Wayne at this time offer him the treatment that he so sadly needs.

"Six months after the state sanitarium at Rockville was established, Dr. Crull received a letter from the superintendent of the institution telling him that Allen County had an allotment of five beds, none of which had been taken. Several tubercular patients then went to the hospital and after a summer's treatment returned greatly improved, one or two of them permanently cured. Now the Fort Wayne society has twenty patients on the waiting list seeking treatment at the hospital.

"If unable to do nothing more, the Fort Wayne association plans this summer to establish a small camp and let the results obtained serve as an object lesson that will bring in the support that has been lacking in the past.

"Severance Burrage, of Indianapolis, president of the Indiana Anti-Tuberculosis society, and Superintendent, Gekler, of the Rockville sanitarium, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting."

"At the annual meeting of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society held in the assembly room at the court house, directors were elected for the ensuing year. Gratifying reports were read of the progress the society had made in the past year. Superintendent, W. A. Gekler, of the Rockville Tuberculosis sanitarium, gave some facts and figures regarding the establishments of tuberculosis camps and the society, decided to take active steps toward the building of camps in Fort Wayne.

"The directors are as follows: Dr. A. E. Crull, Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, Dr. George W. Gillie, Dr. Beall, Mrs. Jessie Shober, Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson, Mrs. Will H. Noll, Mrs. Van B. Perrine, Perry A. Randall, H. H. Rogers, B. W. Elliot, H. A. Kaufman, Professor Louis Dorn, B. B. Lugibihl, Julian Franke, Mrs. Perry Snider, Mrs. Lehnke, Rev. Philip Wamgaranss, Jr., and Mrs. O. N. Guidlin.

"At the call of the secretary, Mrs. Jessie Shober, the board of directors will meet and elect officers. The officers will then name the various committees.

"The meeting was attended by 100 representative Fort Wayne citizens and many of them volunteered their services to assist in fighting the white plague. Hon. Perry A. Randall presided at the meeting.

"'Can tuberculosis be cured,' asked Dr. W. A. Gekler in his address. 'I will say that there is no question about that reports show that there is 25 percent, less tuberculosis in the state now than there was five years ago. This has been due to education.

"'Fresh air is not the cure for consumption, as many people have been preaching, it helps it is true, but rest is the best thing of which I know to cure consumption. Lately we have heard a great deal about a so-called cure of Dr. Friedman of Berlin, I came from Berlin myself and have kept in touch with the medical fraternities over there. They have heard little about Dr. Friedman's cure. He has made a claim, hasn't proved that claim and until he does we are from Missouri.'

"Dr. Gekler said that seventy persons had been cured since the hospital was established at Rockville. The institution cost about \$ 100,000 with \$ 175,000 for equipment. Life insurance companies he said, valued a human life at \$ 5,000, so at this ratio the sanitarium had more than paid for itself.

"Others who made short addresses were Dr. E. A. Crull, secretary of the City board of health, Dr. E. J. McOscar, secretary Thurber of the Indiana society for the study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and Julian F. Franke. Mr. Thurber said that the state was ready to lend its assistance to Fort Wayne in its movement to establish a tuberculosis colony here.

"There are twenty sufferers in Fort Wayne waiting for admission to the state hospital. It is proposed to establish a colony where these patients can be treated at home. Dr. Crull reported that in 1907 there were 97 deaths by tuberculosis in Fort Wayne and last year there were but 51. A vote of thanks was given to Dr. Gekler."

"While everyone of them wishes with all his heart that it is a success, I find that the Fort Wayne doctors to whom I have talked on the matter, are extremely doubtful as to the consumption cure which Dr. Friedmann of Germany, claims to have invented and which he is soon to demonstrate at a public clinic in New York City." said a prominent physician following the meeting of the Allen County Medical society.

"Whether or not the serum is all that Dr. Friedmann claims for it will be shown at the public test in New York and there will be no city in the country more grateful nor more eager to bring the cure for the relief of its citizens who are wasting away with the dread disease than Fort Wayne. Fort Wayne is one of the principal hospital centers in the middle west and all of its institutions particularly the St. Rochus hospital, where persons afflicted with consumption and other communicable diseases are treated, will seek to obtain the serum."

St. Rochus Hospital, is located on the west side of Fort Wayne, well isolated, and on a beautiful, healthy, high spot and is conducted by the Sisters, Handmaids of Christ.

"Everyone is hereby notified that instead of permitting their night soil to be placed in their privy vaults or water closets that it must be first placed in a portable vessels than drained and put in closed garbage cans. This is necessary as the sewers will not carry same away and it will be left on private premises. In due time, the night soil will be collected by the garbage department of the city. This must be strictly adhered to in order to preserve the health of all the citizens and to prevent an epidemic of sickness following the high waters. Rain water can be drunk with safety if boiled. By order of Dr. E. A. Crull, Secretary, City Board of Public Health."

"Investigations made today revealed the fact that the rivers are carrying away most of the contents of the city sewers notwithstanding the high water. Consequently the order issued by the city board of health regarding the disposition of night soil is hereby modified to the extent that all citizens who can empty enough water into their toilets and out-houses to thoroughly flush them, may keep on using them."

"Since the High Water Relief association set aside a portion of its fund for cleaning up the flooded district and put the work in charge of the city board of health, four hundred loads of filth have been hauled from the districts that were flooded - 150 from Lakeside, 125 from Bloomington and 125 from Nebraska.

"Sanitary Officer Charles Josse was delegated by Secretary Crull to direct the work and he has proved himself remarkably efficient. In one day thirty-eight loads were hauled from Lakeside.

"Starting with twenty men and a few wagons, Officer Josse quickly saw that better results could be obtained with more wagons and less men and he made the additions and reductions in the force that he deemed necessary. He now has the clean-up campaign systematized and each day sees

more accomplished than the preceeding one."

"Hon. P. A. Randall, president of the Fort Wayne and Allen County Anti-Tuberculosis society with Professor Louis Dorn and Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, members of a special committee, called upon the board of commissioners to secure from them the use of a small tract of ground on the county farm for the establishment of a 'shack' colony. As soon as a location is secured, shacks will be erected and the twenty or more victims of tuberculosis who are anxious to try the open air treatment will be housed in them.

"These patients will be permitted and expected to do a little work as their condition will permit, not with the idea of making the place self-supporting, but to give them the exercise their cases require.

"Members of the board look with favor upon the plan of locating the colony on the county farm and during the week will accompany members of the committee to the grounds to pick out a site."

"President Perry A. Randall, of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society, announced that Drs. Eric A. Crull and E. M. VanBuskirk and the board of Allen County commissioners had selected a site on the Allen County poor farm upon which to build an anti-tuberculosis colony. The commissioners assured the physicians, on behalf of the society, that all the ground that was needed could be procured.

"The city and the county will be asked to lend their assistance in the movement.

"Although the commissioners have consented for the use of ground at the county farm, it is understood that an effort will be made to use the isolation hospital as a sanatorium in which to treat consumptives. The isolation hospital is used but two months out of the year and arrangements could easily be made to fit it up for a sanatorium. This matter will be taken up with the county commissioners and the county council.

"In Fort Wayne there are twenty-two patients waiting to be treated, but when the hospital is established there will be other cases.

"The state hospital at Rockville is full and several Fort Wayne people are waiting to be admitted there."

"At a meeting of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society, held at the Commercial Club, Drs. George W. Gillie, E. M. VanBuskirk, Eric A. Crull and C. G. Beall, were appointed a committee to formulate plans for the establishment of a tuberculosis camp on ground donated by the board of Allen County Commissioners and the society will follow the work mapped out by those physicians.

"The next meeting of the society will be held at the Commercial club. If the society can get consent to use the isolation hospital, it will be fitted up for a tuberculosis sanatorium, and the funds of the society will be used to build an isolation hospital. Contagious diseases are the only cases treated at the hospital and, as it is used only two months out of the year, a smaller one will answer the purpose.

"The society is anxious to get the colony established as quickly as possible and it is said that the commissioners look with favor on the plan to convert the isolation hospital into a tuberculosis sanatorium.

"The four physicians will report to the committee and their recommendations will be closely followed. It is believed that the sanatorium or colony will be ready to open within a short time, especially if the building now used for an isolation hospital is decided upon."

"Drs. Beall, Van Buskirk, Gillie and Crull, representing the Allen County Anti-Tuberculosis society, visited the county infirmary and after carefully inspecting the various sites that have been suggested by the board of commissioners as possible locations for a 'shack' colony, decided

that the part including the grounds now occupied by the isolation hospital was suited to the needs of the twenty or more patients who are awaiting treatment.

"The committee finds that there is an old building on the county farm, at present unused and unoccupied, which can readily be converted into an adjunct to the isolation hospital. As the isolation hospital is used but about four weeks per year on the average. The committee will suggest that this building be moved to the present isolation hospital to be used as a smallpox ward and that the isolation hospital then be used as a hospital for those who are in the advanced stages of the disease which the colony is designated primarily to fight.

"As there are more than 4,000 deaths per year in Indiana from tuberculosis and but 5 from smallpox, it can readily be seen that the change in buildings will be working to the greatest good.

"The board of commissioners have looked with favor on the proposed changes, especially since the society offers to move the building that must be moved at its own expense, and it only remains to see the members of the city council, who have the management of a half interest in the isolation hospital.

"If the present plans go through, Allen County will have the best equipped sanitorium for the treatment of tuberculosis in the state, excepting of course the state institution at Rockville. The state hospital is already overcrowded and it is impossible for Allen County patients to secure admission in time to receive the benefits of treatment."

"Isolation Hospital Is Ideal For Tuberculosis Sanitarium"

"The city of Fort Wayne and Allen County have one of the very finest Isolation hospitals in the state of Indiana. It was built at a time when there was an epidemic of smallpox in the city. There was in it, at one time, I am told, 19 smallpox patients. Since then and during the last four or five years it has been almost without patients of any kind. Last year it was occupied not more than one month and there were only 8 or 9 patients in it, throughout the entire year. What is true of last year is also true of the several years preceding.

It seems too bad that so fine a building and so well equipped should be kept empty and unused so much of the time, if it is actually needed for other diseases fully as hurtful to society and equally as contagious as smallpox.

"As a contagious disease hospital, it certainly does not meet the needs of the community. If there are smallpox patients in it cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever must be kept out of it, and so with any of the other contagious diseases. If a single person suffering with spinal meningitis was in this big hospital, then some other place would have to be found for diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox. It is a one disease hospital and no more.

"Among all of our contagious diseases smallpox is today the least to be feared. It has become a mild and almost harmless disease. Persons sick with it rarely die. There were but five deaths from smallpox in the entire state of Indiana last year, and there has not been exceeding one death from it, in this county, in the last 15 years. There was one death, from smallpox, in 1898. Doctors tell me that it is not more virulent than chickenpox was a few years ago and it is not so dangerous now as is whooping cough. While this is so, we have a magnificent Isolation hospital that stands empty eleven months in the year, to care for the few that

are sick with this no longer serious or fatal disease.

"This might be all right and proper if we had not with us all of the time a disease that is a thousand times more fatal than smallpox, that is uncared for by any public hospital. It is a curable disease, a preventable disease. While there has not been more than one death from smallpox in this county, in the last fifteen years, there have been in that same length of time, in this county from a thousand to fifteen hundred deaths from tuberculosis. It has been demonstrated, during the last few years that tuberculosis is a contagious disease, and that it is to a large degree preventable and if taken in time is in most cases durable. To prevent it the first step is to take those advanced with the disease, away from their haunts and occupations, so that they shall not communicate the disease to others.

"We are constantly hearing of cases that illustrate this point. A short time ago a woman told us of her young daughter that had taken tuberculosis from her aunt, who had come to live with her family during the last stages of the disease, and died then. The daughter was constantly with this aunt and it is believed, contracted tuberculosis from her. A few weeks ago, a young man, in the last stages of consumption came to this city to live with his sister, who has a family of small children. The doctor in attendance says this young man is a menace to the entire household. I am told that there are in the city of Fort Wayne, enough advanced cases of tuberculosis to fill every room of the Isolation Hospital every day in the year. Can there be a doubt in the minds of any of our people but that society would be better served by making use of this Isolation hospital, for these advanced cases of tuberculosis, than to keep it empty eleven months in the year, waiting for an unexpected outbreak of smallpox. It is true, you cannot stamp out tuberculosis by simply taking out of the community the advanced cases. These are upward of 25 cases of tuberculosis in the city, in the incipient stage, who unless they are treated in a scientific way will go down and down until they are in the advanced stage of the disease or die. By the proper sort of treatment most of these lives can be saved, and the victims of the disease can be restored to health and usefulness. It would seem to me that a more sensible thing would be for the county to erect, say three, five or six-room cottages, in the proximity of the present Isolation hospital that could be used one of them for scarlet fever patients, one for diphtheria and one to be kept in reserve, for smallpox and then to use the Isolation hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis. Some of these advanced cases by proper care and treatment would be cured. The majority would die, but they would not, whether they get well or die, be a menace to the community if they were thus given care and treatment in the Isolation hospital. At the same time, that we are trying to prevent the spread of the disease, we should make preparations to treat all the incipient cases of this city and county in shacks or temporary quarters in the same locality. The Isolation hospital is well equipped to serve as an administration building for all of these diseases. The attendant, Mr. and Mrs. Singery, who now have charge of the Isolation hospital are most worthy and excellent people and would only be too glad to take care of all the unfortunates of the county who are located in that vicinity.

"The main question, of course is how all of this can be done. The county commissioners are now authorized by law to build and carry on a tuberculosis hospital. Unfortunately no provision has been made theretofore to raise funds for this purpose. Tax levies can be made for another year, but no money can be had from this source until June, 1914. Another

unfortunate thing is that our county commissioners are put to unexpected expenses on account of the recent flood. These unexpected expenses may run up close to \$ 100,000.00. Our county commissioners would be glad to enter on this work, at once, and furnish the money to build the cottages and to help to meet the expense of caring for all who are needing attention. I confidently believe that if the health boards would permit the use of the Isolation hospital to be used for an administration building for the care of all contagious disease, including tuberculosis, and the rooms of the building for the advanced cases, that the county commissioners would strain a point to furnish the three cottages and aid the Anti-Tuberculosis society in caring for those sick with tuberculosis. It is up to the city council and the county commissioners on the recommendation of the boards of health to make this possible.

"One thing is sure there is no one thing that can be done, in the county, that would be pay such great returns in dollars and cents, to say nothing of the saving of heartaches and desolated feelings, as the saving of the victims of tuberculosis from long suffering and death. If we could save only fifty percent of those whose lives are ebbing away today from the effects of this slow, killing disease and could save half of the deaths, that are now caused by it, we would return to society more than the total cost of doing it. When one talks of dollars and cents in connections with the disease that is desolating so many homes, it seems almost heartless, and yet that is one way of illustrating how this kind of work will pay.

"If we cannot get those in authority who are acting as the servants of the people, in looking after their public buildings, to see the need of helping in this work, then it will be necessary to call upon our kind-hearted and benevolent people to take it up.

"At a meeting at Indianapolis this week, for the discussion of the tuberculosis problem, a statement was made by a gentleman from Evansville that is pertinent to this matter of our present Isolation hospital. Evansville has for sometime maintained a colony for the treatment of incipient cases of tuberculosis. The people there are now building a hospital for the cure of advanced cases. This gentleman said they had made a mistake in not caring for the advanced cases first. If you are to fight a disease, he said you should first seek to prevent it. Every advanced case of tuberculosis may be the cause of several or perhaps many incipient cases.

"There is an illustration of this in our own city where a family of nine children and the father and mother all died from tuberculosis.

"The removal of one of this family, at the proper time, from the rest might have saved all of them from this dread disease." P. A. Randall, President, Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

"Dr. E. A. Crull, Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, and Dr. George Gillie returned from Indianapolis, where they have been attending the annual conference of health officers and while there they succeeded in putting Fort Wayne on the health map more prominently than it has ever been.

"Dr. Crull spoke on infant mortality and Dr. Gillie discussed the practical side of disinfecting dairy barns, administering the tuberculine test to dairy cattle, enforcing the meat and milk ordinance.

"In the course of the discussion it developed that in addition to being the only city in the state insisting upon a vigorous enforcement of the tuberculine test, Fort Wayne is also the only city that compels all milk to be delivered in properly sterilized and sealed bottles.

"Even at Indianapolis milk has and is being delivered to customers who place a pan on the back stoop or a window ledge into which the milkman pours the day's supply, where it is subject to all sorts of contamination.

"Without waiting for the council to pass an ordinance to the purpose and availing itself of its right under the state law to make any ruling for the protection of public health, the city health board passed as resolution, ordering all manure boxes to be removed from alleys, screened or otherwise rendering fly-proof, by a tight cover and emptied at least once each week.

"A communication was sent to the board of works, insisting that garbage, must be taken care of as provided in the city ordinance covering the work. Repeated complaints have reached the health department that garbage is not be collected regularly.

"As to the hookworm cases that developed in the Moore family on Fairfield avenue last week, the board decided that Secretary Crull had done everything possible when he ordered the four children excluded from school. The board has no power to establish a strict quarantine over the home and does not believe that such is really necessary since the only means by which the disease can spread is through soil pollution.

"The board discussed 'clean up week,' which according to present plans, will be observed during the first week in June, but came to no decision for the reason that it must find out if the board of works can supply the extra wagons that will be needed to haul away the city's refuse which accumulated since last 'clean up week.' The matter will be taken up with the board of works.

"An appropriation of \$ 200. will be asked from the city council to enable the city health board to purchase bicycles for its sanitary officers, Secretary Crull declares he has found that the officers can cover much more territory with bicycles than if they rode the street cars or walked and that he believes the investment will prove a good one for the city."

"The fear expressed during the latter part of March that pestilence would follow the high waters in the flooded districts of the city has been dissipated, for two months and a half has passed since that time and there has not been an epidemic of any disease.

"But three cases of typhoid fever, which the city health department dreaded the most and really expected in homes that had not been properly dried out before they were reentered by the occupants after the water receded, have been reported since April 1. One of these was in a family on Dwenger avenue and investigation showed that water had been drunk from an open well that had been flooded.

"Neighboring cities that were visited by the flood, Dr. E. A. Crull has learned have an unusually large number of typhoid fever. This furnishes additional and unnecessary proof that Fort Wayne is one of the leading health resorts in the land and that a few feet of dirty river water spread over the greater portion of its area for a week cannot destroy its beneficial qualities."

"Her Baby Died"

"The hour for the funeral had arrived and neighbors were coming in to the service. The dead baby lay in a little white coffin lined with white satin, was dressed in white, and flowers in profusion decorated the room and testified to the sympathy of the neighbors.

"The preacher made a short prayer, uttered a few comforting words, a song was sung, the little baby was borne to the white hearse by four young girls in white, and the procession moved toward the cemetery.

"The body had died from intestinal disorder induced by wrong feeding, yet the preacher had said 'The Lord giveth and the lord hath taken away.'

The doctor told how it all happened, 'that baby said he, was born strong and healthy. The mother nursed it for weeks, but finding that nursing interfered with bridge parties and other social affairs, provided a bottle, and when she was absent, her aunt who lived with her, fed cow's milk. This irregularity of breast feeding soon lessened the amount of mother's milk and she concluded she would cease nursing altogether. The child seemed to do well on the bottle for a time, but it soon became evident something was going wrong. One time I saw the mother give a piece of rich pie crust to her baby and I warned her against doing so. She told me she found the infant liked coffee and a little was frequently given to it. And so despite my medicine and my warnings in regard to feeding, the child's digestive apparatus gradually broke down. An old grandmother told the mother it was natural for babies to throw up. Another one prescribed soothing syrup which contained morphine. Another one recommended anise seed cardial, and so it went, the young mother being willing to depend upon drugs and remedies, but would not practice prevention by feeding rationally. When the digestive machinery was put to the bad the baby finally took dysentery and died.' Continuing the doctor said, 'I had three infants die of pneumonia last winter simply because their mothers would not give them air enough. In spite of my instructions that plenty of air made babies strong and protected them against colds and coughs, still they would cover their babies faces with veils and napkins, keeping the life giving air away.' 'The foolish idea, said the doctor, 'which seems to exist everywhere, that fresh, cold air is injurious, must be somehow extracted from the minds which hold the same or else pneumonia dead babies will always be with us.' Respectfully, J. N. Hurty, State Health Commissioner."

"Looking to the future needs of Allen County, the commissioners, Franke, Butt and Schwier are going to submit to the county council, a proposition to purchase a 400 or 500 acre farm, five or six, perhaps seven miles from the city on which to ultimately locate the orphans home, the poor asylum and the tuberculosis hospital, these institutions to diverge and be heated and lighted from a central plant.

"After the recent flood the commissioners recalled the appropriation for building a school on the orphans' home farm on south Broadway, the possibility of a flood recurrence making such an investment unsafe.

"The commissioners realize that within a year or two the present poor farm on South Broadway will be divided by streets and alleys in fact two applications were made last year to open streets through the farm as an outlet for the driveways already built to the farm line on the north, for the city is very rapidly developing in that direction west of the St. Marys river and south of Taylor street along Broadway.

"The future will make it necessary for the county to erect and maintain a tuberculosis hospital in fact the necessity is realized and the board of commissioners believe that the judgment of the people will endorse and sustain them in providing for the future needs of the county.

"The first step is the purchase of a farm, say of 400 or 500 acres five, six or seven miles from the city in touch with steam and traction lines, lines north, east, west and south, wherever available land is found.

"With the farm in touch with steam railroad the county can have its coal and other supplies shipped direct to the farm.

"Then the interurban line will make it convenient for people to visit the county farm and institutions as well as the pupils, patients and inmates.

"The plans of the commissioners contemplate the erection of a central plant to supply the tuberculosis hospital, the orphans home and school and

the county asylum with heat and light.

The three institutions are to be widely separated on the farm so that each will have a distinct zone.

"Aside from the early purchase of the necessary land and its cultivation at a profit, the commissioners will defer the erection of the county buildings to the future, possibly none of the present members will direct the work, but they believe that good business sense sustains their proposal to acquire the land and improve it for future use.

"The present orphans home is situated on a farm of sixty-one acres, while the county asylum farm consists of 136 acres and this land will next year or the year after easily command a price of \$ 1,000 an acre.

"This money will contribute to the future building funds for the new farm while the institutions as at present located, will be continued for four, five or six years, while the land about them is sold off.

"The plans certainly are worthy of serious consideration and it is believed the people will approve them most heartily."

"The Allen county board of commissioners has virtually decided upon the purchase of the Geller, German and Brown farms, the tract comprising 686 acres. These farms are located seven and one-half miles north of the city on the G. R. and I railroad and are within six blocks of the inter-urban lines given ideal facilities for reaching the county institutions, which will be located upon them steadily.

"Members of the board stated that not until October will the contract for the purchase of the farms finally be closed. In the meantime an order of court in Whitley County, authorizing the sale of the Brown tract is awaited and if the price is made reasonable, the board will include this land. Otherwise only the Geller and German farms will be bought. In the meantime while the board is convinced that there is sufficient drainage for farm purposes, they will have a survey made of the premises to see if the fall is sufficient to carry off the sewage from the institutions which will be erected.

"There is some discussion as to the advisability of installing a septic tank to dispose of the sewage and the board will investigate equipment of this sort."

"Miss Irene Byron, 536 West Wayne Street, a graduate of Hope hospital, was named by the executive committee of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society at a meeting as substitute visiting nurse and she will start her duties Monday to serve until Miss Sylvia Shively, the first appointee returns to the city.

"After she had been in the work but three weeks, Miss Shively was called to her home at Defiance, Ohio, to attend a brother who is ill from typhoid fever. She does not know when she can resume her work here, and as the committee has been delayed in its campaign by her absence it was decided that a substitute be named.

"The committee has on hand a number of tents that are to be given to tuberculosis patients and to be used by them as sleeping quarters during the summer. Miss Shively had compiled a list of about a hundred persons ill from the disease, and made regular calls upon them, instructing them as to how to treat and care for themselves. The same course will be followed by Miss Byron and the doctors, and the public in general are asked by the health department to report consumption cases so that the patients may have an opportunity to benefit by the aid offered by the association."

"A request that the building and grounds of the isolation hospital on the county farm southwest of the city be devoted to a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis patients and that an old cottage on the same

farm be used in the future to care for smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and such diseases, was made by the Anti-Tuberculosis society of Fort Wayne through its president, Perry A. Randall, to the city council last evening and the matter was referred to the committee on health with instructions to report at the next meeting.

"Mr. Randall pointed out that the location is ideal for the purpose he asked that it be used. The association plans, he says to place a hundred tents on the ground and to enlarge the colony as there is a demand.

"The isolation hospital was built by the city on land furnished by the county and the cost of maintenance is divided between the two. Not more than a tenth of the time, Mr. Randall says is there a patient there and the institution would be hundreds of times more of value and a blessing if made a tuberculosis sanitarium.

"There has been but one death from smallpox in Fort Wayne since 1898, he said, while during that time consumption has claimed 12,000 to 15,000 victims many of whom would have been saved had they received the proper treatment. What more argument is needed, Mr. Randall asked. The county commissioners are agreeable to the plan, he declared, and will give permission to use the cottage for treating contagious disease."

"The movement started by the Anti-Tuberculosis society of Fort Wayne to have the council convert the contagious disease or isolation hospital southwest of the city into a sanitarium for the treatment of tubercular patients is being vigorously opposed by Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, member of the city board of public health. He explains his stand in the following letter, received yesterday by members of the council which will consider the proposition next Tuesday evening.

"Dear Sir:

"Permit me to call your attention to a few facts in connection with Mr. Randall's request that you turn the isolation hospital over to his Anti-Tuberculosis league.

"The hospital represent about ten thousand dollars of the taxpayers money. It stands in two acres of ground which we have leased from the county for ninety-nine years, but for which we pay no rental. It has been a rare thing to have a county patient in the institution, but the county must pay one-third of the total cost of upkeep, so you see that from the standpoint of the city we have a very good contract.

"The building is suited for an isolation hospital, it is absolutely unsuited for a tuberculosis sanitarium. If it is once used for tubercular patients it will be practically impossible to again use it for an isolation hospital.

"Mr. Randall's plan is treat both curable and incurable patients at the same institution is an unheard of proposition and would result in a miserable failure. The league has but seven or eight hundred dollars in its treasury, a sum which would be sufficient to run a tent colony but a few weeks, and then we would find ourselves with neither an isolation hospital nor a sanitarium - unless the city donated funds for its upkeep.

"The state law places the erection and maintenance of a tuberculosis sanitarium among the powers and duties of the county commissioners and they are ready to donate a cottage which would be large enough for an administration building for a tent colony.

"It would be cheaper for the city to give this league ten thousand dollars for the erection of suitable cottages than to give them this unsuitable building.

"It is true that the hospital is not now in frequent use, neither is the safety valve on an engine, but when it is needed it is badly needed.

Yours sincerely, Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, Member Board of Health."

"Typhoid fever is more prevalent during September than in any month of the year and the State board of health is calling upon the health officers of cities, towns and counties to exercise all possible vigilance to prevent and to stop the spread of the disease and has sent to each the following list of instructions.

"Notify every physician in your jurisdiction to inform you at once when he diagnoses a case of typhoid fever.

"Investigate the origin of every case as to water and milk supply and possible contact with persons suffering from typhoid and don't be satisfied until you have all the facts.

"Notify every milk man not to take up milk bottles from a house where there is a typhoid case and you, yourself, see that after the patient is well the bottles are sterilized.

"Investigate the water and milk supply before the fever breaks out, not after a case is developed and a focus of infection established in the community.

"Tell your people that typhoid fever can only be transmitted by eating or drinking the typhoid bacilli present in the increment of a typhoid patient, that is not due to bad drains, swamps, stagnant pools or bad food, but that it is spread by flies, water, milk, typhoid carriers and patients.

"The last three epidemics the state board of health has investigated have all been spread through the milk supply and originated in a case of typhoid at the dairy.

"Urge use of typhoid vaccine as a simple, safe, complete preventive.

"Notify the State board of health the moment you fear the spread of typhoid beyond a single family and make use of the laboratories to prevent and control epidemics.

"Let your newspapers, officials and citizens know that every case of typhoid is a black mark against the sanitary conditions of the community, and costs more money than fire or flood. Yours very truly, J. N. Hurty, Secretary, State Board of Health."

"In a warning statement to the public, authorized by the city board of health at its meeting, Dr. A. E. Crull will call attention to the fact that of the sixteen babies that have died in Fort Wayne during the summer from enterocolitis, twelve of them had been fed on condensed milk and that in eight instances one brand, which will be named, was used.

"It was deemed better by the board to name this particular brand and let the public shun it than to bar it from the market, as Dr. Crull understands, was done in another city a couple of years ago. If the latter course was pursued the company could demand hearings that might consume weeks and months before the product could be forced off sale but if the people are brought to know of the danger the board believes exists in the stuff they will not purchase it and the result will be the same as could be reached by the other method."

"The announcement of the demonstration of a Burr cottage and its methods of employment in the treatment and care of tubercular patients, to be made by Miss Irene Byron, visiting nurse of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society, at the fair from Tuesday until Saturday of next week, has aroused a keen interest among local humanitarians. The natural question that has resulted from this interest is, 'What is a Burr cottage?'

"The Burr cottage is so named because a man named Burr evolved the architecture of the structure. The building to be used at the fair is a portable cottage so built that it can be taken down in sections merely by disengaging a system of hooks and eyes. It simply is briefly stated, a

wooden tent. The sides are swung on hinges and in fair weather the 'cottage' is virtually only a canopy with all four sides wide open. Even in cold weather the sides are swung up out of the way so that the patient may enjoy every breath of fresh air to be had. Only in the most inclement weather are the sides lowered, as modern science teaches that fresh air and sunshine abetted by good food are the only curative factors for tuberculosis. The inside of the cottage is of smooth wood with the corners and base boards so constructed that the place may be thoroughly swept and no little nooks or crannies overlooked where the tubercular germs might find a lodging place.

"The tuberculosis exhibit will be placed directly alongside the 'Better Babies Exhibit,' at the fair so that both may enjoy the special water facilities to be provided by the management. Miss Byron will assist Dr. Lydia DeVilbiss in handling the baby show and will in return be assisted by Dr. DeVilbiss and the other physicians handling the 'Better Baby' exhibit, in the work of demonstrating the Burr cottage.

"The entries for the baby contest are already pouring into the fair company's headquarters and according to Dr. DeVilbiss the only trouble that will be experienced will be in handling the dozens of children whose parents are availing themselves of this opportunity of ascertaining exactly what the physical condition of their youngsters is."

"The quarterly test of the products of dairies supply Fort Wayne with milk and cream was completed by Dr. George W. Gillie, inspector for the city health department, and shows higher scores for quality and cleanliness than has been recorded since the department was established five years ago. But one dairy fell below the standard required by the ordinance governing inspections."

"Suspected Brand of Milk Is Exonerated"

"Although nine of the twenty-one babies who died in Fort Wayne this summer from entero-colitis were fed on the same brand of condensed milk.

"Dr. George W. Gillie, city inspector, has decided that this is a coincidence and is not due to any impurity in the milk and he will so report to the board of health at its meeting this week. Of course, Dr. Gillie says impurities doubtless crept into the milk and contaminated it after the cans were opened, just as could, and does, happen to any other brand or to fresh milk, but he can find nothing to lead him to believe that the product of the company in question is impure or contains injurious ingredients.

"With five more cases of diphtheria reported to the city board of health, the situation has become truly alarming and a letter was sent out by Secretary Crull to mothers asking their aid in preventing the spread of the disease. The disease is confined to no one neighborhood, but is scattered over the entire city. Dr. Crull's message to mothers is as follows:

"Dear Madam. In view of the rather unusual amount of diphtheria in the city at present, the city board of health wants to call your attention to two measures which should be conscientiously observed in every school in the city.

"First, have each teacher make personal inquiry at the opening of her class each day as to the presence of sore throat among the pupils.

"Second, have the teacher try to find out whether any other children at home are ill with sore throat. Have her then demand of the child a certificate from the physician who is attending the sick brother or sister,

giving exact nature of the sore throat.

"Where there is no attending physician, this board will immediately send out some one who is capable of determining the character of the illness.

"Please give this matter your immediate and careful attention not only is it in conformity with the demands of the state law, but will also undoubtedly appeal to you as being necessary to the successful attendance for this term."

"The Fort Wayne Medical society at a meeting passed resolutions indorsing the work of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society and will cooperate with the society in its commendable work. This action was taken after a committee composed of Dr. B. P. Weaver, chairman, Dr. C. R. Dancer and Dr. C. G. Beall had investigated the workings of the great organization of which the Fort Wayne society is a part. The resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas, it is a well-known fact that tuberculosis is a preventable and in its early stages, a curable disease and

"Whereas, we have investigated the methods of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society in its efforts to cure and prevent this disease, and

"Be It Resolved, That the Fort Wayne Medical society indorses and encourages the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society in its most laudable work.

"At the meeting, Dr. E. D. Smith read an interesting paper on Sources of Tuberculosis Infection."

"New York December 11. The policy in this county of employing health officers on part time was attacked by Dr. Rupert Blue, head of United States public health service in an address delivered today before the convention here of the association of life insurance presidents. The conduct of sanitary administration is a business proposition, he declared, and he argued for active cooperation of all bodies engaged in furthering and conserving public health. He said in the part

"A great business corporation to be successful does not permit its employees to devote part of their time to the discharge of its functions and the remainder to the care of their personal interests. It has been the experience of those who have gone deepest into public health work that no health officer who devotes only a portion of his time and energies to the work of his office can accomplish the greatest success. The policy of part time health officers is in the end far more expensive than the employment of officers whose single purpose is the sanitary service of their fellowmen.

"In order to secure men of ability who will devote themselves wholeheartedly to sanitary work, it is necessary that they should be paid on adequate remuneration. It is frequently said that there is a dearth of trained men to fill such positions. The great universities have not provided adequate facilities for the training of public health officers, and granted sufficient salaries and tenure of office, there is every reason to believe that the supply of properly trained public health officials will meet the demand. At the present time the United States public health service is training its officers by advance studies and opportunities for independent research in such a way that they can rise to the sanitary occasion. It is equally important that the state, the county and the municipality should have as their respective wardens of the public health trained men who can devote their entire energies to their work.

"The public health machinery of this nation consists of four distinct groups, yet upon the integrity and co-relation of the forces of each depends

the perfect working of the whole. The corps health officers of our government having for its function the protection of all of the states against all of the outside world and the protection of these same states one against the other, it is its duty to study the great problem in disease warfare and to devise any grand tactics upon which the conducts of the lesser schemes and engagements may be based.

"The second, third and fourth division of our public health machinery are the state, county and municipal health organizations, respectively. The most needed reform in the administration of all these various parts of the public health arm of the Nation is an active and generous cooperation one with the other.

"The form which this cooperation should take is capable of endless variation and untold multiplicity, but the first and one of the most important single factor is in the collection of vital statistics. Mortality statistics are absolutely necessary, but above all the great prerequisite to success in checking and controlling disease is the knowledge of its morbidity. Next to active cooperation, it may be stated that the collection of accurate data as to disease prevalence and progression is the most necessary factor in public health administration.

"Sanitary science aims to do more than to protect the general public against the major pestilences. It not only contemplates the eradication of the communicable diseases, but aims at the holding in check of all those agencies which act to undermine physical efficiency and to shorten life.

"The results of the past decade of sanitary activity have been to prove that the prolongation of life is entirely practicable, and this prolongation has been largely brought about by improvement in sanitary administration. The value of public sanitation as a humanitarian measures has been recognized for generations, yet it is only comparatively recently that the economic aspect of public health administration has received serious consideration."

1914

The Department of Public Health Report to the Mayor

Dear Sir: Beginning of the year 1914 the Board of Health organized and elected Dr. J. H. Gilpin secretary and executive officer, Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, president and Dr. H. A. Duenling, vice-president.

The condition of Fort Wayne from a health standpoint was very gratifying. Of noteworthy importance is the gradual decrease of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. In 1907 Fort Wayne had 94 deaths from tuberculosis, in 1908; 80, 1909, 78 and in 1914, 50, showing a most marked reduction in actual number of deaths and still more marked decrease when we consider the great increase of population. The factors entering into this decrease are: better milk supply, and more hygienic manner of living pursued by the people in the nature of fresh air, sleeping porches, tents and open windows.

The excellence of our typhoid condition in Fort Wayne this year is due primarily to our excellent water supply. Secondarily to the ruling that all garbage should be drained and wrapped in paper; also to the ordinance requiring the placing in water tight receptacles of all manure, thus eliminating to a great extent one of the greatest disseminators of typhoid, tuberculosis and summer diarrhoea of infants, - namely the fly.

Smallpox since the epidemic of 1908, which was followed by a general vaccination of the people in Fort Wayne, has been a negligible quantity, only 3 cases occurring in the year 1914.

There were 20 deaths from intestinal diseases of babies under 2 years of age, of these 16 were artificially fed, and of these 16, 7 were fed on food other than cow's milk, further demonstrating a marked improvement in the dairies supplying Fort Wayne with milk.

A very large part of the time of this office has been spent on the elimination of weed nuisance. From a health standpoint this avails nothing, but on the contrary detracts from the labors of the office in a more important direction, in that it consumes two-thirds of the time during the months of July, August and September.

Frequent examinations of the city water have been invariably perfect, a matter on which Fort Wayne is to be congratulated. Several wells were found to be polluted and to have caused 4 cases of typhoid fever in the city, these were promptly condemned and closed. Several other wells were also found polluted but had not caused any typhoid, these were also condemned.

The one sad commentary on the health conditions in Fort Wayne is the large number of deaths from diphtheria which was 15. These deaths can be ascribed but to one thing, namely, neglect. Neglect either on the part of the householder in not summoning a physician early, or on the part of the physician in not giving antitoxin early and in sufficient doses. The value of the early administration of antitoxin in large doses has been unquestionably proven to have saved the lives of thousands of children suffering from diphtheria.

The restaurants of Fort Wayne have as a unit shown a very decided improvement. In the beginning of 1914 only 3 restaurants scored 95 per cent, now there are 13 scoring 95 per cent.

One of the most recent improvements adopted by this administration, namely, the installation of the new street flusher, has undoubtedly contributed largely to the comfort and health of the citizens of Fort Wayne, in that it has cleaned the streets most efficiently without scattering disease-laden dust through the air. We would strongly recommend the installation of a sufficient number to clean all paved streets.

We wish to thank the people for their past co-operation, and the city council and executive bodies of the city administration for the great assistance rendered us throughout the year. Respectfully submitted, H. O. Bruggeman, President, J. H. Gilpin, Secretary, H. A. Duemling, Vice-President.

City Health Office Moved To Third Floor City Hall

After two months of remodeling the third floor of the City Hall to accommodate a laboratory and offices, the City Board of Health moved from the second floor of the City Hall to the new quarters about March 1, 1914.

The Board of Health held its first meeting in their new office on the 14th of March, 1914.

Storage And Handling Of Manure Regulated

Every person, firm or corporation owning or occupying any building, or part of a building, within the corporate limits of the City of Fort Wayne, where one or more horses, mules, cows or similar animals are kept, shall maintain in connection therewith a bin, pit or other suitable receptacle for the reception of manure, and, pending the removal from the premises of the manure from the animal or animals aforesaid, shall place such manure in said bin, pit or other suitable receptacle, and shall not allow the same to be overfilled or uncovered. The bin or pit or other suitable receptacle

required by this ordinance shall be so constructed as to exclude rain water, and shall in all other respects be water tight except as it may be connected with a public sewer; and shall be provided with a suitable cover constructed so as to prevent the ingress and egress of flies.

Every person, firm or corporation having the use of any bin, pit or other suitable receptacle for manure, and every person keeping manure, shall cause all such manure to be removed from the premises at least twice every week between June 1st and October 31st, inclusive, of each year, and at least once every week between November 1st of each year and May 31st of the following year, both dates inclusive.

No person who has removed manure from any bin, pit or other receptacle, or any place where manure has been accumulated, shall deposit such manure in any place within the corporate limits of the City of Fort Wayne.

Every person, firm or corporation using within the corporate limits of the City of Fort Wayne any building, or part of a building, as a stable for one or more horses, mules, or cows, shall report that fact to the department of public health in writing, within thirty days after this ordinance takes effect, giving his, her or its name, and the location of such stable; and thereafter every person, firm or corporation occupying any building, or any portion of a building, within the corporate limits of the City of Fort Wayne, for the purpose aforesaid, shall report in like manner, his, her or its name and the location of said stable, within five days after the beginning of such occupancy of said building.

Any person violating or failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00). Passed July 28, 1914.

"Score cards for the inspection of groceries and meat markets have been printed for the city health department and just as soon as Inspector Schott and Deputy Josse finish with the restaurants, which they will descent upon the first of next week, they will attend to the former. The grocery and meat market card contains 100 points for perfection, distributed as follows: General condition 11; counter 3; walls 5; ceilings 4; screens 4; ventilation and light 8; yard 3; cellar 3; butter counter 4; confectionery 4; dried fruit 5; meal 10; vegetable 2; refrigerator 20; towels and garbage 3."

"A letter from the secretary of the board of health of South Bend to Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of Fort Wayne board, asks that a copy of ordinances under which the inspection bureau of this city's department operates be sent immediately. The South Bend official states in the letter that an inspection bureau is to be established there for the first time."

"Pictures of dairies that supply Fort Wayne with milk, taken before and after inspection by the city board of health was started and showing what improvement has been made in sanitation will be exhibited by the health department at the pure food show to be given by the Retail Grocers' association at the Princess rink during the week of March 2. The Eckart Packing Company will furnish a number of samples of diseased meats for the exhibit. Either Inspector Schott or Deputy Josse will be at the booth during the show to explain the pictures and other features that are to be shown."

"Anti-Tuberculosis League Will Open Free Dispensary"

"With the proposed opening in the Schmitz block next Monday of a free dispensary to be conducted under the auspices of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league, Fort Wayne people afflicted with the dreaded disease, or believed to recognize in themselves some of the symptoms, will be given

an opportunity to learn how to take the best care of themselves, with a view of either effecting a complete cure or at least giving some relief and preventing the infection of other members of the same household.

"The establishment of free clinics for the benefit of tuberculosis sufferers is another advance step in the good work that has been carried out by the society during the four years of its existence and a direct result of the passing of a law last year by the state assembly, empowering county commissioners to establish tent colonies for consumptives. The establishment of a tuberculosis camp had been planned by the Fort Wayne society since its organization but when the county authorities were authorized by law to appropriate money for the establishment of such camps, the members of the society decided to divest into other channels the fund created for this purpose and the establishment of free clinics for sufferers from tuberculosis was decided upon as one of the things next best to the establishment of a county tuberculosis camp.

"Quarters were secured on the third floor of the Schmitz block and Miss Irene Byron, visiting nurse and executive secretary of the society was placed in charge. Beginning next Monday morning Miss Byron will be at the office from 11 until 12 and from 4 until 5 O'Clock each day, except Saturday, when the office hours will be from 8 until 3 O'Clock. During office hours the services of one of a corps of three physicians, Drs. Eric Crull, former president of the league and former secretary of the Fort Wayne Board of Health; E. M. Van Buskirk, county health officer, and Charles Beall, will be available to hold free clinics, diagnose cases, advise treatments, etc. More physicians will be added to the staff as the number of applicants for examination increases. There will be no charges for examinations and every possible assistance will be given to help patients carry out the advices of the diagnosing physician.

"Owing to the fact that the dispensary is to be operated in the nature of a charitable institution the physicians in charge have donated their services and will receive nothing for the time and energy they are devoting to this noble work. Only the physician is capable of fully realizing the necessity of an institution of this kind, was a statement made by a member of the dispensary staff yesterday, and somebody will have to do it. It is the poorer class of our population that needs instruction and education along these lines. The first thing the average person usually does upon noticing on himself symptoms of incipient lung trouble, is to purchase some cough medicine. Then he buys patent medicines and after having tried nearly everything in that line on the market he finally consults a physician who advised him that plenty of fresh air and good wholesome food are the only curatives for his ailment. We want these people to come to our free clinics before they waste money and time experimenting with cough and other medicines. Medicines will not cure consumption, but we will tell people how to effect a cure, without use of medicines and without any charges for examinations and treatment.

"The visiting nurse of the league, Miss Byron, is now looking after sixty-five persons suffering from the disease and it is estimated that the number only represents about one-third of the total in Fort Wayne, now suffering from tuberculosis. Many of the sixty-five patients after carrying out the instructions given to them by the nurse, have exhibited marked signs of improvement and are on the road to recovery. In other cases which were too far advanced when they came under the observation of the league to entertain hopes for improvement, instructions are being given as to how to save other members of the same household from infection.

"With the free dispensary of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league

in full operation a further reduction in tuberculosis mortality in this city, even with an increasing population, is being anticipated. That there is a possibility of such a reduction has been shown by the statistics of the past several years, giving the following number of deaths from tuberculosis each year. 1907 - 94; 908, 80; 1909, 77; 1910, 71; 1911, 59; 1912, 61; 1913, 58.

"Present officers of the league are: Hon. P. A. Randall, president; E. M. VanBuskirk, vice-president; Mrs. C. R. Lane, corresponding secretary; Harry Kauffman, treasurer; Dr. Eric A. Crull, medical examiner; Miss Irene Byron, executive secretary; Mrs. G. Meriwether, chairman seals committee; Members of executive committee: Dr. C. Beall, Dr. G. W. Gillie, Dr. H. Duemling, Dr. M. F. Porter, Sr., Dr. E. J. McOscar, Dr. Maurice Rosenthal, Prof. T. Dorn, J. B. Franke, H. H. Rogers, Rev. J. R. Quinlan, Rev. Ph. Wambsganss, Rev. C. Travis, Mrs. S. J. Leland, Mrs. Fred McCulloch, Mrs. VanPerrane, Mrs. Jos. Lohman, Miss Carrie Snively, Miss Anna K. Sullivan."

"Inspector Schott and Deputy Josse and Sanitary Officers Brown, Aubrey and Broaking, of the health department sailed forth early yesterday morning for an unheralded inspection of milk wagons, and about twenty-five of the carts were rounded up, and two supplies were found to be dirty. Inspector Schott said yesterday afternoon that he has not decided whether he will file charges against the lax dealers or will merely warn them. On the next occasion, however, no matter what action is taken in the present case, arrests will be made. This is the first investigation made by the department since the first of the year."

"Inspector Busy Giving Cigarette Cure"

"Twenty-three throats were painted with nitrate of silver to break the cigarette habit, in the city board of health office, yesterday, by Inspector Eugene Schott. The patients ranged all the way from 12 to 60 years of age. Since the department started giving the cure, for which no charge is made, Mr. Schott has had seventy-five applicants, the first of whom was a woman actress. In a case of a man aged 60 years, who had smoked the 'coffin nails' practically all his life, three treatments have been necessary, but he is now believed to be permanently rid of the habit."

"Now, said Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the Fort Wayne board of health as he moved about the spacious new quarters of his department on the west side of the third floor of the city hall without bumping his colossal form into any furniture, we can do something.

"And straightway he began to make things hum. Not that the department had not been doing anything while it was cramped in the far too small pair of offices on the second floor, for it is one of the busiest branches of the municipalities business and is at work twelve hours every day many times eighteen keeping Fort Wayne's reputation of being the healthiest city of its size in the country.

"The rooms into which the health force recently moved were formerly occupied by the Associated Charities and the police identification bureau. They are admirably suited for the purpose, well lighted and spacious and will be sufficient for the needs of the department until such a time as the city shall erect a new building. The only objection to the location is that it can be reached only by climbing two flights of stairs from the first floor, but none of the attaches have as yet had the temerity to join with the park board employees in asking that an elevator be installed. Because the third floor now has almost as many people at work and calling on business during the day as the first floor, the board of works has

ordered fire escapes placed on the building.

"By having plenty of rooms, Dr. Gilpin will be enabled to put into effect many innovations that would have been impossible in the old quarters. The inspection department also suffered from lack of space and the sanitary officers scarcely had desk room. Now they are all amply cared for.

"One of Dr. Gilpin's aims when he came into office on the first of the year was to be in position to give to the citizens free of charge the Wasserman blood test, which in several states must be successfully passed, before a license to wed will be issued to an applicant. In those states the legal charge for the examination is from \$ 4 to \$ 15. While there is no law in Indiana requiring the test Dr. Gilpin believes that most people would like to know they are physically fit for the marital state and as citizens they should be given the examination free if they desire to undergo it. The paraphernalia needed was ordered several days ago and within six weeks the department will be equipped for the purpose. It is not costly and but little time is required to make a test and Dr. Gilpin cannot understand why such a heavy charge is made in other states where the law is in effect.

Another feature that Dr. Gilpin and Inspector Eugene Schott have added to the department is a free cure for the cigarette habit which has been taken during the past three weeks by nearly a hundred boys and men, who range in age from twelve to sixty years. This is given by painting the throat of the smoker with a preparation of nitrate of silver, which destroys the taste for tobacco in any form. The cure is not absolute, Dr. Gilpin says, no more than is that given for the drink habit, but it can be repeated without harm, when its effect wears off. One man has been treated twelve times by inspector Schott. The result, like anything else, lies largely with the will power of the patient.

"The testing laboratory, which was a splendid one for the city of Fort Wayne's class before the department moved, is being made into a model of its kind. It is equipped with every device and contrivance used in the work and they are of the most improved type. In the laboratory are made the tests for samples of the milk consumed in Fort Wayne. Several times a year the inspector goes forth and takes a bottle of milk and cream from every wagon delivering in the city and carries them away to his office, where he finds out if the product comes up to the legal standard. Under this system the public is insured of clean, wholesome milk. Every effort is being made by Mr. Schott and his assistant, Charles P. Josse to increase the efficiency of the testing department. For free use of physicians in determining the nature of diseases of their patients, there are in the laboratory all sorts of appliances and chemicals.

"Under a system started two years ago all Fort Wayne's restaurants and public eating houses are inspected at irregular intervals and scored, cards being given out to the places that reach and maintain a degree of cleanliness. Dr. Gilpin and inspector Schott, have prepared a new score card, much more complete and stringent and containing the best points of the schedules of the more progressive cities of the country, and these will be used in the next inspection. The new health administration has added groceries and meat markets and for these places have a special score card. With the office now in shape the inspectors will start immediately and will be on practically all the year around.

"The duties of the sanitary officers are manifold. Each as a certain district of the city, for the sanitary conditions of which he is responsible. He must see that all alleys and private premises are kept free from filth

and seek out and order abated all menaces to public health. In the summer it is up to him to notify the owners of lots upon which weeds appear and to cut the growths and this alone means a colossal task. In many instances the property owner lives out of the city and can be reached only by mail. It also means tedious hours of delving into the records at the court house to find out who are the owners of vacant lots. The officers are also required to place warning cards upon houses where in there are contagious diseases, to deliver mail to these homes and to fumigate the occupants before releasing them after quarantine is removed.

"There is a vast amount of clerical work to be done in the office. All the births and deaths must be recorded as they are reported and the certificates mailed to the state board of health at Indianapolis, where they are placed on file. Also the contagious diseases must be recorded. The telephone is continually jingling and the clerk is piled with countless questions daily as to the health laws and she must be always ready with the right answer.

"No department at the city hall is more important than this one and none is being more expertly handled."

"In carrying on its campaign against consumption the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league has issued folders, printed in both English and German, and containing the following valuable suggestions in the prevention, treatment and stopping of the spread of the disease.

"Pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption is a disease of the lungs. It is taken from other people who have it, and is not simply caused by a cold, although a cold may make it easier to take the disease.

"The matter coughed up and sneezed out by people who have the disease is full of living germs or tubercle bacilli, too small to be seen. These germs are the cause of tuberculosis and when they are breathed into the lungs of weakened and debilitated people, they set up the disease.

"Keep as well as possible, for the healthier your body, the harder for the germs of tuberculosis to grow therein. To keep healthy observe the following rules.

"Don't live, study, or sleep in rooms where there is no fresh air. Fresh air and sunlight kill the tubercle bacilli and germs causing other diseases. Therefore, have as much of both in your room as possible.

"Don't live in dusty air. Keep your rooms clean. Get rid of dust by cleaning with damp cloths and mops. Don't sweep with a dry broom.

"Keep at least one window open in your bedroom at night, and air the room two or three times a day.

"Don't eat with soiled hands. Wash them first.

"Don't put your hands, pencils, or any candy or chewing gum that other persons have used, in your mouth.

"Don't keep soiled handkerchiefs in your pocket.

"Take a warm bath with soap at least once a week.

"Don't neglect a cold or cough, but go to a doctor.

"If you or anyone in your family has tuberculosis, you must obey the following rules, if you wish to get well.

"Don't waste your money on patient medicines or advertised consumption cures, but go to a doctor or a dispensary. If you go in time, you can be cured, if you wait, it may be too late.

"Don't drink whisky or other forms of liquor.

"Don't sleep, in the same bed with anyone else, and if possible, not in the same room.

"Good food, fresh air and in the sunlight as much as possible.

"Keep your windows open winter and summer, day and night.

"If properly wrapped you will not catch cold.

"Go to a sanitarium if you can and before it is too late.

"A person who has pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption is not dangerous to those with whom he lives and works, if he is careful and clean.

"Many grown people and children have pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption without knowing it, and can give it to others. Therefore every person even if healthy, should observe the following rules.

"Don't spit on the sidewalks, playgrounds, or on the floors or hallways or your home or school. It spreads disease, and is dangerous, indecent against the law.

"When you must spit, spit in the gutters or into a spittoon half filled with water.

"Don't cough or sneeze without holding a handkerchief or your hand over your mouth or nose."

"H. L. Haywood editorial writer for the Richmond Palladium, which is waging a campaign for clean milk in that city, spent yesterday afternoon in the city and from Dr. George W. Gillie, formerly inspector for the city health department, and deputy state dairy inspector, learned what dairy regulation had accomplished for Fort Wayne.

"At the invitation of Mr. Haywood, Dr. Gillie will go to Richmond next Monday and that evening will address a meeting of the city councilmen, dairymen, members of the Commercial club and the health officials to explain what has been done here and the benefits that the city has derived."

"Believing that the infant mortality of Fort Wayne can be cut down fifty percent, and having been assured of the support of the Fort Wayne Medical society the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church voted to open a milk depot at the church as requested by the pastor, Rev. H. B. Masters, who has been working on the project for some time. Rev. Master has all the arrangements now completed and all that is needed to stimulate the cause and make it a success is the cooperation of the mothers.

"Each day from 10:30 O'Clock to 11:30 the church will be open for the examination and care of the babies and a physician and trained nurse will be there to examine the babies and prepare the milk as it is needed for each. Hope hospital has offered the services of a trained nurse for the stated hour each day, and the following physicians who have made the care of the baby during the warm months which are the most dangerous for the infant, a careful study will be in charge: Dr. Miles Porter, Jr., Dr. L. Park Drayer, Dr. B. P. Weaver, Dr. Charles J. Rothschild, Dr. A. L. Schneider, Dr. Charles G. Roall, Dr. Charles R. Dancer, and Dr. D. R. Benninghoff.

"At the meeting of the trustees of the church, a committee of two members was appointed to represent the church and aid Rev. Master and the physicians in the work. The committee is: A. A. Perfect and E. A. K. Hackett.

"Rev. Master has spent some time investigating the conditions in the city, and was told by one trained nurse that she knew of twelve cases last summer where babies could have been saved had there been a milk depot where mothers could have taken their babies and had them, given the proper food. When interviewed on the project Rev. Masters said:

"The whole idea is to furnish the depot for mothers who feel that they are unable alone to give their babies the proper food they should have during the warm months. The milk will be of the purest. All the bottles will be sterilized. We have already ordered a large refrigerator and many other utensils for the proper care of the food. The physician in charge and each will have a week continuous duty an hour a day, will

examine, weigh and give the prescription for the food for the babies. The trained nurse will then moderate the milk according to the doctor's order. Each mother will be given milk to last the baby for twenty-four hours.

"In order not to make the depot look entirely like a charitable institution a nominal sum of five cents will be charged providing the mother is able to pay it. If not, she is perfectly welcome to the milk and the instructions for the baby. The five cents would amount to about one-fourth of the cost. It is not the money we need, for we have been guaranteed plenty of that. What we must have to make the movement a success is the support of the mothers. If they only knew how many times they should save themselves trouble and worry and possibly in many cases save the lives of their little ones, by their cooperation they would bring their babies even before there is any signs of sickness. We will start the depot Monday and will continue it until the last day of September.'

"The move is by no means new in this country, and is not a step we are taking without knowing what we are doing. All the leading eastern cities of the country have taken up the movement and have a number of milk depots in various parts of the cities. The physicians through the east say that every city of over 50,000 inhabitants should have at least one milk depot and that they believe the time will soon come when the depots will be under municipal control.

"In connection with the care of babies during the summer months Rev. Masters has arranged with a number of physicians to write twelve activities to be printed in the Journal Gazette starting Monday. Two will be printed each week for six weeks. These articles will be for the mother with every possible instructions for the care of the baby.

"Rev. Masters has asked that a special plea be made to the mothers to cooperate in the work to be undertaken."

"Dr. J. H. Gilpin, secretary of the city board of health, expressed himself as highly in favor of the milk depot which has just been opened at the First Presbyterian Church. He believes it is one of the best moves ever undertaken by a society or organization in the city, and that it will be only a matter of time until it will be placed under municipal control. He said in part:

"'Dirty milk means dead babies. When the people once realize that the life of a baby depends not so much upon the amount of cream in the milk but upon the number of germs, and demand from their dairyman clean milk and refuse to patronize a dairy man who does not live up to the reasonable regulation of the city board of health the sooner the people will get satisfactory milk.

"'The city board of health intends to inaugurate a publicity campaign in which the rating of every dairyman will be given. All the board of health demands is cleanliness on the part of the dairymen. The requirements on the part of the dairymen are not at all excessive and require no extra outlay of money to live up to them.

"'We think the babies are entitled to the best we can give them, and ask the cooperation of the people in this work.

"'We would suggest that each householder consult the score of the different dairies in the health office, and act accordingly.

"'The newly inaugurated milk depot has many advantages, in the first place those in charge are able to get their milk from a source which after careful consideration they have found to be satisfactory in every way. Secondly, after receiving the milk it is kept under proper conditions of temperature cleanliness, etc.'"

"At a special meeting of the county council, the members of the board

of commissioners were urged to proceed at once to secure new quarters for the county infirmary. At the same time the request of the Anti-Tuberculosis society for \$ 2,000, with which to erect a home for tuberculosis patients, was held over until such time as a new site is secured. The council is opposed to expending any more money for improvements on the present poor farm, realizing that the place is already inadequate to the demands made upon it.

"It was indicated that when a new farm is secured, and the council is anxious that this be in the shortest possible time, funds needed for the erection of a home for the tubercular patients would be forthcoming.

"Already there is something like \$ 6,000 in a fund for buying the new farm, and this is being added to each year by a two cent levy. Last year an appropriation of \$ 50,000 was made by the council, but as it was not used it reverted to the general fund. However, all that is needed is a new appropriation."

"Repairs to the isolation hospital, southwest of the city, will be ordered by the board of works today. At the request of Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the city board of health, Mayor Hosey and members Singrey, Kelly and Hilgeman, of the board, accompanied him to the institution yesterday afternoon and made a thorough inspection of the building."

"Because, the land in question is not adapted to the needs of such an institution, County Commissioners Butt, Schwier and Black will not consent to build a hospital on the site recently donated by Mrs. George Flick to the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis society.

"Yesterday morning the commissioners and Miss Irene Byron made a trip of inspection to the site and decided that the land was too low and that in the spring of the year the river would overflow it. The county owns a strip of ground farther south and west which both the commissioners and Miss Byron believe is a much more desirable place to build.

"It is likely that a request will be made to the county council at its September session for a sum sufficient to build an administration building for the society.

"So much complaint has reached the city health department from property owners on Spy Run avenue concerning the stench from burning manure on the city dump, that Secretary J. H. Gilpin is devising a plan to stop the placing of the offal there and to provide a concrete vat in which it may be deposited. Such a receptacle, which according to the secretary's idea, should be ten feet deep, fifty feet long and thirty feet in width could be constructed by the city at a cost less than \$ 1,000. In this basin the manure could be placed and could be collected there by persons wishing it for fertilizer. Each night the contents would be sprinkled with lime so that no offensive odor would be exuded."

"The laboratory of the Fort Wayne department of public health, where regular tests are made of the city's milk supply is one of the best equipped that has been encountered by L. B. Cook, expert in the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, according to a statement made by him before leaving the city.

"In company with Secretary J. H. Gilpin, Inspector Schott and Deputy inspector Josse. Mr. Cook made an inspection of the city milk depots and the nearby country dairies that sell their product in Fort Wayne, and in the main, he said, he found conditions good.

"At a few of the dairies and at two of the city depots there was apparent carelessness in handling milk. These efficiencies will be remedied at once. The score cards in use here are practically the same as those employed by the government, but the local department had not been scoring

as closely as does the national bureau. One gratifying feature noted by Mr. Cook is that all of the dairies keep their milk at or below the temperature required by the department. Mr. Cook suggested to Dr. Gilpin that a milk contest be held here, as other cities have done. The dairymen and farmers, under this plan would exhibit their milk, which would be scored by a government expert, and the winners would receive prizes. A closer relationship between the dairymen and the department would result he says, and the county would be educated in the importance of clean milk. The government makes no charge for the advice or services of its experts and one will be sent anywhere in the country upon application."

"The city board of public health has decided that in the future no more valuable time will be wasted in an effort to prevent unsightly growths of weeds about the city on vacant lots and in the streets and alleyways.

"Instead the officers working under the direction of the board have been instructed to give their attention to the eradication of garbage and manure piles and to the better sanitation of the city.

"In a letter directed to Mayor Hosey, the health board points out that weeds are not in themselves a menace to the health of the community, however, unsightly they may appear. On the other hand, the fact that their removal is desired by the public is due to an esthetic sense and for this reason the board believes it becomes the duty of some other department of the city government to order their removal, suggesting that the work probably comes more under the head of park board duties than anywhere else."

"As will all the other cities and towns of the state, if they fall in line with a new scheme advanced by Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana board of health, for further cutting the Hoosier disease and death rate, Fort Wayne will set aside October 2 as public health day.

"Dr. John H. Gilpin secretary of the city board of health, received a letter from Dr. Hurty, explaining the purpose and importance of the movement and the local official expressed himself heartily in accord with the idea. Another letter from the state secretary came to Mayor Hosey, asking him to issue a formal proclamation calling upon the citizens to exert every effort to remedy health conditions about their homes.

"The idea was suggested to Secretary Hurty by Governor Ralston, who told the latter that one clean-up day in Indiana each year was not enough. In his letter to Dr. Gilpin, Dr. Hurty urges that Fort Wayne have a public health procession such as Anderson had a year ago, a parade of miniature floats, showing rat killing, fly swatting, etc. Nathan Straus, the well known New York philanthropist, has written a letter to Governor Ralston, commending him for taking the step."

"Responding to a request from Dr. John H. Gilpin secretary of the Fort Wayne board of health, to the United States department of agriculture that one of its experts in the animal industry be sent here to compare this city's method of scoring dairies with that advocated by the government, L. B. Cook, of the dairy division, arrived here to spend two days in working with Inspector Schott and his deputy, C. P. Josse. The dairy division of the department of agriculture is new and the two experts who visit any city that requests their coming have no authority as yet to enforce laws. They merely offer suggestions and give a brief course of instruction to the local officials. One of Mr. Cook's aims is to compile a uniform score card for dairies and he will strike an average from those he collects in this present tour. That in use in Fort Wayne, he says, is nearing the government standard than any he has thus far encountered, and from his preliminary investigation he was well pleased with the manner this city is making toward pure milk."

"The regular inspection of the dairies supplying Fort Wayne with milk and the quality of their product has been completed by Inspector E. A. Schott and his deputy, C. P. Josse, and although room for improvement is yet to be found, the condition is the best since Fort Wayne began taking this important health precaution.

"Inspector Schott expresses his pleasure over the result in the following statement.

"A comparison of records shows that the condition of the milk supply has reached a higher standard than ever before and can be traced to the earnest endeavor of the city board of health together with the cooperation of the dairymen."

"The dairymen without exception have taken a great interest in the inspections and have profited materially by following instructions given them for the betterment of the milk supply of Fort Wayne.

"A number of modern dairy houses have been erected and equipped with the most improved type of dairy machinery, eliminating most of the handling and undue exposure than was encountered under ancient processes that were thought good enough in their time.

"Milk must be kept on ice and not exposed to the air. This fact cannot be too strongly emphasized, as milk that has been exposed to the air any length of time at ordinary room temperature will not stay sweet nor will it be fit for human consumption.

"Milk in itself is a culture media, that is to say, most any germ will grow and multiply very rapidly, thus producing changes in the milk that make it unfit and unhealthy for use. If all utensils are clean and the milk has been handled under sanitary conditions it will contain very few germs and if it is immediately cooled and iced these germs will not grow, on the contrary, if these precautions have not been observed the milk will contain germs in countless numbers. These germs or bacteria, are small plants, always present in air, soil and water and especially in dust and dirt. They gain access to the milk through the air and excessive handling under unsanitary conditions.

"It is not amazing that people will ask how it is possible to count these germs if they cannot be seen. This counting is made possible by process of incubation, or growing the germs to a size visible to the naked eye, when they can be easily counted with the aid of a reading glass. The milk sample having been taken unopened is put into an ice chamber to make sure that no temperature higher than fifty degrees F is reached until a test can be made. The time elapsing between the taking of the sample and the test never exceeds three hours.

"The required amount of milk, which is one cubic centimeter, or sixteen drops, is then diluted in ninety-nine cubic centimeters of sterile water. Then one cubic centimeter is taken from the first dilution and again diluted with another ninety-nine cubic centimeters of sterile water. One cubic centimeter is taken from this second dilution and thoroughly mixed with about twenty cubic centimeters of agar, a media on which the germs can grow. This is then poured into sterile shallow plates for incubation. After four days the germs can easily be counted and the number multiplied by ten thousand gives the approximate number of germs in each cubic centimeter of sixteen drops of milk.

"Since the inspections were started by the present force in January, the dairymen have greatly improved conditions at their plants and several have installed modern dairy machinery, all of which has tended to greatly better the city's milk supply, now second to none in the state. A set of rules has been posted in the barn of every dairy bringing milk to Fort

Wayne and the department sees that it is followed closely.

"The percent of butter fat in milk is of no importance with regard to health, as milk with a low percentage of fat, while not too rich and pleasing to the taste, is perfectly wholesome. Aside from seeing that the standard three and one-half percent is present, the health board lays no stress on the point.

"The standard temperature required is 50 degrees F., the lowest daily score that will be countenanced is 50, and in the future the department will insist that the bacterial count must not be greater than 500,000."

"To arrange with Mayor Hosey and President Bruggeman, of the city board of public health for the observance of Disease Prevention day in Fort Wayne, October 2, W. D. Thurber, of Indianapolis, secretary of the Indiana Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis arrived in the city and will meet with the local officials.

"Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the city health department, who is now on his vacation, has assured Mr. Thurber that Fort Wayne will enter heartily into the spirit of the movement and this will be given with endorsement of the Mayor and Dr. Bruggeman. Mr. Thurber is teeming with facts and figures that show why Disease Prevention day has a place on the calendar of the state. In Allen County, last year, there was a total of 1,215 deaths, ninety of which were caused by tuberculosis. Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, has estimated that each death from that disease, since the victims are taken in the prime of life, can be figured in dollars and cents at \$ 8,000, the cost to Allen County was \$ 720,000.

"Deaths from other preventable diseases in the county in 1913 were: Typhoid, 12; diphtheria, 20, and scarlet fever 8. Disease Prevention day is for the purpose of educating the public in how to improve sanitary conditions so that such ailments will be rareties. Mr. Thurber will go from here to Huntington."

The Value of Human Life

It is my belief that it is unwise to emphasize the financial side of the public health question in quite the way, or quite so much, as has been done of late. Life and health are cherished by all. It needs no argument to prove that it is good to be well and that it is wise to spend money on health. It is proper to consider costs in relation to results and financial savings, when such can be figured with accuracy, but there is much in the world which cannot be measured in terms of money, though to so measure it is doubtless the tendency of the age. Should we not place our profession on a higher level by resisting this tendency instead of yielding to it? Is it not dangerous to rely upon a balance sheet of life and death when there are so many changes of error in our calculations? Is it not enough to urge expenditures for the presentation of health because the happiness of mankind will be promoted thereby?

"Inspector Eugene Schott of the City health department, has given his enthusiastic endorsement to the milk contest to be held in connection with the Fort Wayne fair next month. All dairies who supply Fort Wayne with milk will exhibit samples and these will be scored by an expert from the United States department of agriculture. One of these experts was here three weeks ago and he suggested that such a contest be arranged. The government makes no charge for the service of its experts."

"The manner in which the farmers and truck gardeners who sell on the city market obey the sanitary laws was a surprise and a gratification to Deputy State Pure Food Inspector Hutson of Indianapolis, who left after a

two day's investigation of conditions here.

"Mr. Hutson also said that he was pleased to note an exceptional average of cleanliness in the city's restaurants and eating houses, which he visited in company with Deputy Inspector C. P. Josse, and he complimented the Fort Wayne department in what it is doing to insure pure food."

John W. Leeuw, 1220 Summit street was named by the board of public health at a meeting last evening as sanitary officer and he will begin his duties next week.

Mr. Leeuw has been a partner of his brother in the grocery business at 2113 Wayne Trace.

"Count on me to do everything in my power to help the better babies contest at the ball park next week, said Dr. J. H. Gilpin, secretary of the Fort Wayne board of health.

"My connection with the health department of the city has impressed me with the importance of the child welfare movement that the Fort Wayne Mothers Club is endeavoring to promote and I know that it will be far-reaching in its effect and will be the means of teaching mothers many things they should know.

"I hope that fear of finding latent defects in the children will not prevent the mothers from entering their little ones. Many of these can be so easily corrected if they are known and corrected by very simple means, proper feeding and the like and the examinations will be incalculable.

"There are many cases that come under our observation where these things have been neglected and the baby contest offers a channel through which mothers can be reached and appealed to in a manner that will carry weight that it is impossible to convey in any other way.

"Personally I know of a lot of children that are to be examined and I am advising those who consult me in the matter to attend. Even those who have no children in the contest can learn some valuable things. Count on me to help out any time I am wanted.

"Babies will receive valuable gifts which will be displayed in the show windows at Trenkley and Koerber's store tomorrow. Wolf and Dessauer, Trenkley and Koerber, the Foster Furniture company and the Besse Jewelry Company are contributors to the cause.

"Babies will be unknown to the examining physicians as each will be given a tag numbered for the purpose of keeping an accurate record and all will receive the same attention and the same careful examinations.

"C. H. Varnelle has given directions to have his baseball park all spic and span for the occasion and the club house with its heaters, hot water facilities and other accessories has been placed at the disposal of the mothers free of charge.

"Assurances have been received by Mrs. C. H. Spalding, president of the club, that insure a big list of babies. Mothers who desire to enter their little ones will have no red tape requirements to annoy them. All that will be necessary is to take the children to the park and the blanks will be ready."

"Since the Allen County Council has appropriated the sum of \$ 5,000 to construct a tuberculosis camp, members of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league are looking forward to next spring when they will be able to build shacks and take care of at least sixteen patients suffering from the disease.

"According to the law of 1913, after the council has appropriated the money, the county commissioners have the power to appoint a hospital board to consist of four members. Two of these members must be physicians, and the commissioners are expected to appoint the board in the very near future.

"The tuberculosis camp is to be established on a triangular shaped piece of ground about one-fourth of a mile from the county poor farm on the Bluffton road and those who are interested in the league say that for \$ 3,500.00 a colony to house sixteen patients can be fitted up.

"Dr. Eric A. Crull, who is interested in the proposition to establish a hospital for tuberculosis patients, said regarding the plan.

"We certainly feel glad to know that \$ 5,000 has been appropriated to build the hospital. I believe that Mrs. George Flick is responsible for all of this. She offered to donate a strip of ground near the Broadway bridge on which to erect the houses, but this was afterward found by the commissioners as not being adapted to the hospital. Her offer to give the ground, however, has brought the matter to its present stage and I think she should be given the credit for it. I hope the county commissioners will appoint this board at once and, while they serve without pay, it would be an easy matter to find men to serve.

"While the money is not available until the first of January next, yet I believe that we can go ahead with our plans and have everything ready when the money is available. We can erect sixteen portable metal houses and the tubercular patients can be treated there. It will not only be the means of helping and curing the patients, but it will prevent the spread of the disease in localities of the city where the patients are now confined.

"The Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league feels grateful to the county council for the appropriation and its members are anxiously awaiting the time when the hospital will be in operation."

"Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, county health officer, is emphatic in his statement that there is no need of alarm over typhoid fever in the county. The report for August, including the first three days of this month, shows eleven cases outside the city. So far this month there have been but five cases reported. This is the same as last year, but decidedly lower than two years ago. There were sixteen cases in the county, counting the city during August. That number out of a population of 97,000 is very low, is the physician's statement. September is the worst month in the year for this disease. Dr. VanBuskirk received word yesterday that Ray Hummer of Lafayette Township, is under quarantine with diphtheria. This was the only contagious disease reported in the county outside the city yesterday."

"Tell Teachers of State Health Laws"

"Teachers of the Fort Wayne public and parochial schools will today receive the following communication from Secretary John H. Gilpin, of the city board of health giving instructions as to the state health laws.

"I will be in the city board of health office to examine all school children from 11 to 11:30 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday morning of each week.

"For your information the following rules pertaining to all contagious and infectious diseases are here given. Kindly tack these rules in a conspicuous place in each school room.

"Diphtheria - Carded two weeks and longer if case requires it. School children in family wishing to continue school must be disinfected and removed to other house. Exclusion from school ten days. Permit issued by this department.

"Scarlet Fever - Carded twenty-one days. Same rules as for diphtheria.

"Smallpox - Carded twenty-one days. Same rules as above. All children exposed must be vaccinated or excluded from school during school period.

"Cerebro - Spinal Meningitis - Carded twenty-eight days. All children in family excluded from school during quarantine period. Absolute quarantine.

"Pollomyelitis - Carded twenty-eight days absolute quarantine.

"Measles - Carded two weeks. Children in family having had the disease may attend school providing a permit is issued them.

"Chicken Pox - Carded five weeks. Same rule as for measles.

"Whooping Cough - Carded five weeks. Same rule as for measles.

"Mumps - Not carded, but children must be excluded from school two weeks. If a record is kept by the teacher of the date of beginning of illness no permit from this office will be necessary to readmit them. Other children in family, are not to be excluded from school.

"All children suffering from cough, severe cold, itch, lice or other vermin, or any contagious skin diseases must be sent home and instructed to come to health department before returning to school. The teacher must report any suspicious case of a contagious nature to the health office immediately. When one or more children from one room are sick from any contagious disease then every other child in that room should be closely watched so as to detect the very first symptom of illness that may develop." "Dr. John H. Dilpin Secretary Board of Health."

"Every Day is disease prevention day in Fort Wayne, and that is the reason no great hubbub and noise was made about the day here, was the statement of Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, president of the city board of health. Dr. Bruggeman went on to say that while the capitol city had a parade of school children and several other small features, yet the death rate and also that of contagious diseases in Fort Wayne is far below that of any other city in the state.

"Short exercises in commemoration of the day were held in the public schools, but there was no great flurry about it. The exercise at the high and manual training school were probably the most extensive.

"Dr. Miles F. Porter spoke at the chapel exercises at the school auditorium on how to prevent diseases. Prof. W. D. Werremeyer led the devotional services at the opening of the chapel. During the services several patriotic songs and hymns were sung and several selections played on the school victrola.

"Dr. E. A. Crull, of this city, former member of the city board of health, was the principal speaker at the Prevention day meeting held at Garrett. He spoke generally upon the prevention of preventable diseases, and referred to the death toll in Indiana and how much greater it is counting only preventable diseases than the total number of deaths during the civil war."

"It has seemed advisable to make a report of the work done by and for the Baby Milk depot, which was opened this last summer at the First Presbyterian Church. The church furnished the rooms and the funds for carrying on this enterprise, but after all the depot was only made possible because of the cordial response to the appeal for help to make it a success.

"First of all thanks were due the doctors who gave so unselfishly and regularly of their time in examining and prescribing for the babies.

"Second, the nurses of Hope hospital and Miss Gross, of the Visiting Nurse league, as well as a number of graduate nurses who volunteered their services had more to do with carrying on the work than anyone except Mrs. W. F. Sprandel, who was on duty every day through three months and a half. Their reward must come to them in the knowledge that what they did they did for the sake of the babies themselves.

"It would be almost impossible to catalogue those who helped in many ways. The Fort Wayne Drug Company, for example, actually kept the depot in supplies free of charge for the first month, and Dreir Brothers furnished lime water by the gallon throughout the entire summer without any expense to the depot. The drug stores of the city were most cordial in their cooperation receiving and delivering to the mothers, the bottles which were sent from the depot. The following delivered the milk to the substations and brought back the empty bottles to the First church for a single week or more. Messrs. Jas. Porter, W. J. Kettler, B. H. Barnett, Frank E. Stouder, Miss Pickard, Edward F. Yarnelle, George W. Beers, The Perfection Biscuit company, The Troy Dry Cleaning company, and Wolf and Dessauer.

"In these few words we must thank the newspapers of the city who gave so much of their space and so much publicity to the work which the depot sought to do.

"To Dr. Miles W. Porter, Jr. who has tabulated the results of the enterprise from the medical standpoint, and who from the very beginning of the work furthered it by council and service in a hundred ways, to much credit cannot be given.

"It is customary, and justly so, to judge the success of any undertaking by its results and to look to those results for whatever jurisdiction there may be for the continuation of that undertaking. During the past summer for the first time in the history of Fort Wayne, a milk depot and infants dispensary was maintained.

"During the three and one-half months of its existence 85 babies were brought to the clinic for examination, advise and treatment. Of this number 77 had been improperly fed at one time or another. One of the eight properly fed was brought because of slow physical development and was found to be mentally defective, a second because of a hernia, a third because of a very slight strabismus (crosseyed.) Three were new-born infants, adopted into other families and had been under the supervision of a physician from birth. These latter three, together with two other babies who were on formulas of modified given them by physicians, were the only five bottle fed babies who had not been improperly fed at some time in their existence. Thirty-four percent of the 85 had at one time or another been fed condensed milk, always a pernicious and dangerous food. Fifteen percent, had been fed on three or more widely varying types of food, these changes having been made on the average in less than six months. No more striking commentary upon the modern crime of feeding infants artificial foods upon the advise of advertisements and of next door neighbors can be made. Such radical changes as these in so short a period of time are in themselves sufficient to make a strong, healthy baby a pitiful picture of malnutrition. Nineteen were nursing at the breast at the time of examination and of these all but who were being nursed either at irregular intervals, too long at each feeding or after they should have been weaned. Two babies were still nursing at thirteen months and three at fifteen whereas weaning should be begun gradually at nine months and be completed at the end of a year. Four applications were made for modified milk, because of insufficient mother's milk. The establishment of proper intervals and lengths of feeding with directions as to diet and hygiene for the mother made artificial feeding in these cases unnecessary. Two of the breast fed infants were normal, properly fed, and presented themselves because of conditions not related to the digestive tract. One was suffering from the results of over feeding and needed only a proper regulation of the intervals between nursing and of the length of time of each

nursing. The remaining five needed more food than they were able to obtain from the breast and were put upon modified milk.

"Of the 68 bottle fed babies only five have been properly fed. The remaining 63 were suffering from digestive disturbances shown by diarrhea, constipation, vomiting, lost of weight stationary weight or insufficient gain. Though no inquiry was made, it is reasonable to suppose that these 63 babies were not under the supervision of physicians or at least were not seen frequently enough to prevent the disturbances which are almost inevitable in babies fed according to the directions on the patent baby foods or the directions volunteered by philanthropic and officious mother friends who have gained a wide experience in the matter of infant feeding by having had a dozen or more babies, 50% of whom they have buried.

"When one remembers that fatal digestive disturbances in infants otherwise well, are always preventable, and therefore always unnecessary and inexcusable the need for constant medical supervision seems too apparent for contradiction.

"Of the 56 cases who remained under observation for two weeks or more, the average gain in weight per week was a trifle over four ounces, the average weekly gain for a normal infant. The figure is more striking when viewed in the light of the fact that over one-half of these infants were suffering from serious disturbances of nutrition and that none of them could be considered normal and that these observations were made during the hottest part of the year, at which time even normal infants frequently fail to gain. Only six children had failed to gain when they passed from under observation and in each of these cases the attendance at the clinic was discontinued against advice before sufficient time had elapsed to adopt the food prescribed to the babies needs and powers of assimilation. It is significant that not one baby remaining under observation four weeks or more failed to gain and to improve generally along with the gain in weight. It is unfortunate that a wide spread belief has grown that so long as a baby is gaining in weight it is doing nicely and that then it fails to gain it is sick. It is true that the weight is perhaps the most reliable single indicator of the baby's general condition but it is also true that many babies are over fed and improperly fed in a misguided effort to obtain a gain in weight in spite of other warning symptoms. It is this belief more than any other that has lead to the wild spread use of condensed milk which frequently causes a gain in weight even while producing profound digestive disturbances.

"Nine cases of the so-called summer complaint were seen during the summer and of these only two developed while on the milk sent out from the depot. Neither of these latter cases was severe and both cleared up rapidly. Benefits derived from the instruction given mothers as to clothing, bathing, fresh air, cleanliness, etc. though difficult to estimate are nevertheless important considerations in judging the value of such a clinic. For example, it is quite as important to teach a mother that she must not test the temperature of the baby's milk by first nursing the bottle herself (an actual occurrence) as it is to provide her with a clean milk supply for her baby in the first place. This is only one of hundred of instances wherein mothers unwittingly endanger the welfare of their babies, not to be sure though any lack of love for them but only because they have never had an opportunity to learn how to best care for them.

"If there were no more than eighty-five babies in the entire city whose mothers could not or would not feed them properly under the guidance of men trained for that purpose there would be justification enough for the establishment of a permanent institution of this kind in Fort Wayne.

The expenditure of money, time and energy was well repaid if nothing more was accomplished than the teaching of 37 mothers that condensed milk is not a safe food for babies. Again if only 17 babies were supplied with a clean milk who could not obtain it otherwise because of the neighborhood in which they live or because their mothers could not afford it, it would still repay the community to maintain a depot for the distribution of such milk at a moderate cost. But for every one of these cases seen during the past summer, dozens occur that can be reached, should be reached, and will be reached if only the means is forthcoming for the pursuance of this work. Somewhere somebody can be found to make such a depot possible. The city should maintain it and will some time just as sure as the years roll by, maintain it the year round, not only during the summer months, but while we wait for municipal maintenance someone or some organization must take up the responsibility. The need is there, the willingness to be helped is there, the services of most of the workers necessary may be had for the asking. There remains to be supplied only the wherewithal to meet that need."

"The creation of the office of city veterinarian and the establishment of a license tax on all dealers in, and producers of food, will be asked by the city department of public health from the city council at its next meeting, according to a decision reached last evening at a conference between President Bruggeman and Secretary Gilpin.

"The license fee will be small but it will be made sufficient to pay the salary of a veterinarian and to properly maintain the new department. The time of E. A. Schott, food inspector and city chemist, and his assistant, C. P. Josse, is taken up by the regular examinations of the sanitary conditions of restaurants, groceries and meat markets, testing of the city's milk supply, and inspecting dairies. During the summer, Mr. Schott also tested all the material used by contractors performing public improvements and this required no little of his attention, frequently requiring him to work evenings. Arrangements are being made whereby he will test the city water, two or three times a week.

"The city veterinarian, if the office is created, will make tuberculin tests of all dairy herds and will inspect the dairies and the butcher shops, allowing the food inspectors and the chemists more time for the work that really comes within their province. License is now paid by the butcher shops, the dairies and the groceries that sell meat or milk, but under the ordinance that will be drawn, the candy stores, restaurants, bakeries and all stores that deal in food will be put on the same basis and charged an annual fee."

1915

Annual Report Of The City Health Department To The Mayor

Sir: The City Department of Public Health herewith submits its annual report for the year A. D. 1915.

The board organized in January with the election of the following officers: Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, President; Dr. H. A. Duemling, Vice-President; and Dr. J. H. Gilpin, Secretary. Miss Anne K. Sullivan, who has served as clerk of the department for the past five years, was reappointed. During the year Dr. George E. Frye was appointed to the position of City Meat and Milk Inspector. The board is again able to report that all its actions have been unanimous.

In consonance with the established custom the City Board of Public

Health is called upon to make such recommendations as may seem proper and necessary for the promotion of public health. We, therefore, urge compliance with the following suggestions:

First, the appointment of a visiting nurse.

Second, cleaning all alleys by the city.

Third, enforcement of the anti-spitting ordinance.

Fourth, a study of the sewage question, so that in the future some means may be found to abolish all sewer outlets which are within the city limits.

A visiting nurse could air materially in the reduction of infant mortality, and could render great assistance to the department in the control of contagious diseases. The second and third recommendations have been made to you on at least three prior occasions, so further comments on these are unnecessary. It must be obvious to you that a study of the sewage question should be undertaken without delay.

From the appended itemized statements you will observe that our total expenditures amounted to \$ 10,744.79. During 1914 our total expenditures were \$ 10,037.21, or an increase during 1915 of \$ 707.58. This increase of expenditures is accounted for by raise in salaries for the sanitary officers and the clerk of the department, a slight increase in the salary of the secretary and increased expenditures for the "prevention of contagious diseases."

You will also observe that the salaries of the dairy and meat inspector and the deputy inspector are more than compensated for by the amount collected from dairy and meat licenses. During 1915 these license fees yielded \$ 267.06 more than during the previous year.

Fort Wayne made for its health work during 1915 a per capital expenditure of less than 15 cents. According to the studies of all authorities on this subject this amount is totally inadequate for the carrying on of the work of the modern health department. Park in 1911 figured that the per capital appropriation should range from 50 cents to 1 dollar, according to the size of the city, and the Committee on Activities of Municipal Health Departments of the American Public Health Association sets the minimum figure at 50 cents. Why should Fort Wayne expect proper health work on an expenditure of fifteen cents per capital when New York City uses 58 cents per inhabitant per year and has to practice great economy to make it go round? No real difference exists in health conditions between Seattle and Fort Wayne, yet during 1913 Seattle expended 98 cents per inhabitant. Certainly if you consider the amounts expended in this city for police and fire protection the sum of 50 cents per capita for preventive health measures would be a very modest figure.

During 1915, 1,564 births were reported, while during 1914, 1,749 were reported. This does not mean that Fort Wayne is suffering from a decreasing birth rate, nor does it mean that our birth rate is subject to wide fluctuation; but it does mean that a great many physicians in Fort Wayne are violating the law by failing to report births. An investigation of our records for the year 1915 disclosed the fact that a considerable number of physicians had reported few or no births to this department, and as it does not seem reasonable that men enjoying a fair sized general practice could go through the year without having an average number of births to report, it is probable that these men were violators of the law.

One hundred and thirty-four infants (children under twelve months of age) died during the year. The infantile mortality rate, which is the proportion which the deaths of infants bears to every thousand births,



Garbage can and tin cans at rear of 500 East Lewis Street. Note Sanitary Officers bicycle on right side of picture. Taken June 15, 1915.



Two barrels full of garbage and tin cans rear of 100 Grand Street. Taken June 30, 1915.



Manure pile in rear of barn, location unknown.



Manure pile in alley rear of 1000 East Wayne Street.

was 86.4. As all the births were not recorded, of course this infantile mortality rate is only an approximate one. It is somewhat startling to realize that for every thousand children born in a year, about 80 will die before they are twelve months of age.

Thirty-two of the infants were still-born and thirty-three premature. The next most common cause of infantile deaths was pneumonia. Ten infants died of summer complaint, and an investigation showed that but one of these was a strictly breast-fed infant. The conclusion from these findings is obvious.

Although our infantile death-rate is comparatively low, it is higher than it should be. We believe that with a visiting nurse and funds to properly educate the mothers, that we could considerably reduce the infantile mortality rate.

There were 911 deaths recorded in the city of Fort Wayne during the calendar year 1915, included in this figure are 32 still births, so we had in reality 879 deaths. Based on the estimated population of 74,144 the death-rate was 11.8 per thousand population. When comparisons are made with other similarly situated cities of the same size, this death rate is found to be highly satisfactory. Eighty-six of the decedents were non-residents who died in our local hospitals.

Apoplexy, with 88 deaths, leads all other causes, while chronic nephritis with 68 deaths and organic heart with 66 deaths stood second and third. When we realize that arterio sclerosis is credited with 26 deaths, and embolism and thrombosis with 10 deaths, we are struck by the fact that cardio-vascular-renal diseases caused practically 30 per cent of all the deaths recorded during the year. This fact is of particular interest because at present health departments have no definite measures for combating the ravages of these disorders.

Of the 911 deaths 55 were deaths from violence and 856 were deaths from disease. Thirteen of the violent deaths were suicides, and you will observe that a wide variety of means were employed to cause the suicide, but the most common method was by the use of poison.

It is of interest to note that more than 50 per cent of the decedents (still births excluded) achieved to an age of more than 50 years and more than 23 per cent of the decedents were over 70 years of age.

Pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption caused 64 deaths and there were 14 deaths reported from other forms of tuberculosis. This is a lower death rate from this disease than is found in most cities, however, certain local conditions, as, for instance, the comparatively small colored population make our rate from tuberculosis lower than that of many communities. A review of the statistics published by us in former reports reveals the fact that there has been no notable decline in the death rate from tuberculosis; but that there has been a variation from year to year. We have discovered that the tables published in the past years were in error, inasmuch as the deaths from all forms of tuberculosis were counted in the estimate during part of the time, while during other years only the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were counted. In 1914 we had but 50 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and this is the lowest number recorded in many years.

Cancer, which term we use to include malignant tumors of all kinds, caused 68 deaths. When grouped in this manner, cancer is one of the chief causes of death, and is showing a slight increase over the previous year. In 1913 there were 66 deaths, and in 1912, 61 from cancer. Although cancer is generally found to be increasing, we are not in a position to state definite conclusions until a careful study can be made of the incidence

by age and sex. One factor that enters into the question of the cancer death rate is that many physicians are reluctant when it comes to stating that cancer was the cause of death.

It is gratifying to know that but five deaths occurred from typhoid fever and none from scarlet fever. Whooping cough claimed five victims and measles but one. The occurrence of eight deaths from diphtheria is a disgrace to the community, because for the treatment of diphtheria we have no absolute specific. If the disease were recognized early enough, and a sufficient dose of antitoxin administered, it would claim no deaths.

Of the chief quarantinable diseases, viz., smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever, we had a total of 140 cases, the smallest number that we have had for ten years. We have made no change of our methods of dealing with these diseases, although we are contemplating the abandonment of chemical methods of disinfection. We disinfected 186 houses during 1915. Fifty-six of these were disinfected because of the occurrence of tuberculosis.

We had but four cases of smallpox, with no deaths. None of these cases was treated at the Isolation Hospital.

The incidence of diphtheria shows a decrease of 133 cases from 1914. One hundred and two cases gave a case mortality of almost 8 per cent., and we have already pointed out that there should be practically no mortality from this disease.

We now release diphtheria patients from quarantine after we have obtained two negative cultures from the nose and throat, but we maintain a minimum period quarantine of two weeks.

We examined in our laboratory 100 diphtheria cultures for diagnosis. Sixty of these were negative and 40 positive. We also examined 77 cultures for release, 55 of these were negative and 22 positive.

We had but 34 cases of scarlet fever. This is the lowest number of cases from this disease that has been reported to us during any of the past eight years. The infection was evidently very mild in character, as there were no deaths.

But 30 cases of typhoid were reported with a case mortality of approximately 16 per cent. We believe practically all cases of typhoid fever which occurred in this city are now reported to the Department of Health. An official of this department investigated each of these 30 cases to determine, if possible, the source of infection, and the results of these investigations showed that 8 of these cases were brought to Fort Wayne for treatment while suffering from the disease; 7 contracted the disease outside the city; 11 were users of well water; 4 were users of city water but lived under conditions that were generally unsanitary.

Our city water is examined weekly at the State Laboratory of Hygiene, and we are in a position to state that no typhoid fever arose from its consumption.

Typhoid fever vaccine licensed September 20, 1915.

Fort Wayne physicians are still violating the law with reference to the reporting cases of tuberculosis. We had but 85 cases of this disease reported during 1915. It is needless to state that no accurate study can be made of tuberculosis in Fort Wayne until we obtain an accurate report of all cases.

On March 29, 1915, Dr. George Frye, D. V. M., was appointed chief of this division, and tables showing his activities will be found at the end of this report.

Dr. Frye reports a marked improvement in the condition of the dairy barn, etc., has been made during 1915. There are 57 men delivering milk

in Fort Wayne, and in addition to these there are 314 producers, owning 1,900 cows, who sell milk to these retail milkmen. Since May all milk is delivered to city dairies not later than 9 o'clock a.m. Dr. Frye suggests that all milk used in restaurants should be bottled, and that a central milk station should be provided for all the milk to be consumed in Fort Wayne, where it can be clarified, pasteurized and bottled. The board will take action for carrying out the first of these suggestions during the year 1916.

When it is realized that the inspection of dairies embraces the territory of about 33 square miles, including Allen and adjacent counties, it can be seen that it is almost impossible for one man to adequately carry on the work of inspection. Slaughter house inspection naturally received but little attention because Dr. Frye's work was so largely taken up in inspecting dairies.

A specimen of milk which was collected at one of the dairies under the precautions suggested by this department, and then kept in our ice box, remained sweet for a period of eight days, proving that when milk sours within a short time after delivery to the consumer that such milk has not been properly handled.

Tabulated statements showing the work of deputy food inspector Josse are also attended to, and made a part of this report. Mr. Josse inspects all hotels, restaurants, bakeries, candy shops, meat markets, groceries and commission houses. Hotels and restaurants are graded on a score card, a copy of which is here presented.

When a grade higher than 95 is obtained, a so-called gold medal certificate is given to the proprietor. At the close of 1915, 191 proprietors possessed gold medal certificates, and 16 certificates of excellence. The work done by Mr. Josse in this respect has yielded most gratifying results. Many restaurant keepers having spent large sums of money to improve their places that they could obtain gold medal certificates.

1,422 Toilets Put In Houses

This work is carried on under the direction of William L. Brown, chief sanitary officer. Never in the history of this department has as much work in as satisfactory a manner been performed by the sanitary officers.

Chief Officer Brown, in addition to directing the work of the other officers, took 75 photographs of unsanitary manure boxes, yards, etc., and took a second picture after the nuisance was abated; he made 72 diphtheria cultures of patients who were in quarantine; collected the samples of city water for analysis; investigated cases of typhoid fever, and disinfected most of the houses where this was ordered. Considerable portion of his time was taken up answering inquiries regarding notices served, etc.

From the appended notices of the sanitary officers it can be seen that 1,748 privy vaults were condemned, and that 1,422 of these were filled and the toilets put in the houses. Three hundred and twenty-six had the time extended until May 1, 1916. We regard this work as of the highest sanitary importance. A privy vault is not only a nuisance in itself but flies can breed therein and spread contagion. In addition to this we feel that the installation of inside toilets with running water makes for better living conditions, and in many instances we have noticed that it has resulted in the installation of bath tubs.

Beginning Of The Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium

The Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium, owned by Allen County, was

named to honor Irene Byron, who, during the World War, died in service of her country and who, as executive secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, through untiring effort, laid the foundation of the Sanatorium which is honored to bear her name.

It is operated by a Board of Managers appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Allen County, and was erected and constructed to serve the patients of Allen County.

The Sanatorium had its start in 1915, by the establishment of "Fort Recovery Camp," on the Carroll Road, in Perry Township. In March, 1915, the Allen County Commissioners, Messrs. James D. Butt, Albert Black and William C. Schwier, and E. G. Hoffman, the County attorney, and at the request of Will Johnson, County Auditor, recognizing the need for the care of the tubercular cases existing in the County, appointed the first Board of Managers and prevailed upon the County Council to make an appropriation of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) for this purpose. This Board consisted of C. R. Lipkey, Mrs. J. Merriwether, Charles O. Beall, M.D., and Eric A. Crull, M.D.

This Board then established the Camp on the site selected by the Commissioners. Here they found an abandoned farm house - a barn and not much else. But from the money appropriated by the Council, they remodeled the farm house into kitchen, dining room, patients' examination room. Around it eight tents were placed and in May, 1915, eight patients were housed in them. Dr. Crull resigned as a member of the Board and was appointed the first Superintendent.

The first severe windstorm proved the impracticability of the use of tents in this locality for patients and the Commissioners thereupon ordered the erection of ten Burr cottages at a cost of \$ 70.00 each, to which, in February, 1916, a small wood building, unplastered and unfurnished was added at a cost of \$ 250.00. Soon after this, Charles M. Niezer in September, 1916, was appointed by the Board of Commissioners to the Board. At this time conditions of Fort Recovery Camp became intolerable. It was found impossible to properly care for patients in such crude environments and the Commissioners, Council and Auditor were appealed to for funds to erect permanent buildings and at this time it was where Irene Byron with her associates, Eric A. Crull, M. D. Carried the brunt of the work.

The County Auditor, Will Johnson, succeeded in procuring the necessary appropriation and the plans were drawn for the first unit of the present Sanatorium.

In January, 1917, Martin H. Luecke was appointed on the Board and was immediately elected President of the Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium, by the Board of Managers, and it was his job to perfect the organization of the new Sanatorium.

In 1918 the first unit of the present Sanatorium was constructed. It was dedicated in June, 1919. The Sanatorium operated as a strictly Allen County Institution and it was found impossible to operate economically such a Sanatorium and render efficient and modern service.

The Board then conceived the idea to create a Sanatorium large enough to warrant the employment of the most competent tuberculosis, specialists and the purchase of equipment both modern and thoroughly efficient.

This made it necessary to work out an operating budget and cost system whereby the costs of operating such a Sanatorium were distributed over a greater number of patients than Allen County at that time should take care of from its own citizens, so the plans for the organization of a contract or semi-private Sanatorium were perfected and the plan was submitted to the Governor of the State and the State Board of Accounts and they

enthusiastically recommended the adoption of this method of operating the Sanatorium, and as the Governor was calling the Special Session that the Tuberculosis Hospital Law be amended to permit the operation of the Irene Byron Sanatorium under this plan.

The bill passed and became a law and the Irene Byron Sanatorium was reorganized accordingly.

Under this plan and method it now serves the following:

Allen County (primarily)
 Dekalb County
 Huntington County
 Noble County
 Wells County
 Howard County
 Miami County
 Grant County

Wayne County
 Steuben County
 Lagrange County
 Adams County
 Elkhart County
 Porter County
 Tippecanoe County

charitable organizations, such as,

Ball Brother Foundation
 Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen,

and includes among its patient roster, patients from all the States of the middle west.

Allen County's tuberculosis Sanatorium has been recognized as one of the outstanding Sanatoria of the middle west and has attracted doctors and nurses of high standing in the profession who were willing to serve Allen County for less money than they received elsewhere on account of the fact that they were given the most modern equipment and an opportunity of accomplishing real arrests and this in all fire-proof, modern buildings.

It should especially be remembered that, in the Irene Byron Sanatorium, terminal or very sick cases are taken and treated. This is not usual in other Sanatoria in the State and especially the State Sanatorium does not take such cases. In spite of this fact, the costs of maintenance of the Sanatorium has been kept down and the extraordinary treatment has become the usual and expected.

During the last three years, the County Commissioners, Jacob Gable, Charles Miller and Orin H. Lake, have at all time given their earnest effort to the development of this Sanatorium, and during the past eight years, the County Council consisting of Thomas J. Sheehan, Edmund J. Bittler, as Vice-Chairman, John B. Wyss, as Chairman, Hugh McFadden, Henry Westzel, Martin Goeglein, Henry Grotrian, William Bruick and Thomas Dunkle upon the suggestion and recommendation of John H. Johnson, County Auditor, helped to develop the Irene Byron Sanatorium to its present high efficiency by at all times making the needful surveys and appropriations necessary to carry on this work among Allen County patients, and during all this time the County Auditor, John H. Johnson aided and assisted the Business Manager, Martin Luecke, in working out the financial problems of the Sanatorium.

The Sanatorium now averages approximately one hundred and seventy (170) patients per day during the full year and has a greater daily patient number than any other hospital in this part of the country. During the first six months of 1920, one hundred and one (101) cases from Allen County were treated, in addition to this, our Sanatorium doctors held sixty-three (63) clinics in Allen County in which they examined for tuberculosis five

hundred and thirty-four (534) Allen County residents. Through the Tuberculosis League nurses, two thousand three hundred and sixty (2360) calls were made upon Allen County patients in their homes during the year 1929.

1916

"Dr. John H. Gilpin and other officials of the city board of health have sent samples of aspirin tablets, which were procured from local druggist to the state chemist at Indianapolis, to find out whether the drug is genuine or whether the tablets are adulterated.

"According to Dr. Gilpin, the high price of aspirin has caused to be manufactured an inferior grade of drug and in some cases the tablets are not genuine. Samples of tablets taken from drug stores in Fort Wayne, South Bend, Evansville and Indianapolis have been sent to the state chemist and if found to be adulterated, prosecutions will probably follow.

"The health department here has also seized a quantity of sausage and hamburger, which contains a certain amount of fruit preservatives. This is in violation of the law and affidavits will be filed against the offenders."

"The city health department has the names and samples of meat of forty Fort Wayne meat dealers who are supposed to have been selling meat which contained sulphide and borax in violation of the law. The samples have been sent to the state chemist and some of them have been returned as containing not only sulphide and borax, but other fruit preservations. Affidavits have already been prepared for some of these dealers and will be filed soon.

"Statistics compiled by Miss Anne K. Sullivan, clerk of the city board of public health, show there were eighteen deaths in Fort Wayne between January and February 1 resulting from pneumonia. The most of the pneumonia cases resulted from the grip. The grip starts from a severe cold and it is therefore, imperative that bad colds should not be neglected.

"At the present time there are several cases of pneumonia in the city and about fifty out of every one hundred people in Fort Wayne are suffering from colds."

"County Health Officer E. M. VanBuskirk is attempting to bring about some means by which physicians of the county and city will report births to the health department. Dr. VanBuskirk says that some physicians have been neglectful of their duty in this respect and that, if the births are not reported thereafter, prosecutions will follow. Parents of new-born children are notified that they can find a report of all births in the daily Fort Wayne papers and those births not so reported will be turned over to the authorities so the neglectful physicians can be located. The records of the city health office show that there were 200 births less during the past year in Fort Wayne than the year previous. Any physician or midwife attending the birth of a child is required by law to file notice with the health department within three days after the birth."

"It begins to look as though the physicians of Fort Wayne have profited by the jacking up which they have been receiving from officials of the local health department as there is a notable increase in the number of birth returns received at the health board's office in the city hall.

"Yesterday seventeen births were reported, the largest number in any one day since the city board of health was established here.

"Following an investigation conducted by the health department that children had been permitted to attend their classes while suffering from smallpox, and the placing of the home under quarantine. Orders were issued

by Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the city board of health, closing St. Peter's Catholic School, corner Dewald and Hanna streets, and it will remain closed until all the students have been vaccinated.

"The city health department wired an emergency order to Chicago for a quantity of vaccine and the work of vaccinating the students will be started.

"The epidemic of smallpox was the first brought to the attention of the health authorities when Willis, thirty-six years old, and his five year old son John were found to be suffering from the disease. An investigation brought out the fact that other children had been attending the school while suffering from smallpox which, however was thought to be chickenpox by the parents.

"When city health officers and sanitary police went to the school, they learned that the children had attended classes while they were broken out badly with the malady, and, of course, many of the other students were exposed.

"We do not know how many of the children were exposed said Dr. Gilpin, neither do we know how many have taken the disease. We have ordered all students vaccinated and also the schoolhouse thoroughly fumigated.

"With the vaccine on hand before an emergency order was sent to Chicago, the city board of health could vaccinate about fifty persons."

"Under the direction of Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the city board of health, 200 pupils at St. Peter's school were vaccinated at the board's office in the city hall, and the school will be reopened for all those who were vaccinated. Those who have not been vaccinated will not be permitted to attend school. The vaccination will continue. No new cases of smallpox were reported."

A source of complaint and annoyance has been the finding of so-called "worms" in the water from consumer's taps from time to time. This trouble is not of recent origin, but dates back many years. During the former administrations, correspondence on file shows, that this trouble prevailed then as well as now, although little or no publicity was given to it during that time. Neither was anything done to abate the trouble, except to write some letters on the subject to water supply authorities. The present administration early in 1914 attempted to remedy this trouble by draining the reservoir and thoroughly cleaning and scrubbing it. This cleaning process was repeated no less than four times in less than two years, whereas during the preceding administration it had not been done once. More exact and definite information as to the nature of the animal organisms or "worms" found in the water, as to their source and what was to be done to abate them, was sought from the experts of the department of agriculture and entomology of the government at Washington. Purdue university and the state board of health, with the result that the following facts have been established:

"That the "worms" do not breed in the slime and filth in the bottom of the reservoir as alleged in an evening newspaper, but they are hatched out eggs or larva of an insect or fly that inhabits the air, and which seeks ponds, marshes or reservoirs of water in which to lay its eggs. That the hatched out egg or larva does not subsist on slime or filth in the bottom of the reservoir, but on minute microscopic vegetable organisms called "algae" which are found in all bodies of water exposed to air and sunlight, and that the "worm" or larva, when fully developed, rises to the surface and flies away to return and repeat the process. That the presence of those living organisms in public water supplies are not dangerous to health, although very objectionable. Having secured this line

of information the board of public works is having plans made for a roof or covering to be placed on the reservoir at the earliest possible date." Mayor William Hosey.

Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, was in Fort Wayne and while here visited Fort Recovery camp, the institution established by Allen County for the care and treatment of tubercular patients. Before leaving he gave his impressions of the work that has been undertaken through the cooperation of the board of commissioners, the county council and the members of the board in direct charge of the work at the camp.

"Although because of the smallness of the original appropriation the buildings are cheaply constructed, said Dr. Hurty, the camp is doing a splendid work. I am informed that the first year's appropriation was but \$ 5,000, yet the records at the camp show that at least half a dozen victims of tuberculosis have actually been saved to become again useful and helpful members of society, instead of remaining a burden upon the community and a positive menace to those who come in contact with them. Had an individual plunged into a river and saved a single life, the community would have voted him a hero and adorned him with a medal, yet here in a quiet way half a dozen lives have been saved from a peril equally as great. I am sure if the people of Allen County fully understand what camp Fort Recovery stands for, they would arise enmasse to support the work.

"The statutory value of a human life in the state of Indiana has been fixed at \$ 10,000. The courts on an average award \$ 5,000 in damage suits where life is lost. Taking this court valuation, we can readily see the monetary value of the work that has already been done at Fort Recovery. Let us say that six lives have been saved which the records will bear out, this means \$ 30,000 alone. This surely is a great interest and return upon the original investment.

"Money expended in preventing disease and saving life from disease is an investment and not an expenditure. This investment returns an enormous interest as shown above. I heartily approve the buildings at Fort Recovery, the organization, the conduct of the place, but I do not approve the support that has been given to the work. Better support must be given and I am sure the people of Allen County will give better support and become enthusiastic in this great work when they fully understand. Our friend, Mr. James F. Conway, who was with me said: 'This is my first visit and although I felt confident a splendid work was being done. I did not feel the fact deeply in my heart. Now I do feel it and I find enthusiasm growing within me. This will happen to any good high-minded and progressive person who will visit Fort Recovery. I suggest when the weather is suitable, that small parties be formed from time to time to go out to Fort Recovery and hold their evening luncheons upon the grass nearby. They will thus come in contact with the life-saving work that is being done and will feel the great importance of the work.'

"Permit me to congratulate the local Anti-Tuberculosis society and the people of Allen County upon the selection of Prof Louis Dorn for president. This means a further rational investment in the work of fighting the white plague. When spring comes I wish to have some photographs of Fort Recovery from which to make charts to add to our state tuberculosis exhibit. This will help the cause onward and will do something to call the attention of the state to the honorable distinction which belongs to Allen County on account of her county tuberculosis hospital."

"Measles ran riot both in Fort Wayne and Allen County last month according to Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, the county health officer who submitted his report for March. In all there were 875 cases of measles in the county,



Garbage, rubbish and filth in yard, rear of 100 block Douglas avenue, April, 1916.



Manure pile in alley rear of 1200 Erie Street.
February 21, 1916.

RIGHT WAY

Protects you, your family, and neighbors from health hazards, rodents and insects. Provides for regular and complete garbage and trash disposal. Gives pride in home, property and neighborhood.

WRONG WAY

Violation of City Ordinance. Encourages health hazards, rodent and insect infestations. Prevents regular and complete garbage and trash disposal. Destroys pride in home, property and neighborhood.



and of these 535 cases were recorded in this city during the epidemic which kept the local physicians busy. The county record of contagion aside from the above-mentioned disease consisted of four diphtheria cases, nine of scarlet fever, eleven smallpox, three of whooping cough, twenty-nine of chicken pox and nine cases of tuberculosis. Fort Wayne contribution to the above figures for the thirty-one days prior to April 1, was as follows: diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 15, smallpox 11, whooping cough 1, chicken pox 15, tuberculosis 3.

"During the same period the stork more than doubled on the grim reaper with 69 births in the county, as against 33 deaths."

"Deputy Meat and Milk Inspector C. F. Josse has completed his inspection of Fort Wayne eating houses and his report shows that twenty-one of these places in Fort Wayne are entitled to Gold medals. The Summit City restaurant heads the list with percentage of 98.

"Eleven eating houses were awarded excellent cards, and ten were placed in the good class. Four were rated only fair and three were put in the poor class."

"Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt closed her civic beauty and health campaign in Fort Wayne with an illustrated lecture before 300 people at the Hammar school. Superintendent J. N. Study, of the city schools, presided and introduced the speaker. It is estimated that more than 10,000 boys, girls, men, and women heard Mrs. Nesbitt.

"Members of the Real Estate exchange, board of health, park board and other who were responsible for Mrs. Nesbitt's visit to Fort Wayne, stated that the week's work had accomplished wonders in stimulating interest for the back yard campaign which will be conducted here this summer by the board of health, assisted by the real estate exchange and park board.

"Superintendent Study said that he was delighted with the interest which had been manifested by the children in the schools and members of the parent-teachers clubs. The evening meetings were all well attended and the audiences were made up of citizens who will take an active part in aiding in the work to be undertaken this summer.

"One of the features of the meeting was the presenting of buttons to those boys and girls who were awarded them for their work last summer in the school garden work. This was done at the Lakeside school following the address of Mrs. Nesbitt.

"Mrs. Nesbitt will leave for her home at North Hampton, Ohio at 9 O'Clock in the morning. She said last night that she had never visited a city where so much interest was shown by the school children and civic organizations and that Fort Wayne has a wonderful opportunity in this work.

"More than 400 people of the Clay school and of the parent-teachers club and adults in the neighborhood were present at the meeting held at three O'Clock at the First M. E. Church. The auditorium of the church was packed and it was necessary to open the Sunday school rooms at the rear in order to accommodate all present.

"Mrs. Nesbitt talked for an hour telling the children of work that had been done in other places to make more beautiful and healthy back yards, alleys and streets with all home surroundings. The interest was intense. At times the children burst forth in exclamations of surprise and appreciation. Mrs. Nesbitt impressed deeply upon the minds of all her hearers the need of more health and beautiful surroundings from a commercial, sanitary, moral, and mental standpoint. She was received with great appreciation.

"The talented Ohio woman opened her last day's work during the week

at the Jefferson school, where she spoke to several hundred boys and girls and a number of adults who were present to hear the talk and see the pictures. She made even more forceful the point that home surroundings take a great part in the development of health and mortality if such are kept beautiful and cleanly. She also urged the boys and girls to make porch and window boxes, saying that they could do so with store boxes if they had no lumber at their disposal.

"Don't allow anyone to butcher a tree she declared. Here she praised Fort Wayne's wise law in prohibiting butchering of trees and placing their trimming in charge of the city forester. These points were received with much interest not only by the children but also by the adults present."

"The back yard campaign to be conducted this summer under the supervision of the board of health is already beginning to materialize. A movement is now on foot to bring Mrs. Josephine I. Nesbitt, of North Hampton, Ohio, who carried out her plan last week so successfully in the city schools, here to take charge of the work.

"If this can be worked out she will spend all of May, June, July and August in Fort Wayne and will with Dr. J. H. Gilpin, president of the board of health, and members of the park board and civic organizations interested, to carry on the back yard campaign. The city council through its president, William A. Bayer, has already offered its hearty support.

"President Bayer with several other city officials will draw up resolutions asking that the city council make an appropriation for the work to be conducted by the board of health. It will also be mentioned by the citizens of Fort Wayne. President Bayer has also suggested that each councilman offer a prize in his respective ward for the cleanest and best kept yard during the summer.

"Mrs. Nesbitt was interviewed before she left upon the proposition and said that while her contract in Ohio does not expire until the first of June, and that she would have to consult others in the matter, she was confident she would come because of the great possibilities she sees in the work started here. She declared that were it not for the fact that every civic organization and the various departments of the city government are cooperating, she would not think of it for one minute.

"Administration officials are displaying more interest in the work than has been shown for many years, say those who have watched the work started last summer by Dr. Gilpin. One of the men said yesterday, what we want to do is keep up the work and not go at it for a week in a spasmodic way. We can bring fame to Fort Wayne, all over the country as well as benefit ourselves materially by such a campaign with the cooperation we have here."

"William A. Bayer of the city council, will probably have a resolution introduced in the city council at its next meeting endorsing the work of Mrs. Josephine Nesbitt, who has just closed a week's lecture in Fort Wayne on health and sanitary topics.

"I believe that every councilman should be in favor of an endorsement of Mrs. Nesbitt's work said President Bayer. She certainly did a lot of good here and we will undoubtedly see the results of her work better later on.

"Mr. Foster said he favored a back yard campaign to be conducted in every yard of the city. The children should be interested in this work, he said, and prizes should be offered for successful contestants."

"Charles P. Josse, deputy inspector of the city health department, received a letter yesterday from State Health Commissioner H. A. Barnard at Indianapolis, informing him of his appointment as deputy state health

commissioner upon orders from Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health.

"Mr. Josse will have all the powers of a constable at law in matters pertaining to state health, food and drug laws and rules of the state board of health. The appointment is for one year and is a merited recognition of the work. Mr. Josse has been doing here. He will have jurisdiction five miles any direction from Fort Wayne.

"Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt will present the seven prize winners in the composition contest for the best themes on 'Why Clean Up and Beautify' at 4 O'Clock Monday afternoon at the board of health office in the city hall. All compositions sent in are being filed by Mrs. Nesbitt for future use. Many of them will be shown adults who are taking an active part in the work or who are interested in the writing of the children.

"Nearly 3,000 applications for entrance in the back yard contest have been filed at the board of health office, and before another week is ended it is believed that the list will run well up to 4,000."

"If every person in Fort Wayne were to have had the opportunity of reading the 200 compositions on 'Why Clean Up and Beautify?' in the contest for which Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt offered seven prizes there is no doubt but that Fort Wayne's present backyard campaign would even surpass the present endeavors. Little folk even as low as the third grade were entered and one graded 50 percent, on idea, 25 percent on appearance and 25 percent on rhetoric.

"Following are the seven winners compositions, and are well worth the reading of every citizen of northern Indiana.

"First Prize" (Edward Averill)

"A fly and an uncovered garbage can some where in the block! These were the causes which had made Tom lie in bed seven long weeks with typhoid fever. The neighbors that had the garbage can weren't careless and meant no harm. They intended to get a new cover for their can, but did not tend to it soon enough.

"We, too, must clean up our backyards and give flies no place to do mischief around our houses, for we cannot be too careful.

"We should not only clean up, but beautify, our city to make it more pleasant to live in. Gardens attract birds and together they will more than pay for the trouble we have with our gardens in the pleasure they will give us.

"We ought also to have pride enough in our city to willingly help in this 'clean up' work.

"New York is one of the cleanest cities in the world. If a few persons would get so many people interested in cleanliness how much easier it will be for us to get only a few people interested. We ought to be ashamed to let New Yorkers get ahead of us.

"Second Prize" (George Massey)

"We should keep tin cans and dirt out of our yards because flies breed there. Then they go into your house, get on the jelly you eat, and if you spit on the sidewalk the flies light in it and get it all over their feet, go into your houses, light on the baby's face, and the baby gets sick and maybe dies, so clean up your yards.

"Help your town to have good morals. A man comes to your town on business. He gets through more quickly than he thought. He gets into an

automobile and wants to see the city. Then he goes back home and tells his fellow merchants what good morals that town has.

"Another gentleman comes to find a clean town to put a factory in. He goes looking for a place. He sees that the streets are clean and beautiful. So that settles it, he is going to move there. So, friends, keep the yards and streets beautiful and help your town to grow.

"Third Prize" (William O. Master)

"This is a very important subject because it has to do with the health of a nation.

"If there was no filth or decayed matter about there would be hardly any germs. The germs cause illness, and very often the illness results in death.

"Most of the fires are caused by old trash lying around.

"When passersby look at your yard and see old trash lying about, or tin cans, they get an impression that you are either lazy or ignorant of what is proper. You would not want to live in a house where everything was lying about, for when you needed to find it.

"It would be harder to sell a house where the wall paper was all over the floor, and the paint coming off the house, etc.

"There are a number of reasons why we should beautify.

"People passing through the city receive a better impression of it if it is clean and beautiful, than if it is dirty, and everyone dropping things just where they felt like it.

"It is easier to sell a piece of land that has been beautified, shrubs and flowers, than one that has not been cared for.

"It would pay everyone large dividends to invest a few dollars in beautifying their house or lot, for some day it would sell for nearly twice as much.

"In order to clean up and beautify, everyone must cooperate and help, each doing his or her part."

"Fourth Prize" (Frank J. Travers)

"Clean-up week is one week of the year which we dedicate to the beautifying of our public buildings, our streets, parks, river banks, and homes. The first and most important reason for our observance of this week is that cleanliness promotes health. Cleanliness is one of the best advertisements a city can have. It brings trade and industry. It brings more people. However, more people will not come unless we beautify our parks and river banks for their recreation. There are many ways in which we can better our city's appearance. We should paint our homes, rake our yards, plant gardens and flowers, wash our windows, trim and plant trees, and clean our streets. The city should beautify our parks and river banks. Then when all these have been done, we shall have observed clean-up week to the best of our ability."

"Fifth Prize" (Mable Fell)

"We should not have tin cans or garbage in our yards, because we might by their selective bargaining power, get disease. Be happy and healthy and have clean yards. Any old fences should have vines climbing over them. Have clean yards and then perhaps the neighbors will clean up their lawns. When you have flowers and trees you like to set out there.

"Tin cans or garbage should not be left in the yards. We should keep our alleys clean, too.

"Sixth Prize" (Thelma E. Elliott)

"We should clean up and beautify Fort Wayne because if we wish to be healthy we must be clean. We cannot be healthy unless we live in healthy surroundings. We can prevent disease by cleaning up all of the refuse and by getting rid of it. We must also prevent flies from gathering because they carry diseases.

"Beauty is an essential thing to homes and it increases the value of the property. Shrubs and vines help to do away with things that are not pleasant to look at. There are many ways of beautifying which are not expensive but improve the looks of the home. Backyards and alleys, if kept clean, will help to make the places look much better.

"Our disposition is often affected by our surroundings. If we have pleasant surroundings we should have pleasant dispositions. Things that are unsightly often affect our character."

"Seventh Prize" (Lewis Wilson)

"We should clean up and beautify because it makes the city more beautiful and the people healthier. If we are surrounded by beautiful things we will have more beautiful and better thoughts than if we were surrounded by less beautiful things. We should keep our yards and streets clean by picking up all papers, tin cans, and waste matter. The home will be made beautiful by planting flowers and shrubs and by keeping the grass cut. If there are any old buildings or fences by your house cover these with creeping vines. We should never throw any garbage or waste matter in our yard because germs breed in such places and cause much sickness. We should keep our garbage cans tightly closed, for if we don't the flies will carry the germs to our houses and spread diseases. In the summer when we sprinkle our lawns, we should sprinkle the street also, so as to keep the dust down, because it carries germs. If we clean up and beautify our own surroundings, all our neighbors will desire to do so, and finally the whole street will. Those other streets will clean up and beautify, and then the whole city will be made clean and beautiful."

"Prosecutor Frank A. Emrich has received a letter from Dr. J. N. Hurty regarding the inspection of plans for all public buildings, including public and parochial schools, in which it is stated that the board of health must approve all plans before the buildings are commenced. The state board of health rule as explained by Dr. Hurty, its secretary, follows:

"Plans and specifications for all public buildings and institutions, which include public and parochial school buildings, so far as the same pertain to the character and location of sewage, lighting, heating, ventilation and all sanitary features, shall be submitted to the state board of health for inspection and approval before said plans are finally adopted. Plans and specifications when approved by the state board of health will bear the seal of the state board as witness of said approval."

"Employees of all offices of the city hall excepting the police and electric light and power department, will be given a half holiday next Saturday afternoon all because of the bed bugs and other varmin left in the bum room at headquarters by its lodgers during the winter.

"Secretary John H. Gilpin of the board of health, yesterday placed an

order for 1,000 pounds of sulphur, pans of which will be burned in every room and corridor of the building. Employees of the construction force of the waterworks department in whose quarters bugs were first discovered have done much toward driving out the pests by the use of carbolic acid, freely distributed along the cracks in the floor and the corners of their rooms, but Dr. Gilpin figures that a more thorough course is necessary."

"At the suggestion of Dr. John H. Gilpin of the board of health, secretary Beuret, at the waterworks department, has ordered that the dead ends of water mains in the outlying districts of the city be flushed regularly during the hot months. It is the dead ends of the mains that the water becomes stagnant and the breeding of disease germs is probable and it is the aim of the two departments to keep all the mains filled with fresh clean water."

"The fumigation of the city hall last Saturday afternoon failed to bring death to all the bed bugs in the building and several were discovered yesterday in the business office of the waterworks department. Therefore the board of health will repeat the treatment and that office and the entire basement of the building will be closed for the purpose some afternoon the latter part of the week. The doorway between the waterworks construction department and the bum room of police headquarters, where the vermin was left by lodgers is being sealed."

"When an investigation showed him there are nearly 1,000 cases of tuberculosis in Fort Wayne and that not more than 100 of them are on record in the health office, Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the department, announced that he will get a list of the names of the doctors who have violated the law by keeping silent and will file affidavits against them."

"Fort Wayne's campaign of civic beauty and health has been heard of throughout a considerable district in the state, and that it has made an impression is evident from the many inquiries made by the centennial visitors. Many inquiries concerning Mrs. Nesbitt and her work have been asked at the Woman's Club and many inquiries have come to Mrs. O. N. Guildlin. Those who desire to get in touch with Mrs. Nesbitt may do so through the city board of health office."

"An illustrated street lecture will be given Sunday night at Hoagland and Melita Streets. This will be the second lecture in that district, and is being repeated on request. Beginning with Monday night two lectures will be given each night of next week, provided the weather permits. The complete program of street lectures will be announced Sunday."

"The Fort Wayne Real Estate exchange at its meeting at the commercial club voted to cooperate with the women organizations of the city in making the health parade of June 22 a big success. Four hundred automobiles are desired and the real estate men have agreed to furnish one hundred of them. Their autos will be decorated with the American flag and the exchange's pennant, and members failing to offer their cars for the parade will be fined one dollar. The procession is designed to promote interest in the health campaign which is being waged by Mrs. Josephine Nesbitt."

"Definite plans were made last night for the children's civic health and beauty parade to be held here next week. Thursday, June 27, at a meeting held of the counselors in the board of health office. All the children enrolled with Mrs. Nesbitt in the civic health contest and those under the direction of Miss Rhoday Braddon in the garden contest, will be given tickets for the auto parade and for the picture show at the Majestic theatre afterward, where the famous Dayton pictures will be shown. This will mean that automobiles for practically 3,000 children will have to be provided. Lee J. Ninde, general chairman of the campaign who presided at the meeting

last night, appointed the men counselors to look after the securing of the automobiles, in cooperation with the Real Estate exchange, the Retail Merchants association, the Rotary Club, the Fort Wayne Automobile association and the Quest Club. The committee desires to obtain the use of every available automobile in the city and those willing to give their machines for the great children's parade, are asked to fill out the coupon to be found on another page or to telephone Charles Biderwalk at the Commercial Club.

"The parade will start at the public library at 1:30 O'clock Thursday afternoon and autos and children must be on hand not later than that time.

"Children who are enrolled in the civic health and garden contest will be given tickets Monday at the board of health office by Miss Minnette Bohn in charge of this work.

"Mrs. A. E. Foure, general chairman of the women's committee, will have charge of the general arrangements of the parade, outside of securing of the autos, and will be assisted by the other counselors, Mrs. A. H. Schaaf, Mrs. Fred McCulloch, Mrs. O. N. Guildlin and Mrs. W. O. Seavey.

"The park board has negotiated with the Elk's band to furnish the music for the event. Mayor Hosey and the city officials have already backed the movement with their cooperation. Chief Lens will furnish a squad of sixteen policeman as escorts.

"The meeting last night at Wayne and Monroe streets where Mrs. Nesbitt delivered an illustrated lecture, was greeted with an excellent attendance and much enthusiasm. The lecture tonight is given at Thomas and Buchanan streets. Interest continues to grow in the outdoor lectures and inquiries are coming in from all parts of the city."

"The route for the city's health and beautification parade to be held Thursday, in which 3,000 children will be taken over the city will cover eighty-nine blocks or seven and one-half miles. The trip will take one hour.

"The parade will form on both sides of Wayne Streets west of the public library, heading east Thursday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The line of march will be as follows, East on Wayne street, to Hanna, south to Washington, east to Harmar, south to Maumee, east to Walton, south to Hayden, west to Hanna, south to Montgomery, west to Calhoun, south to Wildwood, west to Fairfield, north to Brackenridge, east to Calhoun, north to Berry and east to the Majestic Theatre.

"At the end of the wonderful health and beautification pageant, the children will be given an opportunity of seeing the famous kineamcolor pictures of the National Cash Register company of Dayton, Ohio. What health and beauty mean to a city will be shown here in a way that cannot be told in words. The moving pictures will be accompanied by a lecture. Many Fort Wayne scenes will be shown in the pictures. People of the city will have an opportunity of seeing to what splendid effects and beautiful results they can bring their efforts, already well started, when they are shown free of charge the miraculous transformation that a business organization made in its section of the city. The pictures were the first of their kind taken in the United States and represent scenes from cities throughout the country. Through the efforts of Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt, in charge of the beautification campaign here, the films were secured for Fort Wayne.

"Charles Biederwolf, secretary of the Commercial Club, has sent notices to 2,500 automobile owners of the city asking them for the use of cars on next Thursday that the children of the city may participate in the parade which is so wisely being provided for them. That the event will be the biggest children's parade ever held in Fort Wayne, there is little doubt,

it will be the first beautification demonstration ever held here, and is an outcome of the civic beauty and health campaign being held here this summer under the auspices of the board of health, the Real Estate exchange and the park board. The men counselors of the campaign, working with the Commercial Club and Real Estate exchange, the Rotary Club, the Fort Wayne Automobile association and other organizations of the city, have taken unto themselves to provide the necessary machines for the event. Many autos have already been secured but more are still needed. Those who can give their machines for the laudable purpose should get in touch with Charles Biederwolf at the Commercial Club at once.

"All day yesterday children of the city flocked to the board of health office for tickets for the auto ride and picture show, which was given out by Miss Minnett Baum, chairman of the ticket and chaperone committee. Many mothers and fathers called at the office in person, telling of the keen interest their children were taking in cleaning up the yards, and following the suggestions of Mrs. Nesbitt in planting shrubbery, flowers and putting into practice her principles of health and beauty. It was decided to extend the privileges of the parade to all children, whether or not they are entered in a contest.

"That mothers of the city need not fear that their children will not be well cared for is evident from the fact that fifty women have been assured to act as chaperons for the parade and picture show.

"Arrangements have been made for two lectures a night for some time to come. An auto has been donated to convey Mrs. Nesbitt to the scene of the meetings. She gave an illustrated lecture last night to a large crowd at Reed and Pontiac streets. Tonight she will lecture at New Haven and Edsall avenues and at Warren street and New Haven avenue. The Wednesday evening meetings will be held at West Superior and Webster and at Fairfield and Hendricks."

"Mosquitoes are an unnecessary annoyance in a city with the sanitary perfection that Fort Wayne has, says Dr. John H. Gilpin of the board of public health, and if householders, save those who live adjacent to the rivers or the park lakes, will follow his directions there is no reason why they should be bothered by the pests.

"The insects breed in even so much as a spoonful of stagnant water and empty tin cans, many of which are carelessly thrown out of doors and become filled with rain, made an excellent habitat. Dr. Gilpin suggests that every can be punctured in the bottom before it is discarded so that it cannot hold water. Another favorite is a defective spout on a house that permits water to stand and of equal popularity are the rain barrel and the open cistern.

"Mosquitoes do not travel more than 400 feet from their home. Dr. Gilpin says, but that means that if there is one careless householder in a block the neighborhood will be infected. Many cisterns are not tightly covered and for these Dr. Gilpin suggests a treatment of oil. A quart of oil - any kind will serve, poured into the basin will form a coating on the top that will prevent an invasion of insects."

"Because the water shed which feeds the swimming pool in Lawton Park is exposed to infections of all kinds, the pool has been declared unfit for bathing use and health board says swimming there is at an end. The reason for action by the health board is the Spy Run Creek which is dammed up to form the pool, winds through a goodly portion of Fort Wayne and refuse of all kinds is often thrown into the little stream. There is also a number of outbuildings built along the creek, and the board of health declares that bathers are exposed to the danger of contracting typhoid

fever.

"The park board recently decided to build an enclosure along the shore of the creek for the benefit of the bathers, but this plan will be abandoned since the pool has been declared as unsafe by the health board."

"Dr. Paul Cox Kucher, who has been appointed by the board of health to succeed Dr. George E. Fry as city veterinarian. He graduated last spring from the Kansas City Veterinary College standing highest in his class. He is an Allen County boy, his parents living on the Lincoln Highway just east of the city. At Kansas City, from where he came Sunday, he was president of the Alpha Psi fraternity, secretary of his college Y.M.C.A. and a member of the Cosmopolitan College Club.

"Though the youngest man who has ever held the position, Dr. Kucher is admirably equipped for the place in every way."

"Since New York is stricken with the terrible scourge, 'infantile paralysis,' the board of health of Fort Wayne has naturally received many inquiries concerning the probability of its reaching Fort Wayne. This can best be answered by the fact that it has appeared in Philadelphia, Chicago, Montreal, Can, Columbus, Ohio, Cleveland, Garrett, Ind., Baltimore, Md. and South Bend, Ind. So why not here in Fort Wayne. We cannot presume to say that there is no danger of it appearing here.

"A family of four children and mother arrived in Fort Wayne from New York, driven here by fear of the scourge. They have been instructed to remain at home and not mingle with other children for ten days. We would request that all persons having knowledge of arrivals in Fort Wayne from New York, communicate the same to the city board of health, telephone 715, so that necessary instructions can be given and precautions taken. It is much easier to prevent than control after its appearance. There is no cause at present for alarm. The definite mode of transmission and spread of the disease is not fully known, but evidence is gradually accumulating that the fly and milk are important factors.

"While we have been conducting a vigorous campaign against the open vault and uncovered manure boxes for the past three years, we know, however, that many must still exist since we have not had the time to inspect every block in Fort Wayne. We therefore ask the cooperation and assistance of all citizens that these conditions and nuisances may be abated.

"Fort Wayne must not feel that because she has no slum district she is not in danger. Norway and Sweden have had the disease in epidemic, endemic and sporadic form for many years and the smallest villages and hamlets have suffered annually with the congested cities.

"The death rate in this epidemic is particularly high approximately 95 percent. There is no specific remedy for it, the treatment during the first stages is purely supportive and symptomatic.

"There are three theories as to its mode of spreading.

"1. Insect borne especially by the stable fly.

"2. Contact theory.

"3. Air, borne by dust, food, etc.

"Dr. Rosenau says: the insect borne theory seems to fit the case as the disease is known in Massachusetts.

"As to measures of prevention Dr. Rosenau, formerly of the United States public health service says: No definite system of prevention can be formulated until are sure of the mode of transmission. Meanwhile health authorities are justified in all preventive measures, such as disinfection, quarantine, screening, dust prevention, guarding against insects, etc. A fly campaign directed especially against the stable fly is indicated.

"To sum up -

"1. Epidemics have been more severe in small towns and rural districts than in the cities. Even in the cities the disease does not especially strike the crowded districts.

"2. Fort Wayne is in just as dangerous a position as Philadelphia, Columbus and South Bend were two weeks ago.

"3. See that all manure is kept tightly covered and removed twice a week.

"4. Keep children away from crowds if a case appears in the city.

"5. Eliminate all flies.

"6. Avoid any diet that is liable to cause indigestion as many cases begin with an attack of indigestion." J. H. Gilpin, Health Officer.

Privy Vaults Prohibited General Ordinance 767

No person, firm or corporation shall construct, or cause to be constructed, or allow or permit to be constructed on his or its real estate, within the limits of said city, any privy vault, or use, or allow to be used on his or its real estate, any vault as a privy vault, unless the same shall be directly, or indirectly by lateral drain, connected with a public sewer and unless the same is equipped with a flushing device so installed as to allow the flushing of such vault at all times and whenever used.

All existing privy vaults not equipped and constructed as in section one (1) provided shall be emptied, cleaned and filled not later than November 1, 1916.

This ordinance shall not apply to privy vaults constructed on real estate which does not abut upon a street or alley in which there is a public sewer or a lateral drain and City water for flushing purposes.

Any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with or violating this ordinance shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00). Passed June 13, 1916.

Visit By The Indiana State Board of Health

June 22, Fort Wayne. On this date under the auspices of the city board of health there was held a public health celebration with special reference to children on account of the Fort Wayne clean up. Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt, of Ohio, had been employed by the city board of health to organize a scientific clean up of the city. The pupils of the city had rendered such excellent aid in the work that it was determined to give them an automobile ride and devote one day to celebrating their services. The procession of school children occupied 207 automobiles headed by a brass band. This procession with streamers and banners and music paraded the streets and finally landed at the Fort Wayne theater where I addressed 2,000 children. Following the address moving pictures, of most remarkable and beautiful character were given of the exhibit division of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio. In the evening a general audience of citizens gathered in the same theater and I made a second address upon the work of the State Board of Health and what further could be done to improve the health of the state.

Communication From City Attorney. To the Honorable Common Council, City:

Gentlemen - On or about July 22, 1916, a cow belonging to a Mrs. Brase was killed while pasturing in a field along the edges of which the city had placed a weed killing fluid. It is claimed by Mrs. Brase that the cow was killed from poison contained in said weed killing fluid. The department

of health, by its meat and dairy inspector, reports that there was not enough poison in the fluid to kill the cow in question, but states among other things that it might have been possible that the fluid may have been the cause of the cow's death, while on the other hand the doctor reports that he does not believe that such was the cause. My investigation showed that the fluid in question was distributed solely upon the street, while Mrs. Brase's attorney claims that he will be able to show that part of the fluid was in the enclosed pasture where the cow was pastured, and further claims that they will be able to show that the cow's death was produced by the fluid in question.

It appears that Mrs. Brase is engaged in the charitable work of taking care of adopted children and that she is sorely in need of a cow for the purpose of furnishing milk for said purpose and that she cannot financially afford to procure another. She claims that the cow in question was worth \$ 100.00 but she is willing to take, if the matter can be adjusted, the sum of \$ 75.00 in settlement.

While I do not believe that there is any technical liability on the part of the city, yet there is some doubt both as to the cause of the death and the manner of spraying the fluid in question. The determination of these facts against the city would make it liable and there is a bare possibility of our losing the suit, although I believe that all of the officers in question acted properly in regard to the matter. A disputed fact sometimes results in a verdict against the city. Considering Mrs. Brase's financial condition, the charitable work she is engaged in and the disputed questions of fact that might produce liability, as well as the question of liability, is there is any liability, I am rather of the opinion that it would be to the best interest of the city generally to settle our said claim on the basis above mentioned without of course in so doing admitting any liability on the part of the city. Respectfully submitted, Guy Cole-rick, City Attorney.

At a special meeting of the board of public health of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana held at the City Hall in the office of the department of public health on the 23rd day of August, 1916 the following resolution was adopted.

Whereas, it appearing to the board of public health that a threatened epidemic of infantile paralysis exists in the City of Fort Wayne, and

Whereas, it is known that permitting children under the age of sixteen (16) to congregate in schools, churches and other public places is a strong factor in spreading such epidemic, it is, therefore,

Resolved by the board of public health of the City of Fort Wayne that no child under the age of sixteen (16) years be allowed or permitted to attend any public, parochial, private, Sunday school or church within the County of Allen in said state until the 1st day of October, 1916 and it is further ordered that until the 1st said day of October, 1916 no child under the age of sixteen (16) years shall be allowed or permitted by the owner, manager, or person in charge, to attend or enter any theatre, moving picture show, or other public gathering of any kind or character. The board further reserves the right to extend the time herein mentioned. By J. H. Gilpin, Secy. Board of Public Health.

"That the city board of health, the park commissioners and the school board cooperate with the Fort Wayne Real Estate exchange in providing a fund to hire an expert to continue the campaign of civic health education and beautification, which has been carried on under the direction of Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt this summer, was the sentiment of a resolution passed by the real estate exchange.

"The resolution was introduced by Walton H. Ingham and embedded the thought of the enterprise committee. The organization also went on record in favor of the support of the anti-tuberculosis hospital at Fort Recovery and a committee consisting of Lee J. Ninde, Albert Schaaf and Charles Nolan was appointed to take up the matter with Dr. Eric Crull, the health officials and those in charge of the fight against the white plague here in order to ascertain the present status of the local situation and to learn the wise thing to do. If Fort Wayne can spend a million dollars for a court house, surely it can spend a few thousand dollars for the checking of tuberculosis when it is known that the disease can be entirely wiped out under right conditions, said one of the members of the exchange in speaking of the proposition.

"The real estate men will hold no more meetings until next September. The day of the annual picnic of the exchange was set for Labor Day which will be the first meeting of the fall. However, President L. H. Moore has called a meeting of the board of directors for this week.

"The resolution introduced by Mr. Ingham, praising the works of Mrs. Nesbitt and recommending that it be continued is in full as follows.

"In view of the success that has attended the efforts of Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt in arousing a greater interest in the sanitary and well kept appearance of the premises of our citizens, thereby making for the health and welfare of our people and the beautification of the city, it is the motion of the Fort Wayne Real Estate exchange that the board of health, the park commissioners and the school board be hereby invited to cooperate in providing a fund to continue this campaign of education and beautification.

"As the budgets for these respective boards are now being prepared, this exchange urges that a certain amount for this object be included in the appropriations for next year, and that if arrangements can be effected, an expert be employed to continue this work, thus retaining the good results already accomplished and securing still better ones for next year.

"It is recommended that this resolution be transmitted to those several boards for their consideration and approval, and to the mayor and other city officials who are interested in civic health and betterment.

"Official Recognition To Be Given Campaign"

"Fort Wayne will take official cognizance of the civic beauty and health campaign which has been conducted this summer under the direction of Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt on next Tuesday afternoon, Mayor W. J. Hosey, chief of Police Charles Lenz, the park board, the city board of health, city council, representatives of the real estate exchange, the board of works, the city comptroller and the editorial writers of the daily newspapers will be in attendance.

"Not only will sections of the city be visited which show up to special advantage by reason of unusual attention, but each and every locality of the city in which work has been done will be shown to the city officials and the newspaper men.

"The officials will be taken over the city in automobiles from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Whether or not the campaign this summer has really paid is a question that the special inspectors will be aided in answering on coming trip.

"The announcement was made that the prizes for the children's contest would be awarded at a special meeting of the flower and vegetable show to be held next September. Mrs. Nesbitt will join with Miss Braddock in

arranging for the flower show. On one evening during the show it is planned to award the first prize of \$ 50 and other prizes on the list. This will mark the formal ending of the summer's campaign.

"The city officials of Fort Wayne and a group of leading citizens, headed by Mayor William J. Hosey, took occasion to see what had been done in the civic beauty and health campaign under the direction of Mrs. Josephine Nesbitt, which has been in progress since early last spring, and which has attracted such wide attention. From Melita and Bass streets, on the south to Duck alley on the north, the fruits of the work of eager hands most of them hands of little boys and girls were observed and commented on with enthusiasm by the visitors. The trip was made by automobile, and for more than two hours members of the board of works, the board of safety, city health board, city council, park board, real estate exchange and other officials and citizens turned their eyes on the work that had been done to make Fort Wayne a cleaner, a healthier and a more beautiful city.

"Dr. J. H. Gilpin of the board of health cognizant of the conditions that existed last year at the places visited, pointed with enthusiasm to the wonderful transformation that had been wrought. Back yards formerly the scene of tin cans, garbage and unspeakable filth, are now not only healthy, but pleasing to the eye. Dr. Gilpin who made the first suggestion that such a campaign be inaugurated, was especially pleased at the results accomplished. He perhaps better than any one else, realizes the significance of the value and the amount of work done, for the board of health has long realized the need of extensive work of the kind that is now being done.

"Mayor W. J. Hosey commended the work of Mrs. Nesbitt on several occasions where home surroundings long known for their filth and squalor, had taken on the appearance of beautiful gardens, tin cans having been replaced by shrubbery and garbage by green grass.

"Happy children and their proud mothers, greeted the visitors at every stop. At many of the places the residences were decorated with American flags in honor of the occasion.

"On Bass street Mrs. Winsch at whose home one of the stops was made, served lemonade to the tourists. Everywhere the expression on the faces of the children was haven't we done fine, and at every stop a look at the work accomplished brought the answer, indeed you have. The verdict of the officials was unanimously one of hearty approbation, and judging from the expression made yesterday, there is little doubt that active steps will be taken to have the campaign continued.

"The prime objects of the civic beauty and health campaign were forcefully brought into the foreground yesterday by the things manifested. The city has been made more healthful, it has been made more beautiful and attractive, the school children have been educated to take more active part in civic affairs, everybody has learned to have more home pride, fire risks have been cut down, many of the old eye sores are no more, and Fort Wayne has been well advertised as a city beautiful, healthful and desirable. Mrs. Nesbitt, the apostle of beautification was noted a success."

"The board of works is making arrangements to clean the south side reservoir, and orders were given to the superintendent of three pumping stations to keep the plants running full force twenty-four hours a day to provide for emergencies in case of fire. Work of emptying out the 5,000,000 gallons of water which the reservoir contains, was started a couple of days ago, but because of a low pressure at the pumping stations the work was abandoned for the time being.

"Under the direction of the board of works men were put to work scraping

the bottom of the reservoir. Worms and insects were found in large numbers, and the board decided that a thorough cleaning was the only means of ridding the big tank of the pests."

"Light baths for the care of infantile paralysis is the suggestion made by Dr. J. W. Squires to the city board of public health following the discovery of a case of the disease on Jackson street. The patient is seven years of age. Dr. Squires has been treating the child for several days, and early in the week notified the health department that he believed his patient was suffering with paralysis. The health board carded the house with a sign. Contagious disease suspicioned here and the home was quarantined. Dr. Squires believes the light bath treatment will cure the disease, as it has been used successfully in the treatment of diseases, the symptoms of which are made the same. Light and electricity, the physician says, have cured people of other diseases where the patient was unable to move a joint or a muscle for four years. Infantile paralysis causes the muscles in the legs and arms to contract, and in many cases the patient is unable to move. The child is in a serious condition. The boys legs have become stiff and he is unable to stand up.

"The city board of health has been conferring with Dr. Squires concerning the case, and if arrangements can be made to remove the patient from his home, the light bath treatment will be used on him. It may be necessary to get permission from the court to remove the patient, as it is a violation of quarantine laws to take patients suffering from contagious diseases out of the house. Dr. Squires is particularly anxious to use the light treatment on the child, and he seems confident that if a permanent cure cannot be accomplished, a great deal of good can be done in the way of improvement. This kind of treatment has been used in Fort Wayne but a short time."

"In an effort to prevent a spread of infantile paralysis in Fort Wayne, the city health board, through its secretary, Dr. J. H. Gilpin, issued a warning for parents to keep their children at home and not permit them to attend Sunday schools, churches, theatres or other public gatherings. A new case of the disease was reported yesterday by Dr. J. W. Bowers, the patient being the three year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Pape, 831 High Street.

"This is the sixth case of the disease in Fort Wayne and the health board is using every precaution to prevent a further spread of the epidemic.

"Parents should keep their children in the back yards of their homes, said Dr. Gilpin. They should keep them away from Sunday school, churches and in fact all other places where large crowds congregate. Unless the public cooperates with us, we will not be able to stamp out the disease or prevent it from spreading. Children should be bathed frequently in cool water and their food should be guarded carefully."

"Fear Spread of Paralysis Plague"

"Because it fears a general epidemic of infantile paralysis in Fort Wayne unless extra precautions are taken, the city board of health has ordered the schools, both public and parochial, to remain closed until October 1. The schools were to have opened Tuesday, September 5.

"Following the issuance of the order by the city health board, a meeting was held in the office of city attorney Colerick which was attended by County Superintendent of schools D. O. McComb, County Health Officer E. M. Van Buskirk and the members of city health and school boards. At

this meeting Superintendent McComb and Dr. Van Buskick decided to postpone the opening of the county schools until October 1.

"No new cases of the disease were reported although the health board was called to the east side to investigate a reported case. The city health board has also issued an order to parents asking them to keep their children away from Sunday schools, theatres, playgrounds and other public gatherings. If this order is complied with no Sunday school sessions will be held next Sunday, although the adult classes will meet.

"Mrs. Josephine Nesbitt has announced that the flower show scheduled for September 6 and 7, has been postponed because of the health board's orders to close the schools. The show will be held later in the season.

"The school board at first objected to postponing the opening, but after a conference with the health board, all of the members of the educational body agreed that this action was the only thing to do. The time lost now will be made up next July.

"Five babies died in Indiana in July from infantile paralysis, according to a report sent out from Indianapolis. One of these cases was from DeKalb county.

"The death rate in Allen County in July was 22.1. The report says this is lower than usual. The total number of deaths in Fort Wayne during July was 62 compared with 73 a year ago."

"The county health officers have joined with the Fort Wayne health board in an effort to check the spread of infantile paralysis and all teachers, ministers, theatre managers and town officials in Allen County have been requested that, no children under the age of sixteen years be permitted to attend any public parochial, private school, or Sunday school or church service until the first day of October, and no child shall be allowed by the person in charge to enter any theatre, moving picture show or other public gathering.

"Copies of the order, signed by County Health Officer VanBuskirk, have been sent to officials in the towns of New Haven, Woodburn, Maysville, Monroeville and Huntertown.

"According to an announcement made by the city board of health the order barring all children less than sixteen years of age in this city from moving picture theatres and all other places of public gathering will be strictly enforced and prosecution will follow all violations of the order. The three remaining band concerts, too have been called off by the park commissioners. The concerts were to have been at Lakeside park, Weisser park, and Reservoir park. No new cases of infantile paralysis were reported and with the effort being made to check the spread of the disease, local health authorities believe that they have the situation well at hand."

"The board of public health sent a letter to Chief of Police Lens informing him of the action taken at a special meeting a few days ago at which it was ordered that all children under the ages of sixteen years be kept away from public gatherings. The Chief is asked to transmit the order to his men, and see that it is obeyed. The letter calls attention to the fact that violation of this order is a violation of state law and subjects the violator thereof a penalty. A letter was also sent to Dr. Eric A. Crull. Dr. Crull had written the board regarding the opening of Concordia college. Dr. Paul Kucher, city veterinarian, ordered four cats, which he found at 88 Portage avenue, killed. There were six kittens at the home and all of them were believed to be afflicted with paralysis. Two of them died and it was deemed best to kill the other four. The health board has issued a warning for children not to handle cats."

"The city board of public health has issued an order that no child

under the age of sixteen years shall be permitted to take passage on any train or trolley car leaving Fort Wayne unless it has a certificate of health from a local physician or is examined by the department. The health board will examine all children who call at the office between ten and eleven o'clock each morning. Those who do not call between those hours should get a certificate from their local physician and present it at the office any time.

"All children have been excluded from the public market and ministers have been notified to keep children away from churches until further order of the board.

"Children under sixteen years have been excluded from the south side branch of the public library."

"Where are Fort Wayne's children? They were not on the streets night before last and it was Saturday. They were not at Sunday school yesterday. At the Cathedral it was the children's day to go to communion. A month ago there were hundreds present but yesterday morning no children came.

"Over the entire city churches and Sunday schools had no little ones. Playgrounds and parks missed the usual music of children's laughter. A city without children.

"A stranger came to Fort Wayne Sunday and marveled. He had been on the streets for sometime, constantly passing great crowds of people when he suddenly realized that there were no kiddies with them. He stopped on the corner to see whether or not he was right. He studied the faces of women and men as they passed and wondered what sort of creatures they, who had no babies. He studied their faces for lines of sin. Despair and troubled but they were the faces of ordinary human beings. Some of the people were even laughing and talking. After an hour he suddenly spied a little one with his mother and father. His heart leaped. He was about to grasp the child in his arms when a policeman stepped forward, whispered something to the father, which caused the parents to turn quickly and disappear.

"The stranger wandered on with a full heart, thinking about his own little ones and the next train. He passed a schoolhouse, a magnificent building. Surely there must be children. Or perhaps he had gone mad. He trembled as he put the question to a man who approached him. Will the school open next week. None of the schools will open this September was the answer.

"Had the visitor not been a man he would have wept. He cried a little anyway for he was also a father.

"When he learned that the city board of health had asked that all children be kept home for the general welfare in order that an epidemic of infantile paralysis might be avoided, he marveled again this time at the spirit that made Fort Wayne people cooperate grandly for humanities sake."

"The city board of health has issued a notice to parents informing them that hereafter they should not bring their children to the board's office to have them examined for symptoms by the family physician and then present the certificate at the board's office in the city hall. The examination is not necessary unless children are to be taken out of the city.

"According to Dr. J. H. Gilpin, secretary of the health board, to bring children to the office would congregate them and that is something which the health offices are trying to prevent. No new cases were reported."

"Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, county health commissioner, has received a letter from the state board of health in which the suggestion is made that

local offices adhere to the resolutions adopted at the conference of state health officers on poliomyelitis. The resolutions mentioned say that there should be uniformity of procedure looking toward the prevention of the spread of infantile paralysis. Quarantine by one state against another state within the same state was disapproved. It is claimed that the federal government through the public health service, can perform all the duties necessary in interstate relations. All cases of the disease should be reported to the local health authorities, the state health authorities and finally to the United States health department. A person sixteen years of age or less who removes from an infected area to another locality should be kept under medical observation daily for two weeks from the date of his health certificate and travel permit."

"Women Inspectors Hold Final Meeting"

"The woman inspectors in the civic beauty and health contest who have worked through the hot summer under the direction of Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt came together in final meeting yesterday in the assembly room of the courthouse. Slides of the work done in various parts of the city during the summer were shown by Mrs. Nesbitt, County Engineer A. W. Reiling operating the machine.

"Mrs. Nesbitt thanked the women for their individual help, expressing her appreciation of the sacrifices they had made in time and effort during the hottest day of the season to advance the work of civic beautification. She called special attention to the work of Miss Braddock in her garden contests for the children of the city, saying that she believed her efforts were not fully appreciated. Mrs. Nesbitt pointed out that she had worked with her during the entire summer and had come to know the intrinsic merits of her achievements.

"The inspector told of their experiences in the work of the summer, how step by step the children had come to think of their home surroundings in terms of artistic and beautiful and how the entire city had been awakened by the constant hammering and preaching of Mrs. Nesbitt.

"One of the judges stated that out of forty-eight contestants she had only one failure to report. Two thousand children entered the campaign last spring, with only ten percent dropping out, a remarkably good showing. Mrs. Nesbitt told us what we should have known long ago. It is a shame that no means can be found by which her services can be retained, said one of the judges echoing the sentiment of the body present.

"Mrs. Nesbitt stated that she hoped this work would be continued by those who aided this summer, saying that nothing more than a beginning could be made this year.

"It was pointed out at the meeting that the campaign featured by the automobile ride given several thousand children over the city and the inspection by the city officials, had worked tremendous good in a few weeks of the present summer. The death rate, both infant and adult, had decreased and the whole city had awakened to the value and inexpensiveness of a beautiful city.

"The prizes will not be awarded until after the reopening of the schools, the order of the city board of health having made it necessary to postpone the flower show. The judges selected the ward winners and will visit the places of these contestants for the purpose of choosing the final victors. Announcement of the prize winners will not be made public until the date of awarding, that is if women can keep a secret and Mrs. Nesbitt says they can."

"At a meeting of the city and county boards of health, held in City Hall. It was decided to remove the restriction against congregating in public places, and attending schools, September 9. On that date it will be twenty-one days since the last case of infantile paralysis was reported. Of course if any unlooked for spread of the disease takes place between now and Saturday, the period of quarantine will be extended beyond that time. Children will positively not be allowed to attend the circus because the restrictions are still in force. There are some objectives brought forth by prominent citizens to opening the schools before September 19, but the officials felt that all immediate danger of an epidemic would probably be over by the end of this week, the boards did not feel justified in continuing the restriction longer than absolutely necessary.

"The question of requiring certificates of health from children before admitting them into schools, was discussed at some length, but upon motion of Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk it was decided that no health certificates would be demanded. This position was taken by the boards because there exists no method of determining whether or not the child is carrying the contagion of infantile paralysis and as a matter of fact it is impossible to diagnose the disease itself until the onset of paralysis. The certification would furnish a false sense of security and add nothing to the safety of the community. All teachers will be warned, however, to exclude any child who develops the slightest indisposition at any time during the school year."

"Against recommendation of the county commissioners, the county council voted down the \$ 50,000 appropriation for a tuberculosis hospital at the county farm. The vote stood four to three. Councilman Hattersley, Amstutz, Werts and Viberg outvoted councilman Redding, Centlivere and Schaffer, Dr. E. A. Crull stated last night that the camp hospital would probably be closed November 1, as there was not sufficient equipment to make living conditions endurable during the winter and that he would so put the matter to the members of the anti-tuberculosis league. Miss Irene Byron, secretary of the league, said the action of the council was a keen disappointment to her and that the work in the fight on the white plague in Fort Wayne would receive a tremendous setback. The opposition pointed out that a landscape architect should be obtained to lay out the grounds, that facts and figures should be secured and that more time should be given for investigation. C. M. Niezer stated at the session that tuberculosis does not wait for investigation and that the work would be delayed one year.

"The county commissioners had asked for the appropriation, had given the matter considerable study and had earnestly urged its passage. They made an inspection of the tuberculosis hospital on the county farm at Cleveland and argued its benefits before the members of the county council.

"The council voted the sum of \$ 7,000 additional for use at the tuberculosis camp.

"The births in the rural districts of Allen County more than doubled the deaths during the month of August, according to the report just compiled by Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, county health officer. There were seventy births and thirty-four deaths. The contagious disease report for the city and rural districts of the county for the same period follow. Eight cases of diphtheria, four infantile paralysis, nineteen typhoid fever and twelve tuberculosis. Of the twelve new cases of tuberculosis, eleven were reported in the city of Fort Wayne."

"According to officers of the city board of health, Fort Wayne is remarkably free from contagious diseases. But one case is under quarantine

and when this is lifted in a few days the city will be free from contagions with the exception of two cases of whooping cough and one case of chicken-pox.

"Infantile paralysis has been entirely wiped out and the city health board deserves a great deal of credit for the vigorous war it waged on this plague. As one of the health authorities remarked, Fort Wayne is one of the healthiest cities in the country."

"The city health department is conducting a number of neighborhood meetings in the rural districts, the plan being to enlist the cooperation of the farmer in matters pertaining to public health. Dr. Paul Kucher, city veterinarian, and Deputy Charles P. Josse are arranging the meetings and both of these men deliver addresses."

"The department of public health report of cattle tuberculinized during the winter months shows a total of 426 head of which 26 were found to be tubercular, removed from the herd and slaughtered, all showing tubercular lesions in various degrees. It is the intention of this department to run a tuberculin test on all cattle owned by those producing milk which is sold in Fort Wayne, this work to be continued as soon as weather will permit in the fall."

"Dr. Bruggeman president of the city board of health, has also joined the crusade against the high cost of living as he spoke in grocery stores. He is abetting the conspiracy against the gentle faced cow by coming out flatfooted to a declaration the oleomargarine and butterine are more healthful and sanitary than the average country butter and adds that the average person can't tell butterine from butter unless he sees it churned. The doctor has not yet taken a slam at the mild mannered hen but is safe to say that he favors good eggs to bad ones."

"Dr. J. H. Gilpin, secretary of the city department of public health in discussing the unusually large number of scarlet fever cases in Fort Wayne, said that if parents would keep their children out of school on the first appearance of any illness and would prevent them from visiting other sick children the number of cases of contagious diseases among children would be cut down materially.

There are six cases of scarlet fever in Fort Wayne, said Dr. Gilpin. This is more than we had in this city for the last twelve months. While this condition is not alarming, it may soon become so unless the people of Fort Wayne assume a more strict and careful attitude. We strongly urge and advise that every parent keep their child strictly at home on the first appearance of any illness whatsoever, however mild it may be, especially those having a sore throat. This is urged for the reason that many cases of scarlet fever are mild and incapacitate the patient for possibly only one or two days, but from these mild cases come the severe ones. These mild cases are contagious and dangerous for three weeks as the more severe ones. The people must always bear in mind that the number of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria etc. depends upon them. If they would persist in letting their children visit other sick children they are responsible largely for the spread of the disease. Once more we would issue the warning. Let parents keep their children at home when they are sick and don't let the children visit other sick children."

"The city department of public health issued a warning yesterday for all citizens to boil city water before drinking it as gas formers have been found in samples submitted to analysis in the health board office. Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the board, said that it was not the board's intention to alarm the public, but that every precaution should be exercised to prevent an epidemic of disease.

"For some time city water has had a milky appearance and when it is allowed to stand sediment forms at the bottom. Gas formers are germs that create intestinal gases and typhoid fever is likely to result therefrom.

"One sample of water was sent to Indianapolis some time ago for analysis, but this was found to be pure. However, tests made in Fort Wayne from water taken out of a faucet in Bloomingdale showed the presence of gas formers."

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"J. C. Diggs state water chemist and sanitary engineer, arrived here last night and will return to Indianapolis some time today provided with samples of water taken at the different pumping stations of the city for analysis in the laboratories of the state health office.

"With the aid of these tests the expert hopes to be able to single out the one station harboring the condition that causes the present contamination of the city's water supply and further tests of samples taken from the different wells and suction pipes of that station are expected to lead to an early discovery of the real cause of the trouble.

"The only seepage of river water or drainage from some other sources into the wells or suction pipes of one of the stations can be responsible for the pollution of the water, was a statement made last night by the state's expert, who has been on similar missions in different parts of the state on numerous occasions. In many instances a rotten well casting was found to permit surface water to enter the wells. Seepage into the reservoir another common cause of water pollution, of course is impossible here as the Fort Wayne reservoir is built on top of the ground and above all surrounding territory.

"This is the chemist's first visit in Fort Wayne in his official capacity. Fort Wayne's drinking water has always been regarded as among the best in the state and with the source of the present trouble once located and its speedy removal the water will soon be as pure as before.

"News that Fort Wayne's drinking water was badly polluted was received in a message to the board of health from the state health office. The message came from Mr. Diggs stating that one of the samples sent to the state laboratories was bad, and announced his arrival time in Fort Wayne. Mr. Diggs was met here by Dr. J. H. Gilpin, secretary of the health board, and after a short conference the two officials decided upon the course indicated above. There is no need for an extended stay of the state expert here at this time, the only object of his present visiting being to personally inspect the city's plant, with a view of immediately locating the source of the trouble, if possible, and of personally taking the samples needed for the necessary tests. Twenty-four hours are required to determine the results of these tests and not until some time Saturday will it be known at which of the three stations seepage is being pumped into the city's water mains. As soon as this part of the investigation has been concluded the pumping station responsible probably will be closed down temporarily pending the result of further tests and the final discovery of the real cause of the trouble.

"As soon as the message from the state water chemist indicating that the city's water was badly polluted was received at the local health office the drinking faucets of all public and parochial schools in the city were ordered shut off and all restaurants, hotels, drug stores, confectionary stores and other business houses where water might be dispensed to the public were warned that all water coming from the city mains must be boiled

before being delivered to the public.

"Boiling of all drinking water is the only way to safeguard the city from an epidemic of typhoid fever, physicians say, and health officers have been instructed to personally inspect all restaurants and similar places of business to see that water drawn from the city mains is treated before being used."

"That a leak in one of the station pipes of the No. 2 pumping station in Bloomingdale, is responsible for the present contamination of the city's drinking water is the belief of J. C. Diggs state water chemist, who was in Fort Wayne, to investigate water conditions here. Since the contamination came suddenly he thinks it very likely that the suction pipes have rusted through and that river water has been pumped into the city water mains, together with water drawn from the wells. This belief is strengthened from the fact that river water would be most likely to contain the quantity of bacilli found in latest samples of city water.

"Mr. Diggs accompanied by Deputy Sanitary Officer William Brown visited the three pumping stations taking samples of the water at each of the plants. These samples sealed in air tight containers he took to Indianapolis. An analysis of the water samples will show whether all city water is contaminated or only the sample taken at No. 2 station.

"The state water expert will return to Fort Wayne next Tuesday and may then remain here for an entire week in an effort to locate the definite point where the contamination of the water enters.

"In the meantime there is no danger of an epidemic if the public follows the advice of the health board and boils all water drawn from the city's mains before using it in the household.

"The finding of a dead cat in the reservoir was explained by August Stellhorn watchman of the basin, who was called before the board of works to make a statement regarding the affair. Mr. Stellhorn states that he has been the target of a number of practical jokes during the past several months. Gangs of school boys roaming about in the reservoir park damaging lawns and shrubberies were chased off the grounds repeatedly by Mr. Stellhorn, and retaliation have on various occasions thrown dirt and filth into the reservoir to annoy him. Mr. Stellhorn also stated that at no time during the season was there enough ice on the reservoir to carry even a cat and that the only plausible explanation for the presence of the dead animal's body in the basin is that it was deliberately thrown into the water by someone."

"The source of the contamination of the city's water supply remains as much a mystery as ever, practically no new developments coming to light. The city board of health received a letter from State Chemist Diggs, who came here last week to obtain samples of water from the pumping stations, which merely confirmed his telegraphic report to the effect that the analysis of the samples from the stations proved satisfactory but the water taken from a private well on St. Mary's avenue was bad.

"This settles an important point, however, and that is that the pollution is not in the wells at the station. As a consequence the conclusion is reached that the foreign matter enters the mains after the water leaves the city's wells which might result from one of many causes. A broken line might bring it about or there may be some trouble developed with the valves in the water towers about the city, where stagnant water is stored for fire emergencies, which would allow this water to drain into the city mains.

"The state chemist will arrive in the city today and will assist the waterworks department in its search of the water system to locate and

correct the trouble. It is expected that Mr. Diggs will remain on the ground until the situation has been entirely cleared up and the water again rendered fit for use.

"The work of draining and flushing the reservoir, performed by city fireman was completed and the pumps were set at work refilling it. The construction of the covering over the reservoir, for which bids were received will commence soon and at its completion the water will be immune from any foreign substances, such has recently been discovered."

"Inspectors Warned to Wear Badges Outside"

"Various city inspectors were warned by Judge Waveland Kess in police court to wear their badges prominently exposed when on citizens premises in performance of their duty.

"The warning was issued as the result of the arrest of a woman, who was charged with interfering with inspector Aubrey of the city health department when he sought to inspect a vault. Evidence showed Aubrey had trouble with the women a year before and wanted to make the examination without trouble, jumped a rear fence. He was seen and forced to leave. Judge Kerr said, not only should inspectors wear their badges prominently, but they should go to the house and not jump rear fences. The charge against the woman was indefinitely continued."

"Although the city health board issued statements that city water was pure again, many calls have reached the office in the city hall from persons who want to know if they can drink water from hydrants in safety.

"Health officers repeated their statement that all the water now can be used without fear of its being contaminated.

April 6, 1917 United States declares war on Germany.

"The Board of public works has requested the people to conserve the water supply during the hot weather, and particularly until the work of finishing the reservoir on the south side is completed. Yesterday the board informed the engineering company that it was imperative the work be rushed to completion, but because of a lack of material the company cannot get the job done as quickly as it would like to. The job should have been finished July 1. 'Please inform the people,' said Chairman Kelly, of the board, 'that it will appreciate it if they will not use any more water than is necessary until we can get the reserve pressure.

"The engineering company informed the city yesterday that unless unforeseen cause prevents water can be turned in the reservoir Saturday. Because of the hot weather of the last few days, several hundred thousand more gallons of water have been used than formerly."

Dr. L. P. Drayer Named Secretary of City Health Board

Dr. L. Park Drayer - Possibly the best introduction of a sketch of the life of Dr. L. P. Drayer is a quotation from the columns of the Fort Wayne Journal Gazette of September 11, 1917, referring to his appointment as secretary of the board of health of the city of Fort Wayne. It says: "Dr. L. P. Drayer, one of the best practitioners of Fort Wayne, yesterday was named secretary of the city health board by Mayor William J. Hosey, to succeed Dr. John H. Gilpin, now a captain in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The appointment was accepted by Dr. Drayer only on condition that the entire salary of the office, which is \$ 125 monthly, be paid to Dr. Gilpin. The change is effective at once. Dr. Gilpin's resignation was made necessary because he expects to be absent

for the duration of the war. The new secretary was the first health officer ever named in Fort Wayne. It was in 1895 that he was appointed by Mayor Chauncey B. Oakley, the first Republican executive for the city. During the next eight years, he will serve two terms, Dr. Drayer organized the health system of the city and put it on the substantial and capable basis of today. He founded the first bacteriological laboratory, which also is the best in Northern Indiana. His work, from 1895 to 1903, put Fort Wayne on the map as a health center, and fruits of his efforts and foresight then have been apparent ever since in the workings of the health department. Although Dr. Drayer is a Republican, Mayor Hosey recognized his merits and the appointment ensued."

The foregoing comment suggests not only the capabilities of Dr. Drayer but also the spirit of patriotism and true service which characterizes his activities. No one more than he has contributed to the welfare of the suffering and the needy, though the service has been so quietly performed that it is only when it appears in connection with some great public project like the playground movement or matters connected with the city health department that the people get a glimpse of the truth. Dr. Drayer was born in Hartford City, Indiana, May 4, 1870, son of Dr. Peter and Matilda (oldfather) Drayer, the former deceased and the latter a resident of Fort Wayne. The childhood of Dr. L. Park Drayer was passed in his native town where he attended the public schools before entering upon a course in Hanover College. Following this course of preparation, he came to Fort Wayne and became a student in the Fort Wayne Medical College, then one of the foremost institutions of the Middle West. This was in 1892. He remained here one year and then went to Chicago, where he took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Returning to Fort Wayne, he re-entered the Fort Wayne Medical College and graduated in 1895. By this time his acquaintanceship had grown to such proportions that he decided to locate here permanently. The wisdom of his choice is plainly shown in the marked success which has attended his years of professional duties. Dr. Drayer's position among the members of the profession is indicated by his membership in the county and state medical societies and in the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Central States Pediatric Society, and the American Society of Teachers of Pediatrics, and holds the position of professor of diseases of children in the University of Indiana. As stated in the foregoing quotation, he served as the city chemist and bacteriologist from 1895 to 1902. His activities are by no means confined to his professional field. As a member of the Commercial and of the Rotary Clubs, he has always displayed a keen interest in civic affairs. He is a member of the Fort Wayne Lodge of Elks. Dr. Drayer was married, October 9, 1895, at Madison, Indiana, to Miss Gertrude Greiner, a native of that city. Two children - Gertrude Hillis and L. Park, Jr. have been born to this union. Dr. and Mrs. Drayer are affiliated with Trinity Episcopal church. The handsome family home is located at the junction of West Berry and Webster streets.

"Health authorities have found the source of so much diphtheria at the James H. Smart school. Last week several cases of diphtheria were reported to the health department from that school, and when an investigation was made, under orders from Dr. L. P. Drayer, Lawrence, age seven, was sent home and placed under quarantine. Health officers examined the little fellows throat and found many diphtheria germs, although he has not been ill and went to school every day. The lad's tonsils will be removed and all symptoms of diphtheria eradicated before he is permitted to return to school."

"Charles P. Josse, deputy city health officer, has been appointed a food administrator for this district to work in conjunction with C. B. Tolan, city sealer, who was recently appointed to a similar position.

"The first duty of the new food administrator will be to make a visit of all restaurants, hotels and eating houses and urge the proprietors to conserve all food possible and to waste none of it. The people in general will be asked to cease the waste of food and do all they can to conserve the supply as a patriotic measure."

"That the city sanitary officers, known generally as 'alley cops,' are being permitted to place quarantine restrictions on homes without investigations by physicians and that frequently homes with children in the household have been carded for smallpox without any examination of the suspected case by a doctor, but merely on the 'diagnosis' of a sanitary policeman, are charges made today. A number of people have protested against this middle age procedure, but without avail.

"Recently a city health 'cop' called at a Fort Wayne home to 'diagnose' a case of sickness. He immediately pronounced the trouble smallpox, quarantined the house and denied everyone a right to enter and leave. A physician was called in and found the child had two ordinary pimples and no more smallpox than a paving brick.

"Dr. Herman Duemling has resigned his position on the city health board and a fellow physician, talking for Dr. Duemling, who is in the Wisconsin woods, declared that this practice of permitting sanitary cops to 'diagnose' smallpox and other diseases subject to quarantine was one of the most potent reasons for his resignation.

"Dr. L. P. Drayer entered a vigorous denial of the statement that city sanitary officers are permitted to pass upon or diagnose cases of smallpox and place a quarantine on a house. Dr. Drayer, who is acting as secretary of the city board of health has the following to say:

"Under the caption, sanitary cops as doctors, an article appearing in the news, a malicious falsehood was stated to the effect that sanitary officers are allowed to pass upon contagious diseases by the city health department. Permit me to say that since the time I assumed the office as secretary of the local board of health, no such action has ever been taken by any sanitary officer. The city health department employs physicians to pass upon each and every case of contagious disease reported within the corporate limits. These doctors are Rice, Kane, Lohman and the medical members of the health department; in fact, where there is any doubt about the contagious of any case a consultation is demanded by this department."

"Herewith, is published a partial list of Fort Wayne eating houses which have been visited by Deputy Food Officer Josse, indicating whether they are observing meatless and wheatless days. One of the proprietors of a eating house which is not observing meatless and wheatless days said:

"I signed a pledge but became discouraged when I saw old patrons who had eaten here for years leave because I would not fill their orders for meat on meatless days, therefore, I do not observe it anymore."

"The complete list will be given within a few days, Officer Josse states that he will do all in his power to bring pressure from headquarters upon the delinquent eating houses and anyone desiring to confer with him in regard to signing pledges is welcome to do so. Observations will be made upon places which are now observing meatless and wheatless days, and if many are reported to have gone astray an investigation will be made.

"The following places are listed as having signed pledges and are observing both meatless and wheatless days:

The Wellington, Williams, Cafe, Central Dining, Y.W.C.A. Self Serve, Kresge, Transfer, Steele Meyers, Gellers, M & R, Hamilton House, Rich Hotel, Hoff Brau, Summit City, Splended, Knitting Mills, Metropolitan, Republican Chop Chuey, Interurban, Wayne Hotel, Quick Lunch, Imperial.

"The following are listed as having signed pledges, but have broken them and are serving meat and wheat:

Wyrick, McClure, Harkenrider Lunch, Palace Lunch, Woolworths.

"The following are listed as not signing pledges and as not observing either meatless or wheatless days. "Jones Hotel, Terminal, Boston Schief-erstein, Lyric Lunch, Main Cafe, Cadillac Lunch, Mechanic Lunch, Harry's Chop Suey, Randall Hotel.

"The list will be kept up-to-date and all eating places who will sign food pledges through Office Josse of the health department and who will keep the pledges will be placed upon the list and published. The names of all eating places not complying will be sent to the state food regula-tor."

"Federal Food Deputy Josse is in receipt of a communication from Dir-ector Barnard, in which he is advised that unless public eating houses will co-operate in observing meatless and wheatless days they will be licensed: The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: At a conference of the Federal food administration with Mr. Hoover at Washington the plan of wheatless and meatless days was for-mally approved and ordered put in execution as absolutely essential to the saving of wheat and meat products demanded for export.

"Bakers will be licensed after December 15. Whether or not all public eating houses will be licensed depends entirely upon their cooperation in the following plan, namely:

"First - To serve no beef, pork or mutton on Tuesdays and Fridays.

"Second - To serve no wheat products on Wednesdays and no wheat pro-ducts on one meal a day of the other days of the week.

"Third - To use no animal fats in cooking and less butter on the table.

"Fourth - To use much less sugar in cooking and on the table.

You have visited and secured the promise of the hotel, restaurant and boarding house keepers of your town or city to support the plans of the food administration. Will you fill out one of the enclosed blanks for each hotel restaurant and advise me how successfully each is doing this patriot-ic and most necessary duty? Make a report for every eating place under your jurisdiction.

"The food situation is far more serious than generally supposed. Our ability to help our allies depends more on the food we send them than on men and munitions. These are not idol words. They are facts, cold prov-able facts, and unless our people understand them, we shall shortly be eating under orders, as they are doing in other countries.

"Won't you make this clear to your people, both to the food establish-ments you are charged with regulating and to every home? "Gratefully yours." H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner.

"With 200 cases so far reported, the epidemic of smallpox in Fort Wayne is getting serious. Several additional cases are being reported to the health board each day, and the common council has authorized an appro-priation of \$ 1,500 to combat the diseases.

"Yesterday the health board sent out notices to different factory heads asking them to have their employes vaccinated. Heads of newspapers were also urged to have all employes vaccinated to guard against a further spread of the disease.

"Keep Your Soda Fountain Clean"

"Your soda water is going to be clean this year, providing efforts of the pure food and drug department of the state bear fruit. The question of compelling proprietors to keep their places clean and sanitary is to be one of the principal activities of the department and inspectors in all parts of the state are being urged to enforce the pure food regulations.

"The warning issued by the state board today is as follows:

"In order that the sale of ice cream sodas and soda fountain sundries may be conducted under sanitary conditions and in conformity with the laws of the state, the operators of ice cream parlors and soda fountains are hereby instructed that all such goods shall be dispensed only in sterile containers. To this end it is ordered that all soda fountains and ice cream parlors be provided with facilities for washing dishes and operated under the following conditions:

"An adequate supply of pure water. All dishes and utensils shall be washed by rinsing in cold water then by thoroughly washing in hot water with soap or suitable cleansing powder, then by rinsing in clean cold water, after which they are to be wiped dry before use.

"Where it is not possible to provide hot water the use of paper cups and linings will be allowed.

"Refrigerators at soda fountains shall be kept clean by washing with hot water and soap or washing powder.

"Employees in ice cream parlors and soda fountains shall be cleanly in person and dress, free from infections and contagious disease and trained in the conduct of their work.

"The use of straws is forbidden except when such straws are kept protected from dust and dirt in suitable containers.

"As soon as empty ice cream, milk and cream cans shall be rinsed in cold water.

"Pure food inspectors and county, city and town health officers are instructed to enforce these requirements.

"H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner"

"Another chapter in the smallpox epidemic controversy was written today when Dr. W. F. Schrader related a personal experience with the first case in the present epidemic, says Dr. Schrader:

"I have no desire to participate in the city health board and quarantine controversy and I cannot doubt the sincerity of Dr. L. P. Drayer in his communication published in your Friday issue. I don't know of any case being quarantined without a physician's diagnosis, but I do know that no quarantine was established over the first case I met in the present epidemic and had been diagnosed smallpox by three physicians, before he left my office in charge of a sanitary policeman.

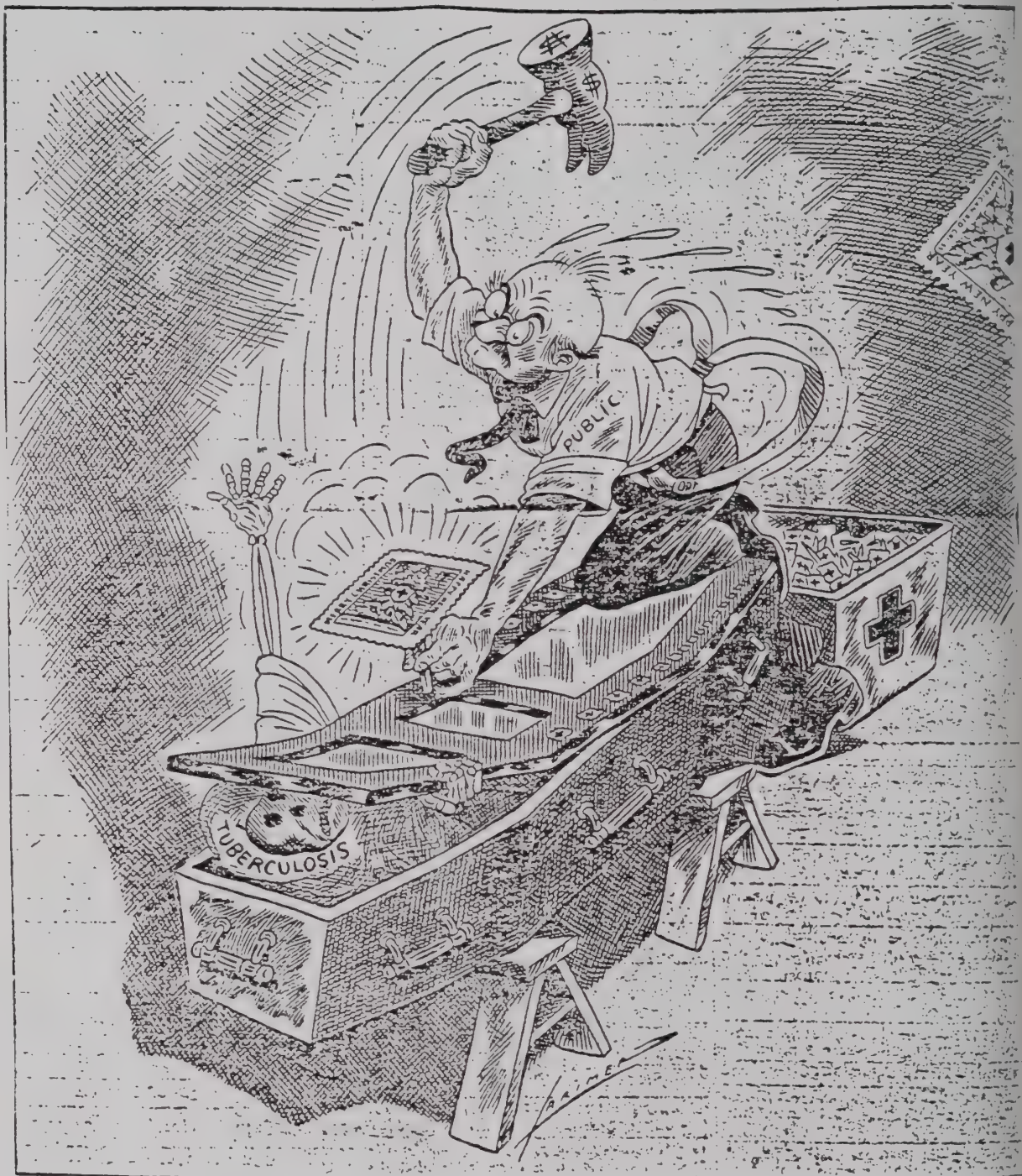
"Persons fully acquainted with the happenings here related and persons whose names are mentioned have requested me to furnish this information for the public perusal.

"On Thursday evening, the 27th day of last September, when only a very few cases of smallpox had been reported by the city health board. Two men who were workers in a gang of street construction laborers came into my office with another patient and waited their turn to consult me. I made a diagnosis of smallpox before any person in waiting had left. Among these was Dr. W. W. Barnett, whom I asked to see the patient and he at once pronounced it a case of smallpox. All present were detained until precautions against infection were taken: the elevator service was stopped until after

The Tempter



EVERY ONE IS A NAIL IN HIS COFFIN.



fumigation and others were warned before they came into the vicinity. On telephoning for Dr. Drayer, I was advised of his absence from the city and to call Dr. Bruggeman: he promised to send Dr. Van Buskirk, who would take the patient in charge and from my office.

"Dr. Van Buskirk came and agreed in the diagnosis already made and called an officer whose name I did not hear. They left together with the two men.

"Then followed the hard and unpleasant work of fumigating the office rooms and washing all the furniture. When near 11:00 p.m. this was finished I felt a relief, but imagine my astonishment when this same patient came into my office the following evening asking the location of Dr. Frank Dinnen's office, saying the cop told him it wasn't necessary to put him in quarantine and he would send the police surgeon to prescribe for his eruptive ailment. The promised visit was not made and he felt free to go where he liked.

"He must have observed the anger and prevoke this aroused and fled before I could question him further.

"Within three or four weeks the high mark of contagion in this epidemic had been reached."

"Fort Recovery, the refuge of the tubercular man, woman and child without means to fight the white plague at home, must have the aid of the Christmas seal sales or it will close. There are now many patients there living in the cabins where the pure air of the country can reach them. All would have paid the final penalty if the money raised by the Anti-Tuberculosis society, an adjunct of the Red Cross, had not been supplied through the effort of unselfish workers to give them this refuge against the plague. A visit to the place yesterday by the reporter, in company with Dr. Crull, the superintendent, showed the patients all young in years making gains in flesh and showing gains in health.

"The open air school on West Berry street is taking care of twenty-five children, one of whom was headed for the penalty with a tubercular hip, when the society found him located at the fort eight miles north of the city. There is a crude solarium the lad was subjected to sun baths during the hot days of summer. The hot rays of the sun beat upon the affected hip and today the lad is a pupil at the open air school, and not only free from the 'bug' but is growing well and strong. Instead of becoming a charge upon the taxpayer and the people he will become a sustaining member of society.

"The number of seals sold up to date at last reports was 228,605 amounting to \$ 2,286.05, being an increase of 23,296 seals over the same date a year ago, amounting to \$ 232.95."

Indiana State Board of Health Housing Law of 1917 Chapter 21

AN ACT concerning dwellings or places or residence unfit for human habitation or dangerous or detrimental to life and health and providing penalties.

(H. B. 69 Law without signature of Governor.)

Buildings Unfit for Human Habitation

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Indiana, that whenever it shall be certified to the state board of health, or to the board of health of any city or town or the health commissioner of any county in this state, or whenever such board or commissioner shall have knowledge that a dwelling or any part thereof is unfit for human habitation, or dangerous or detrimental to life or health by reason of want of repair, or of

defects in the drainage, plumbing, lighting, ventilation or the construction of the same, or by reason of being infected with contagious disease, or for any other cause, or by reason of the existence on the premises of a nuisance likely to cause sickness among occupants of said dwelling; the state board of health, the board of health of any city or town or the health commissioner of any county may, within their respective jurisdiction, issue an order requiring all persons therein to vacate such dwelling or part thereof within not less than five (5) days nor more than fifteen (15) days for one or more of the reasons to be mentioned in said order. Such board of health or health commissioners shall at any time for good cause shown, extend the time within which to comply with such order, and whenever satisfied that the danger from said dwelling has ceased to exist and that it is fit for habitation may revoke such order.

Whenever any dwelling or any building, structure, excavation, business, pursuit, matter or thing, in or about a dwelling or the lot upon, which it is situated, or the plumbing, sewerage, drainage, light or ventilation thereof, is in the opinion of the state board of health, the board of health of any city or town, or the health commissioner of any county in a condition or in effect dangerous or detrimental to life or health, such board or commissioner may declare that the same to the extent they may specify is a public nuisance, and may order the same to be removed, abated, suspended, altered, improved or purified as the order may specify. In addition to the above powers, said board of health or commissioner may also order or cause any dwelling or excavation, building structure, sewer, plumbing, pipe, passage, premises, ground, matter or thing, in or about a dwelling or the lot upon which it is situated, to be purified, cleansed, disinfected, renewed, altered, repaired or improved. In any order of a board of health or commissioner issued under the authority of the provisions of this act is not complied with or so far complied with as such board or commissioner may regard as reasonable, within such time as they may designate, then such order may be executed by said board of health or commissioner by themselves or through their officers, agents or employes. Such orders shall be served upon the tenant and owner, or his rental agent for the premises, but may be served on any person who may have by contract with the owner assumed the duty of doing those things which the order may specify.

Any person who feels himself aggrieved by any order provided in this act, may within ten days of the making of such order file his petition with the circuit or superior court of the county praying a review of such order, and it shall be the duty of such court to hear the same at the first convenient day and to make such order in the premises as right and justice may require and such decision shall be final. Such party appealing to the circuit or superior court shall file with said court a bond in an amount to be fixed by the court with sureties to be approved by the judge of the court conditioned to pay all the costs on such appeal in case such person fails to sustain his appeal or the same be dismissed for any cause. Such proceedings shall be docketed as an action between such appellant and such board or commissioner and shall be tried as civil actions are tried. The corporation counsel or the department of law in the city or town and prosecuting attorney in cases arising outside of cities and towns and in cities and towns which may not have a department of law or any other legal representatives, shall attend to all proceedings on the part of the board of commissioners.

Any person who shall violate any provision of this act or who shall

fail to comply with any lawful order of the board of health or commissioner as provided in this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five (\$25) dollars or imprisonment for not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days and each day such violation or failure to comply shall continue, shall constitute a separate offense. Any person violating this act or failing to comply with any lawful order of any board or officer as provided in this act shall be liable for all costs and expenses paid or incurred by a board of health or commissioner in executing any lawful order, which may be recovered in a civil action brought by such board of commissioner who shall in such action also recover attorneys fees reasonable in such action.

Nothing herein shall be deemed to repeal any existing valid city or town ordinance dealing with any of the subject matter of this act, and the inspector of buildings in any city or town shall, within the limits of the city or town in which he is an official, have and exercise all the powers granted to such inspector in such ordinance, and such inspector may exercise any of the powers granted in this act to boards of health or health commissioners.

The state board of health shall not exercise any of the powers granted to it in this act without first giving notice to the board of health of the city or town or the health commissioner of the county setting forth the conditions which have been certified to it or of which it has knowledge. Upon failure of such board of health or commissioner to act within three (3) days after such notice the state board of health may exercise the powers herein granted.

The word "dwelling" wherever used in this act shall be taken to include not only any dwelling house and parts thereof, but also any part of any building used as a place of residence or habitation by any person, or for sleeping purposes.

1918

Mayor to Council - There is no department of the city that carries the responsibility as does that of the department of public health.

The health of a community is always taken into consideration by manufacturing seeking locations for factories and industries of different kinds, and professional and business men as well as mechanics and all classes of working men are much concerned as to the health conditions of a city before taking up a residence for his family therein.

The foremost need which the department faces at the present time seems to be the appointment of one additional sanitary officer. Our population has increased during recent years to such an extent and the boundary limits have been extended and new additions platted and new residences built in these new additions that it is next to impossible for the present force of health officers to properly cover so vast a territory in their daily duties endeavoring to control contagious and infectious diseases, fighting epidemics, supervising milk, water, and food supplies, establishing quarantine, serving notices to improve housing conditions, abating nuisances of various kinds, looking after sewage and trying to enforce more sanitary garbage conditions.

It is probable that your honorable body be requested in the near future to pass an ordinance authorizing the employment of an additional sanitary officer.

City Board Of Health Meeting

Present Drs. Schneider, Kesler and Crull. Moved and resolved by the Ft. Wayne Board of Health that all cases of epidemic influenza should be quarantined and the houses containing cases should be carded with a warning. That hospitals should be notified not to accept epidemic influenza cases unless quarantine conditions could be carried out; that hospitals should prohibit the visiting of patients by anyone but physicians, nurses, the clergy, and the immediate family. Doctors were advised to use gauze masks when caring for an influenza case. E. A. Crull, Sec'y.

At a join meeting between the County Health Commissioner and the Ft. Wayne Board of Health, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered published.

If on November 9th at six p.m., the health conditions of Fort Wayne are normal, the restrictions on schools, churches, theatres and public meetings will be removed; in other words the so-called ban established for the purpose of trying to avert an epidemic of influenza will be lifted. Should, however, any conditions arise, which in the opinion of this Board or the County Health Commissioner warranted or necessitated an extension of this quarantine, the period of closing will be extended.

Dr. Maurice Lohman to Serve as Acting Health Commissioner

Resolved that Dr. Crull be given an indefinite leave of absence and that a deputy be appointed to act as Health Commissioner during his absence.

With approval of the Mayor, the Board decided to appoint Dr. Maurice Lohman, at present Deputy to the department, to serve as Acting Health Commissioner. Dr. E. A. Crull, Secretary.

War with Germany ends on November 11, 1918.

Henry J. Doell, Controller

Dear Sir: Will you please arrange for a appropriation of \$ 9,000 to the "Prevention of Contagious diseases account." The present severe and dangerous epidemic of influenza finds the department of health without any funds available to properly combat this disease: some extraordinary large expenditures will have to be made and at once in checking this epidemic and in caring for those now sick or much loss of life may result. Respectfully yours, A. L. Schneider, A. J. Kesler, Board of Health.

To The Honorable Common Council of Fort Wayne

Gentlemen: The law governing the city requires the city board of health to prepare and submit to the council ordinance for the prevention and suppression of disease. Acting under this direction, we are sending you herewith a proposed ordinance to prevent the spread of influenza, which we have prepared and the immediate passage of which as an emergency measure we most strongly urge upon you.

This city is now facing a most serious situation, there being at the present time at least 5,000 cases of influenza in the city, and the disease is still spreading. We feel that the regulations contained in this ordinance are absolutely necessary to protect the public health of the city. Respectfully yours, A. L. Schneider, A. J. Kesler, Board of Health

An Ordinance For The Protection of The Public Health of the City

WHEREAS, influenza, a serious contagious and infectious disease and a menace to the health and lives of the inhabitants of Fort Wayne is now

prevalent and epidemic in said city and an urgent necessity exists, for the immediate checking of the further spread of said disease by quarantine regulations and the preventing and limiting of public gatherings, now therefore.

Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, that all houses wherein a case or cases of influenza or pneumonia, following influenza, exist, shall be placarded in a conspicuous place, with cards to be furnished by the health department.

All persons having such disease shall be isolated in such house or in a hospital or other place designated by the city board of health and no person shall be allowed to enter said sick room, except the attending physician, nurse, or members of the city health board, and health officers and clergymen, without permission of the city health officer or one of his assistants.

Every physician engaged to treat a case of influenza, or who shall have personal knowledge of any case of said disease, shall immediately report to the city board of health each individual case by name and location. When a physician is not employed, the responsible head of the family, or in case of boarding houses, hotels or lodging houses, the manager thereof, shall immediately report the case in writing to the board of health.

All individuals in any house wherein a case of influenza or pneumonia following influenza exists shall be prohibited from leaving the premises as long as the house remains placarded. However, individuals in the said house not afflicted with the disease who are engaged in gainful occupations, may be permitted to follow such occupations upon the express condition, however, that they do not frequent public meetings, churches, schools, theatres, pool rooms, billiard halls, or any place where people from time to time congregate in considerable numbers, and provided further that such individuals will avoid coming in contact in whatsoever manner with the patient or patients in the said house.

All such homes shall be placarded by or under the directions of the board of health, and said placard shall be removed only by the board of health and not until at least four days after the temperature has registered normal in the last case occurring in such family. After patients have recovered from influenza, or pneumonia following influenza, the house shall be thoroughly aired, woodwork washed with soap and water, or an approved disinfectant, and all bed clothing used by the patient shall be boiled or thoroughly cleansed and aired under the direction of the city board of health.

That all schools, public or private, Sunday schools, high schools continuation or trade schools, music schools, business colleges and academics in the city, by hereby discontinued until public notice shall be given by the city board of health allowing their resumption, when the present epidemic of influenza is over.

Provided, however, that such prohibition shall not apply to any such schools as shall require all persons attending such schools to sit not closer than two (2) feet one from the other, that his prohibition is not to apply to boarding schools or colleges where students must remain on the premises, or other institutions for instruction in affiliation with or under control of the federal government.

And further provided, that in such schools so exempted from this order, no general assemblies be permitted except for meals, military purposes, or purposes incident thereto

And provided, however, that this prohibition is not to apply to schools, colleges, or academies, where private instruction is given to groups of students, not to exceed five in number.

That no child of 15 years or under shall be permitted to attend or frequent any public meetings, theatres, movies, stores, or any place where people from time to time congregate in considerable numbers, and that such children shall not be permitted on the streets or street cars in said city after 7 o'clock in the evening unless accompanied by their parents or guardians, until public notice shall be given by the board of health to the contrary, when the present epidemic of influenza is over.

That all public funerals, the public library and all branches thereof, and all swimming pools and tanks in the city be hereby discontinued until public notice shall be given by the board of health to the contrary, when the present epidemic of influenza is over.

That all the ice cream parlors, soda fountains and soft drink places shall serve ice cream and drinks only in individual sanitary paper containers; provided, however, that the usual china or glassware can be used on condition that after each individual service they be sterilized by boiling not less than 10 minutes, and provided further that not more than five people shall be served at one time at any counter and not more than two people at one time at any table, and that in either case, that all spoons or other utensils used by customers shall be boiled not less than 10 minutes after each individual use;

And that all hotels and other public eating places shall sterilize all dishes, silver and service ware of every kind after each individual use, said sterilization to consist of live-steam treatment for not less than 10 minutes or immersion in boiling water for not less than 20 minutes until public notice shall be given by the board of health to the contrary, when the present epidemic of influenza is over.

That all stores and offices of every nature shall cease dry sweeping and substitute therefor wet mops, and substitute cleaners or sweeping compound.

That all churches in the city be hereby discontinued until public notice shall be given by the board of health to the contrary when the present epidemic of influenza is over; Provided, however, that this order is not to apply to such churches where the congregation is so seated as to occupy alternate seats, and in no case shall a person be seated nearer than two feet to another person.

That all department stores, all 5 and 10 cent stores, and all other retail places of business in the city be hereby discontinued until public notice shall be given by the board of health to the contrary, when the present epidemic of influenza is over; Provided, however, that this order is not to apply to such department stores, 5 and 10 cent stores, and retail business establishment as do not permit of more than one customer to every six square feet of floor space and do not allow crowding in any part of such store, and do not permit bargain counters or special demonstrations in such stores, and providing that no loitering shall be allowed in such places.

That the advertising of special sales and especially of "suburban day" be discontinued until public notice shall be given by the board of health to the contrary, when the present epidemic of influenza is over.

That all bowling alleys, billiard halls, pool halls, and shooting galleries, be hereby discontinued until public notice shall be given by the board of health to the contrary, when the present epidemic of influenza is over; Provided, however, this order shall not apply to such bowling alleys, billiard halls, pool halls and shooting galleries as do not permit loitering on the premises nor permit spectators to be present, and only permit those to be present who are actual participants in such indoor amusement.

That all theatres, moving picture houses and concert halls be hereby discontinued until public notice shall be given by the board of health to the contrary, when the present epidemic of influenza is over; Provided, however, that this order is not to apply to such theatres, moving picture houses and concert halls as restrict the number of persons attending such places to 50 percent of the capacity of such theatre, moving picture houses and concert halls, and that only every alternative seat be occupied.

That all lodge meetings, society meetings, fraternal meetings, club meetings, or meetings of similar organizations be hereby discontinued until public notice shall be given by the board of health to the contrary, when the present epidemic of influenza is over; Provided, however, that this order shall not apply to any such meetings as require all attending to sit not nearer than two (2) feet to any other person.

That all dances, basket ball games, boxing bouts, conventions and exhibits of every kind and nature be discontinued until public notice shall be given by the board of health to the contrary, when the present epidemic of influenza is over.

That the street railway company shall insure that all its cars be properly ventilated and that they be disinfected at the end of each day's run or before starting on the next day's run, until public notice shall be given by the board of health to the contrary, when the present epidemic of influenza is over.

Any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with or violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not more than three hundred (\$300.00) dollars or be imprisoned not more than three (3) months or both.

Whereas, an urgent necessity requires the immediate operation of this ordinance for the protection of the public health and the prevention and suppression of influenza, this ordinance shall be in full force and take effect as soon as proclamation is made thereof by the Mayor of Fort Wayne and copies of said ordinance and proclamation are posted in three public places in each of the wards of said city.

Ordinance Passed Dec. 14, 1918

1919

Mayor's Message To City Council

The Board of Public Health and Charities have had a year of unusual activity owing to the outbreak of influenza in this community, which necessitated quite a large expenditure of funds during the early period of the year 1919, but the results obtained by this expenditure cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. We believe that a great many lives were saved, and much suffering and distress relieved by your timely action in making the necessary special appropriation for this purpose, and the untiring efforts of the health officers during that crisis.

We are especially grateful to the public spirited citizens who so loyally sacrificed so much of their time in aiding in the fight against this dreaded disease.

The influenza commission, consisting of Arthur F. Hall, E. C. Miller, Walter S. Goll, E. M. Steele, Rev. Arthur Folsom and John L. Sessler, rendered to the city valuable service for which we should be and are truly grateful.

It would seem advisable that a visiting nurse be added to the Board of Health forces to care for sick and needy persons, and to be immediately

available in emergency cases. Mayor, W. Sherman Cutshall

City Board Of Health Yearly Report To Council

Appended you will find a summarized report of the work of the Health Department during 1919. There were in 1919 1,650 births and 1,051 deaths, giving respectively a birth rate of .17 and death rate of .11. During the year we had 190 diphtheria cases with 6 deaths; 40 scarlet fever with 1 death; 73 smallpox with no deaths. There were 112 cases of tuberculosis with 47 deaths; 32 typhoid fever with 3 deaths and 2 cerebro spinal meningitis with no deaths. In addition to these, there were reported 2,242 cases of influenza, 265 chickenpox, 250 venereal diseases, 231 measles and 5 whooping cough. The laboratory check shows the following amount of work done in 1919: 63 tests of water, 321 diphtheria cultures were made and 43 samples of sputum examined.

Due to the change in the personnel of the Meat and Milk Division, we can give only a resume of the work done in December, 1919, but that this branch of the department has been very busy will be shown by the following items: Among other detail work, 74 grocery and meat market inspections were made in December; 23 dairies were inspected, 51 restaurants, 23 retail markets, 8 slaughter houses, and 26 milk producers were visited. Incidentally it might be justified to call your attention to the fact that \$ 2,765 were collected by the Controller for dairies, meat and milk dealers, slaughter houses, and fish markets; these receipts, of course, go into the general fund and do not accrue to the Department of Health. Very respectfully,
Dr. A. L. Schneider, Chairman Department of Health

An Ordinance To Prevent and Restrain Venereal Diseases

Whereas, venereal diseases have impaired the capacity of a large number of persons engaged in military and naval forces of the United States, and

Whereas, the federal government has requested the cooperation of all municipalities in suppressing venereal diseases, by the enactment and enforcement of laws for that purpose; and it is desired to do all things necessary for the protection of the health and general welfare of our citizens, and in every possible way to cooperate with the government of the United States; now therefore,

Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, that diseases known as syphillis, gonorrhoea and chancroid are hereby designated as venereal diseases, and are hereby recognized and declared to be contagious, communicable, infectious and dangerous to the public health.

Section 2. That the board of health of the city of Fort Wayne is hereby given the power, for the purpose of protecting the public health, to quarantine, and isolate all cases of venereal diseases described in section 1 hereof when in its opinion they are a menace to the public health and to the citizens of the city.

Section 3. That all physicians in attendance at any hospital or institution, or who are prescribing for or attending any private patient afflicted with any of said venereal diseases, or any physician having knowledge that any person is suffering from an - of said diseases, shall within forty-eight hours after obtaining such knowledge, report all such cases, giving name, address and occupation of the person to the board of health.

Section 4. All druggists and other persons selling any medicine for the relief or cure of any of said venereal diseases shall keep a record

thereof and shall within forty-eight hours after selling or dispensing said remedies for such purposes report the name, address and occupation of the person for whom such remedy is sold or dispensed to the board of health. No such remedy shall be sold by any physician or other person unless the person apply therefore shall give the name, address and occupation of the person for whom such remedy is to be used. And any person applying to any druggist or other person to purchase any remedy for said venereal diseases or reporting any case of venereal disease to the board of health who shall falsely report the name, address or occupation of the person having such venereal disease or the person for whom the remedy is intended shall be deemed to have violated this ordinance.

Section 5. All hospitals, sanitariums or other institutions in which any patient is being treated for any of said venereal diseases, or is found to have the same, shall within forty-eight hours after such diseases are discovered report the name, address and occupation of the person or persons so afflicted to the board of health.

Section 6. All reports made to the city board of health under the provisions of this ordinance, are for the purpose of enabling it to properly perform its public duties under the provisions hereof, and the record of the same kept by it shall be its confidential record and shall not be open to public inspection.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined in a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or imprisoned not exceeding ninety (90) days, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court.

Section 8. That this ordinance be in full force and take effect on and after its passage, approval by the mayor and legal publication. Ordinance passed January 14, 1919.

City Board of Health Budget Request

Henry J. Doell, Controller, City of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Sir: The following is an estimate of the moneys which will be needed by the department of public health for the year 1920:

Prevention of contagious diseases	\$ 3,500.00
Incidentals of department	500.00
Salaries, secretary and two members	2,050.00
Salary, clerk	900.00
Salaries, three sanitary officers	3,600.00
Salary, chief sanitary officer	1,500.00
Salary, chemist	1,380.00
Salary, meat and dairy inspectors	3,200.00
Total	<u>\$16,680.00</u>

The increases in the respective amounts are based on the general increase of medical supplies and all others which enter into the expenditures of a health department. Formaldehyde, carbolic acid, and all other disinfectants have increased in price which necessitates an increase in the request for the contagious disease fund. Stationery, paper, printing, etc., have increased to such an extent as to make more money necessary for the incidentals. Request for increases in the salaries of the employes are based upon the fact that their living expenses have increased in just as large a degree as those of the clerk to the chief of police, detective sergeants and other employes of the police department. Just what is basically the cause of the present high cost of living I must leave to your judgment since I cannot account for it. All that a health department can do is to

try to keep food in a cleanly condition and not to determine the price at which it is sold.

If the council should decide to appropriate for a venereal disease clinic, I can only give you the figure of \$ 5,000. which is the one that well qualified and experienced men consider necessary for a clinic of this kind in the city of Fort Wayne. Respectfully, Eric A. Crull, Health Commissioner.

P.S. - I am attaching a letter from Mrs. Morris, which is self-explanatory. We would be glad to have you recommend in addition to the above budget \$ 1,000 for the purchase of an automobile for the Visiting Nurse league.

My Dear Dr. Crull:

Called at your office. I understand the budget is soon to be made up, and want to ask you please not to forget the request for the automobile for the visiting nurse, we need it so badly. Thank you very sincerely, Grace M. Morris

City Board Of Health To Establish And Maintain A Clinic

An ordinance appropriating fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) for establishment of a clinic for venereal diseases.

Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, that the sum of fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the venereal disease account of the department of health and charities for the use of the board of health in establishing and maintaining a clinic in said city for the treatment of venereal diseases.

That this ordinance be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the mayor. Harry W. M'Millen. Passed and approved August 30, 1919.

Dr. Eric A. Crull,
Board of Health, City of Fort Wayne

Sir: - Due to the amalgamation of the Venereal Disease Fund with the Contagious Disease Fund in the budget allowed by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, for the year 1920, you will after January 1st, 1920, keep on making out vouchers for the Venereal Disease Fund and label them as such. In our office we will take care of the necessary nominal transfer on the books.

As matters now stand you will have \$ 3,000.00 for the purpose of conducting the Venereal Disease work during the year 1920. Respectfully,
Henry J. Doell, Controller.

The City Board of Public Health met at the City Hall at 8 P.M., on September 29, 1919. Present were Drs. Schneider, Kesler and Crull, and Martin H. Ankenbruck. Dr. Crull reported the fact that Mr. Ankenbruck had violated the State Quarantine law by removing a corpse, dead of Scarlet Fever, from a residence to Ankenbruck's Undertaking rooms; to add to the gravity of the offense, Mr. Ankenbruck had received no burial permit nor given the City Board of Health any notification of the removal. After thorough discussion Mr. Ankenbruck admitted the violation of the law, claimed that the act had been unintentional, and pledged himself never again to repeat the offense. In consideration of this, the Board instructed the Secretary not to proceed against Mr. Ankenbruck in police court.

A detailed report was made to the Board upon the activities, or rather non-activities, of the Meat and Milk Inspector, Dr. Langtry. The Secretary was instructed to call Dr. Langtry's attention to the fact that his efforts were not satisfactory to the Board, and unless a great improvement took



Dr. Maurice Lohman

On September 29, 1919, Dr. Maurice Lohman was selected by the United States Public Health Service as director of Fort Wayne's, part-time venereal clinic. Dr. Lohman, also was acting Deputy City Health Commissioner from 1918 to March, 1921. He was appointed March 10, 1921 City Health Commissioner when Dr. Eric Crull resigned.

From 1923 to 1924, Dr. Lohman served as Health Commissioner of Allen County.

INDIANA
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Certificate of Attendance

Health Officers' School

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES AND PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF
THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Indianapolis, May 11, 1921

This Certifies that Dr.

M. R. Lohman,

Health Officer of

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

in obedience of the summons of the State Board of Health, attended the Health Officers' School held at Indianapolis, May 10 and 11, 1921, and is entitled to Railroad and Hotel expenses, to be paid by the Board of Health appointing him (See Acts 1903, page 163, Sec. 6)

Signed

J. N. Hurty

Secretary State Board of Health

place in the very near future, his resignation would be asked for. Dr. Crull notified the Board that the United States Public Health Service had selected Dr. Maurice Lohman as Director of the Part-Time Venereal Clinic. Dr. Crull was instructed to employ a nurse who, according to government instructions, was to devote her time to the Venereal Clinic on Clinic days, and during the rest of the time was to do general health and social service work under the direction of the City Board of Health.

Dr. Crull was instructed to proceed to New Orleans to attend the annual meeting of the A.P.H.A., and to turn in vouchers covering his expenses to be paid from the Contagious Disease Fund. Secretary, E. A. Crull.

Miss Lillian Gerard Selected As Clinic Nurse

Board of Safety, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Gentlemen - Miss Lillian Gerard has been selected by the Board of Health as Clinic Nurse of the Free Venereal Clinic to be established by the City of Fort Wayne. In addition to duties at the clinic rooms, she also will do general social service work throughout the city among the poor, the prostitutes, and so forth. For this reason we respectfully request that you confer upon Miss Gerard constabulary powers and authorize her being sworn in as police woman. Respectfully, Health Commissioner.

Dr. Langtry Relinquishing His Position as Dairy Inspector

To the Honorable City Board of Health,

Dr. Eric Crull, Sec., Fort Wayne, Inc.

Gentlemen: I have been thinking for some time that in justice to myself, and possibly all concerned, that I should relinquish the position of Dairy Inspector; but in doing so I feel that I should place my observations before the Board for their consideration in the future.

Only a few years ago about ninety-five percent of the distributors of milk sold in Fort Wayne was produced by the distributor, while today not a single distributor of milk sold in this city is produced entirely by his own herd. Then the milk which is sold in our city is obtained purely as a by-product from farms scattered throughout this and adjoining counties, who do not at present figure extensively on the sale of milk to the retailer of milk in our city. The average herd consists of from three to eight cows.

The farmers who own cows that produce the best quality of milk, such as the Jersey and shorthorn which yield from four to six percent butterfat, prefer to sell their cream to the creameries, as they can get more for their cream than the dairyman can afford to pay and still have the milk solids left to feed the hogs which they consider are worth from one (1.00) dollar to One dollar and fifty cents (1.50) per hundred pounds to feed.

Those farmers who keep Holstein cows are usually those found selling milk to the dairyman, as their milk will yield anywhere from 2.8 to 3.5 butterfat, seldom the latter, but usually with a larger flow of milk than some other breeds of cattle.

I have now visited and scored about one hundred and sixty stables and am not anywhere near through. I find them as a rule very fair for farm stables, but not up to the city requirements for sanitation.

Four things which I advise and insist upon are:

First: The washing of the cows udders prior to milking.

Second: Removal of the manure at least thirty feet from the stables.

Third: Sweeping out the cobwebs and keeping the stable as clean as possible.

Fourth: Whitewashing of the stables and keeping the cattle comfortable.

In these matters I judged with candour, admonished in friendship, and reprehended with justice. In fact, as I view matters, this position must be wholly advisory and of an educational character in order to produce a more sanitary condition, to increase the supply of milk, to relieve the shortage that now exists, and reduce the price to the consumer. I firmly believe that milk as sold in Fort Wayne today is the cleanest article of food sold, as not one death from Entero Colitis is recorded in this city since the first day of October 1918, when cows milk was used to feed the child, notwithstanding the fact that there is not one dairyman that delivers milk in this city that could not be fined every day if the law was strictly adhered to. Perfection is never attained.

As to the slaughter houses, I have visited them frequently and consider them kept in a good and sanitary condition.

As to the meat markets, just as I was getting a line on them I was forced to relinquish it by order of the Acting Secretary of the Board of Health, of which you no doubt have a record in your office.

If there is anything contained herein that you desire any further information about, I am at your command.

And now as the weather will I fear through this winter be too severe for me to stand the strain which this position requires, I respectfully ask you to release me on the thirty-first day of December 1919, and in so doing I will only be glad to give my successor such assistance as he or you may desire.

Thanking you for past favors, I am Dr. Walter Langtry

Dr. Paul C. Kucher Appointed Chief Meat and Dairy Inspector

On Nov. 20th - Dr. P. C. Kucher was appointed to succeed Dr. Langtry. The resignation of C. P. Josse as Deputy Meat and Dairy Inspector was accepted, and Martin Draths, member of Sanitary Police force, was chosen to succeed Josse.

Howard King was selected to fill position made vacant by transfer of Draths, as Sanitary Officer.

Dr. E. A. Crull
Health Commissioner
City of Fort Wayne

Dear Doctor Crull: For your information I beg to submit the following first report on the work of the U.S.P. Health Venereal Clinic of the City of Fort Wayne, from November 11 to December 20, 1919 inclusive.

The clinic was opened on November 11, 1919, in three rooms on the second floor at 202 West Berry street.

From November 11 to December 9, 1919 inclusive the clinic was open on Tuesday and Friday of each week, 4 to 5 and 7:30 to 8:30 P.M., a total of 9 clinic days. From December 10 to December 20, 1919 inclusive the clinic was open Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week from 2 to 4 and 6:30 to 8:30 P.M., a total of 5 clinic days. Total clinic days - 14.

In 14 clinic days the average attendance per day has been 11, and the average treatment per day has been 9 9/10. The attendance on December 17th was 20 with 24 treatments, and the attendance on December 19th was 19 with 20 treatments.

It is apparent from these figures that the Venereal Clinic in Fort Wayne will find a broad and useful field of work, and that its facilities must be

increased as the number of patients increases.

The clinic is comfortably housed and equipped to care for present needs. With an increasing number of patients it will become necessary to provide additional space and equipment, particularly two operating rooms so that patients of the two sexes can be expeditiously treated.

The need for an investigator or follow-up man is already felt. A number of cases of diagnosed diseases are now delinquent and recourse must be had to the existing police and juvenile facilities in order to bring these cases in. The clinic is assured of the hearty cooperation of these departments and will utilize them to the fullest extent.

It is the desire of the clinical director to handle all cases of compulsory attendance and treatment at this clinic from the public health side, and not unless necessary, from the criminal side. By so doing he hopes to gain the cooperation of the venereal patients, and avoid unnecessary publicity and humiliation for them. This is where the investigator comes in. His duties in brief are:

1st - To investigate all cases of recent infection, ascertain the source of such infection and bring such source of infection under treatment.

2nd - To bring in delinquents: That is those who having been found diseased failed to report for treatment, and to see that all cases of diagnosed disease are treated until properly dismissed. For instance, a patient with syphilis or gonorrhea may take a transfer from the clinic to a private physician; they may report to that physician for treatment once or twice and then cease treatment, remaining in an infectious state, spreading their disease, a menace to society. I have visited a number of venereal clinics in the state and I find that clinical directors are unanimously in accord with the opinion of the Public Health Service that an investigator is absolutely essential. Indianapolis, has three investigators on duty. Terre Haute, Evansville, South Bend and Kokomo, among others have one each. I earnestly request that the Venereal Clinic of Fort Wayne be afforded the services of a competent investigator as soon as possible.

It is also desirable that some hospital facilities be provided for the clinic as there will be some patients undoubtedly who will require hospitalization for their proper treatment. Such facilities, if provided, would be used only in cases of absolute necessity.

Beginning January 1st, the clinic will be open from 2 to 4 and 6:30 to 8:30 P.M., each day in the week, except Saturday and Sunday.

Assuring you of my desire to keep you fully informed at all times as to the work in my department, I remain, Yours for public health, Henry C. Gemmill, M.D., Clinical Director

1920

Health Commissioner Urgin At Least One Window Open In Street Cars

S. W. Greenland, Ft. Wayne & Northern Traction Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

My dear Sir; - Since we fortunately so far are not having influenza in an epidemic degree in this city, the City Board of Health has not adopted any of the stringent regulations which are necessary and unavoidable during an epidemic. However, there are certain precautionary measures which, in the opinion of the Board, if adopted now and put into effect promptly would be a great factor in helping prevent an epidemic and consequently save the community as well as your local organization expense and hardship later on.

One of the important points is the proper ventilation of all places where people congregate and the air supply per capita becomes limited. To

name a flat rule as to opening car windows during specified hours of the day, in my opinion, is unnecessary. The loads on certain cars may be different during the same hours on different lines. The suggestion which I want to urge upon you and which I consider reasonable and practical is that the Traction Company can enforce an order to this effect; "That at least one window near the center on each side of the car be opened at every time at which the cars are so crowded that passengers have to stand." In other words if your ventilators are open, and of course they should be kept open, the air in the car ought to be reasonably pure until the amount of passengers exceeds the seating capacity.

Knowing of your desire to do your share towards protecting the community, I am sure that you will promptly act upon this suggestion, I am Respectfully yours, Eric A. Crull, Health Commissioner.

Prohibition began with the enactment of the 18th amendment on January 16, 1920.

On March 9th, 1920, City Council appropriated to the City Board of Health in the sum of \$ 10,000.00 for an influenza epidemic account. This amount was to include many other items reference to nurses aid and equipment. It was also recommended in this report an addition to the Isolation Hospital should be made to take care of more than one type of contagious disease.

A communication from the City Board of Health to the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne that all police officers assigned to the Board of Health should be paid on an equal basis.

On June 7, 1920 - The Board decided to ask the Council to increase the salary of the Isolation Custodians to \$ 100.00 per month. Also pay \$ 7.00 a week for board of the patients.

A communication from the City Board of Health by Eric A. Crull, Health Commissioner to the Board of Public Works dated May 20, 1920. Whereas a definite emergency exists at the Isolation Hospital being owned and operated by the City of Fort Wayne and the County of Allen, Ind. being unable to take care of the work load as required. In a meeting of the County of Allen and the Health Department of the City of Fort Wayne an additional wing or four rooms should be added to the present structure of the Isolation Hospital.

On Oct. 4, 1920 - According to Dr. Paul C. Kucher, Dairy and Meat Inspector reported to the Health Board the City Council failed to pass the ordinance compelling pasteurization of milk from non-tuberculinized cattle.

Dr. Rea, Director of Venereal Clinic, reported that a great proportion of patients at clinic were well able to pay a reasonable fee.

On No. 21, 1920 - The Board instructed the Secy to have Dr. R. Lohman Deputy Health Commissioner and W. Brown, Chief Sanitary Officer to attend "Health Sanitary Exhibit" at Chicago.

B. J. Griswold, Peoples Trust Company Bldg., Fort Wayne, Indiana

My dear Mr. Griswold; - Replying to your inquiry regarding health conditions in Fort Wayne, at present, I am very glad indeed to submit the following for your information; we have at present five homes carded for diphtheria, which is a small number for this time of the year. Twenty homes are quarantined for scarlet fever; which is more than the average, but I am glad to be able to state that these reports are letting up in number and about one-half dozen of these will have their quarantine lifted within the next few days. We are totally free from smallpox, which is rather unusual, since we have had sporadic cases off and on during the last three years.

Now as to the influenza situation: we have carded 303 homes containing 491 cases of so-called influenza since January 22nd. Of these 303 cards over 20 have already been taken down, and very many more would have been removed by this time if we had more sanitary officers to do the work. Fort

Wayne has, after excluding the Surgeons, the Nose and Throat Specialists, the Alienists, and the Advertising Specialists, about 106 medical men doing general practice. These 491 cases reported by Fort Wayne physicians since January 22nd have been reported by 40 physicians: from the other 66 no reports have been received. This means just one of two things, either that the great majority of Fort Wayne physicians are not complying with the law or, what I personally believe to be more likely, that many of these 40 physicians who have reported have been reporting cases of severe colds and lagrippe as epidemic influenza. That the later supposition is correct I believe is borne out of the fact that so far out of these 491 cases we have had only 3 death returns received by this department, and epidemic influenza certainly would claim a far greater mortality.

I am not trying to minimize the situation; I repeat that we have a great number of cards up in Fort Wayne at present. Understanding your interest in this matter especially due to the fact of the expected convention of the Rotary Club next week, I have tried to give you a fair and clear picture of the situation. Very respectfully yours, Eric A. Crull, Health Commissioner.

Epidemic Not A Scientific Word

February 5, 1920.

Dear Dr. Crull:

At your request of Mr. Hedrich of the A.P.H.A. I sent you a telegram the day before yesterday stating that there is no official definition of an epidemic. Many years ago there was a great discussion about this subject particularly at the time when southern cities were so liable to "epidemics" of yellow fever. Some went so far as to say that one case of yellow fever should for all practical purposes be considered an epidemic. At that time a number of the leading health officers, perhaps it was a meeting of the A.P.H.A., tried to specify the number of cases in a given population which should be considered an epidemic. I think such a ruling was made but no one paid much attention to it. The fact is that the word is not a scientific word and is used loosely in common parlance to indicate an alarming amount of contagious disease. Alarm is a mental state, and whether or not an epidemic exists depends upon the psychology of the community. When the reporters here ask me if this or that disease is epidemic I usually tell them I never use the word as it is a bad one. I much prefer "outbreak". Yours truly, Charles V. Chafies, Superintendent of Health, Providence, Rhode Island.

Veterinary Association Meeting

Dr. George W. Gillie, Chairman Program Committee,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Doctor; - Tuberculosis kills more people, causes more fatherless and motherless homes, costs the community more money and is a greater public menace than any other disease in the world. After Professor Robert Koch's discovery of the tubercular bacillus and Ravenal's successful fight establishing the fact that bovine tuberculosis was transmissible to human beings, it has become possible for us to wage an intelligent fight against this great enemy. To show how closely the question of bovine tuberculosis enters into our local home life, let me call your attention to a resume to the tuberculin tests made by this department which proved conclusively that 6 out of every 100 cows whose milk was delivered in Fort Wayne were tubercular.

In view of these facts you may well imagine that I was very happy indeed to know that you had planned to devote the coming meeting of the Veterinary Association entirely to the subject of tuberculosis. This meeting, its program, and the attendant discussions should be helpful not only to veterinarians but more especially to mothers, nurses, teachers, in fact to every one, for there are but few homes which sooner or later do not suffer from the ravages of tuberculosis in some form or another.

Wishing you unbounded success with this meeting, congratulating you upon your idea in devoting the whole meeting to this important subject and assuring you of all the cooperation which our department can give, I am
Yours very truly, Eric A. Crull, Health Commissioner.

J. C. Davis, Water Laboratory

State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir; - Your report on samples Nos. 3462, 3463 and 3464 dated February 17th at hand. I note that you O.K. this water, taken from the wells at the Y.M.C.A., even though your report shows the presence of colon bacilli.

Now then this department is willing to transmit this information to the Y.M., and release the condemnation of their wells, providing that you send me a statement showing that the State Board of Health endorses the use of water which is shown to contain colon bacilli. I plead guilty to not being a water chemist and also to a very limited knowledge regarding water analysis and the interpretation of technical reports, but I have still the old fashioned idea that colon bacteria, even in limited numbers, cannot be present in good water. Please give me your official statement to the contrary at your earliest convenience and I will gladly liberate the Y.M., from the prohibition. Yours very truly, Dr. Eric Crull, Health Commissioner
Dr. Eric Crull,

Health Commissioner, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Doctor Crull: We are in receipt of your favor of the 28th, inst, in which you question our interpretation of the examinations of samples numbers 3462, 3463 and 3464 from a well located at the Y.M.C.A.

The experience of this department has been that practically every natural water will show the presence of B. Coli if such large quantities are planted. Frequently such waters will not show the presence of B. Coli if small quantities are planted, that is 1c.c. and 10c.c. This is indicated to some extent by the ruling of the Treasury Department in their enforcement of the regulations for Interstate Passenger Service, when they ruled that there shall be not more than 2 B. Coli per hundred c.c. for waters used on Passenger Train Service. Practically every water supply examined in the state of Indiana has at some time or other shown Coli and the mere presence of this organism in large quantities of water has not indicated that the water would be dangerous to use. Such was our interpretation in the case of the Y.M.C.A. well at Fort Wayne.

Should you desire further examination of this supply or a series of examinations before you release the well for use we shall be very glad to furnish you the containers for collecting the samples. Very truly yours,
John C. Diggs, Director, Water and Sewage Department

Gentlemen of the Common Council, City of Fort Wayne,

On January 23rd of this year your honorable body appropriated \$ 10,000.00 to an influenza epidemic account for the use of the city board of health. Since during the last three weeks only eleven cases of this disease have been reported to our office, we feel the so-called epidemic has spent itself and that we should render an accounting, as near as we can, to the council which appropriated the funds. You will find appended hereto a summarized

statement showing that we spent approximately \$ 1,424.33, leaving a balance unexpended of about \$ 8,575.67. A few small bills have not yet come in.

As a resume allow us to submit the following: There has been such a scarcity of nurses that even though we had been able to obtain several large buildings which we had hoped to rent for the purpose of an emergency hospital, we would not have been able to obtain nurses to administer it. Moreover the cost of equipment including beds, mattresses, screens, sheets, blankets, pillow cases, urinals, etc., ad infinitum, would have been approximately \$ 5,000.00. The hospitals, with the exception of the St. Joseph hospital, refused to take any cases of this nature and also to make any arrangements by which this board could lease beds, floors or wings. In this predicament your board was very fortunate indeed in being able to lease two private homes, the owner of each of whom was a practical nurse, and with the aid of the fire department and of the Irene Byron sanitarium, both of whom loaned us bedsteads, we were able to make provisions for twelve emergency cases. This in addition to the three beds at the St. Joseph hospital gave us a capacity of fifteen. At this time there was one case of smallpox at the isolation hospital, and due to the fact that this institution in its present condition can take care of only one class of cases, made the other beds in this place of no use to us since we could not mix the influenza with the smallpox patients.

The anti-tuberculosis league through its president, Mr. Luecke, generously donated the services of their executive secretary, Miss Barber, to this department for the emergency, and she assumed supervision of the few nurses which we were able to obtain for the city, the direction of the two emergency hospitals, and the investigation of the emergency calls and calls for help.

We are happy to submit that to the best of our knowledge no real emergency case was neglected, no call for help remained unanswered, and every case whose surroundings demanded it was given hospital care. An acknowledgment should be made of the courtesies rendered by the fire department, the water works department, the anti-tuberculosis league, the Irene Byron sanitarium and the visiting nurse league who through their president, Mrs. Morris, devoted part of the time of their visiting nurse to the city.

We may of course have a return of influenza in appreciable quantities, either soon or at some late period in this year, but we felt that since the emergency for which this fund was appropriated was apparently over with, that we should render an accounting to your body, leaving it to your judgment as to whether you wish this fund to remain at our disposal for possible future emergencies or if you wish it promptly to revert to the general fund.

This outbreak of infectious and contagious disease has again emphasized the two great needs which this city is facing and has been facing for a long while, namely, the need for extension at the isolation hospital so that different classes of quarantinable cases can be handled at one time, and second, the need for a public health nurse who would be of inestimable value not only during a so-called epidemic but every day of the year. Very respectfully, Department of Health, A. L. Schneider, President, E. A. Crull, Secretary.

A Letter To Health Officers

Dear Doctor - The opportunity is yours to do a good service to your people, and you must not let it pass.

Health is the most precious asset of your people and you are the custodian of their health. Are you safeguarding the health of the children in

your jurisdiction?

What are you doing to push onward and upward the public health? Every day you should give some time to this duty. Duty well done brings its reward. Reward never precedes performance of duty. Don't hope to raise your income or secure credit until superior service is given.

The Annual May Conference will be held probably the first or third week in May. You will be promptly informed when date is fixed. Your board pays your expenses. Don't fail to be present. You can't afford to miss.

We suggest you start a clean up campaign in your jurisdiction. Cleanliness is a good thing. A dirty town means dirty people.

Inspect all food supplies and sources of same. Grocery and meat refrigerators must be sweet and clean. Turn to Red Book page 104, count down 5 lines and read where it says - "And it shall be unlawful, etc." Also read Section 4, page 146. "Only by our works shall we be known." Respectfully,
The State Board of Health.

Dr. William Shimer, State Board of Health
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Doctor: William L. Brown, the chief sanitary officer, of this department has for years been in charge of the examinations and has been making very ably and competently examinations of diphtheria cultures, T.B. Sputa, etc., He is not an M.D., nor has he any degree, and since looking over your yellow sheet (this refers to the color of the paper and not to the contents, of course) on diphtheria, it has occurred to me that it would be wise for me to get for him some authorization from you. You will recall that in this bulletin you speak of an authorized bacteriologist I do not know, of course, whether or not every tin horn will question Brown's ability if it contradicts clinical findings, but the question might arise and for that reason I would like to have something from your office to show that the State Board of Health will stand back of his findings.

It goes without saying that I unhesitatingly will stand sponsor for Brown's ability along these lines and also for his perfect integrity and honesty.

Thanking you in advance, I am very truly yours, Eric A. Crull, Health Commissioner.

Board of Public Works, City of Fort Wayne

Gentlemen: There is existing at present a very urgent need, or rather a definite emergency, at the isolation hospital owned and operated by the City of Fort Wayne and County of Allen. For several years there has been a lack of room at this institution, and especially has the inability to take care of different classes of contagious cases at one and the same time, not only inconvenienced but also imposed hardships upon many taxpayers.

Recognizing this the board of commissioners of Allen County at a meeting held with the board of health of Fort Wayne expressed their willingness to pay for their share toward the addition of a small wing composed of four rooms to the present building. The estimated expense of erection and equipment is about \$ 6,000 and the county would, in accordance with the original contract and lease entered into between the county and city in 1905, pay one-third of this expense. This would make the expense to the city about \$ 4,000 and we respectfully request that you make the necessary arrangements for the appropriation of this sum and the construction of this annex. Yours very respectfully, Eric A. Crull, Health Commissioner

U.S. Public Health Service
Indiana State Board of Health
Bureau of Venereal Disease
Indianapolis, Indiana

July 26, 1920

Dr. Eric Crull,
Health Commissioner,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Dr. Crull: I got in touch with Dr. Rea Saturday forenoon and talked over the clinic and vacation situation with him. I advised him to see you again in order that there might be a full understanding in regard his vacation and about the conduct of the clinic in his absence. I have a letter from Dr. Rea this morning in which he states that he has had a talk with you and that you are agreeable to the city being at the expense of a clinician to give part-time service to the clinic while Dr. Rea is on vacation. As I told you Friday evening over the telephone, we do not want the Fort Wayne clinic closed; while at the same time, we are helpless so far as being able to pay for the clinician during Dr. Rea's absence.

I wish to take this opportunity to explain to you fully our present financial situation, in the hope that this will make some matters clear to you and will show you why and how we are unable to do what I should indeed be very glad to do if possible, namely, furnish a man to take the place of Dr. Rea during his vacation. In the first place, the federal allotment to the State of Indiana for the fiscal year beginning July 1st is but \$ 16,000, as compared with more than \$ 29,000 last year and the year before. Before any part of this \$ 16,000 is available, the State of Indiana must appropriate an equal amount. Had it not been for the special session of the legislature, no appropriation could have been made until the next regular session, which would have crippled us very badly indeed, and in fact, would have made it necessary to close practically all the financial cooperation we are extending to all the various clinic cities throughout the state. We asked the special session for an appropriation of \$ 32,000 for our work this year which, with the \$ 16,000 from the Federal Government, would have given us within \$ 10,000 of what we had last year. The legislature, however, considering the special session as an emergency session only, refused to appropriate more than the \$ 16,000 to equal Federal allotment; so that we are starting in this year with \$ 26,000 less than we had last year, our only hope being the regular session of the legislature next winter. We have planned our budget on a seven months' basis, being that the regular session of the legislature will give us additional appropriation not only for the rest of this year, but for two years beyond that time. However, in order to make our appropriation meet our necessary budget for eight months, it will be necessary to cut down our expenses at least \$ 1,000 per month, below that of last year. There are seventeen clinics in the state to which we pay the full salary of the clinic director. Each of these directors are entitled to two weeks vacation on full pay. If we were required to pay a clinician to take the place of each director for two weeks, you can readily see that it would cost us approximately \$ 3,000 or practically one-tenth of our entire cities intake for the next year. We simply cannot do it. If the service of a part-time man while the regular director is on vacation, arrangements must be made to put the patients on rest period and have the nurse keep the clinic open for the information of patients who may come in, and to advise patients when the director will be ready to take up the treatment work again. I have written substantially this to Dr. Rea today and in doing this I have taken the same position in reference to Fort Wayne as I have in reference to every other clinic in the state. If the nurse can be at the clinic each day in order that patients may not get the impression that the clinic is not closed; and if patients now under treatment, I fail to see wherein the clinic work will suffer materially by reason of the director being on vacation. At any rate

I have tried to make plan our position in this matter and I can only hope that you and Dr. Rea can come to some agreeable arrangement that will keep the clinic open while he is gone.

I am today writing every clinic director and the health department of every city in which a clinic is located, in reference to the furnishing of salvarsan next year. As stated above, we find it absolutely necessary to reduce our expenses by \$ 1,000 per month. Our salvarsan bill for the clinics is now running approximately \$ 1,000 every month. We find that we must as the cities in which clinics are located to take over this expense. It can be arranged so that the cities can buy salvarsan at the same rate at which we obtain it, and in addition, the cities can, if they so desire, establish a system of service charges at the clinic which will not only pay the cost of the salvarsan, but will leave a considerable margin for the upkeep of other clinic expenses. As a matter of fact, several clinics are doing this at the present time. The clinic at Indianapolis, beginning August 1st, will establish a uniform charge of \$ 10.00 for each syphilitic treatment including mercury treatment; a uniform charge of 50¢ for each G.C. treatment; and a uniform charge of 25¢ for each prescription filled at the dispensary pharmacy. We have demonstrated here that even this small charge will not only pay the cost of the salvarsan, but will in addition, meet probably 20% of the cost of the clinic maintenance. The clinic at Muncie is making a charge of \$ 2.50 for each salvarsan, and \$ 1.00 for each G.C. treatment. The clinic at Hammond has adopted a system of charges and I am sure a similar plan can be worked out at every other clinic in the state. There is but one point in this connection that should be insisted upon, namely, that all patients present themselves at the clinic shall be treated regardless of pay, but as a matter of fact, it will be found that very few indeed will be unable to pay the charged mentioned above.

The money received at the clinic will, of course, be handled by the Board of Health through the nurse, and will be used for maintenance of the clinic only.

I have asked Dr. Rea to talk this matter over with you and I wish you to give it careful consideration and, if possible, arrange to have the Fort Wayne clinic put on a pay basis, or at least to be in a position to take care of the cost of the salvarsan as soon as possible after Dr. Rea returns from his vacation. If you think it advisable or helpful, I shall be glad to come to Fort Wayne to discuss this whole matter with you or meet the Mayor and City Council if you so desire. We asked every clinic city to do this and so far, all are arranging to cooperate with us in this particular.

As I told you Friday evening, I am very sorry there has come about any misunderstanding in regard Dr. Rea's vacation, and I trust the whole matter can be taken up agreeably and that will not be necessary to close the Fort Wayne clinic or to seriously interfere with the clinic work. Very truly yours, W. F. King, Acting Asst. Surg. and Director.

H. J. Doell, Controller
City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Sir: Last week the City Board of Health submitted to you their request for the annual budget for the year 1921. Since that time this board is in receipt of letters from the State Board of Health, Venereal Division, which notifies us that in the future the State Department cannot furnish salvarsan for the treatment for syphilis. Since the time of expenditures for salvarsan is a large one, and since a great number

of syphilitics, as many as sixty in one day recently, have been treated at the clinic, you will readily see that this Board must ask for a larger appropriation. To counteract the additional expense we are now informed that we may establish a system of charges, to cover actual expense, for those who are able to pay. In other words under this system the clinic can be made self-sustaining providing a bookkeeper is put in and the charge work systematized. For this reason we request that the appropriation be made \$ 10,000 instead of \$ 5,000. Respectfully yours, Dr. Eric A. Crull, Board of Health.

Dr. W. F. King
State Board of Health
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Doctor: Your letter of the 26th at hand. I am today sending it to the City Controller with the request for an additional five or ten thousand dollars to be able to install a bookkeeping department and put the venereal clinic on a charge basis. This sum, of course, I fear will not be appropriated and you can see for yourself what the probable future of the clinic here will be.

The debate with you as to the "Passing of the Buck" on the purchase of salvarsan, the contradiction of former orders for bidding and making charges for treatments, the liability of the State Venereal Bureau to furnish at their expense a substitute when their employee (the clinic director) is granted a vacation, the province of the State Department to arrange vacations for the nurse for whom the city is paying, and a great many other questions which present themselves along these lines, would take too much of your time and also too much of mine.

As you know notwithstanding my apparent lack of sympathy in the anti-venereal crusade when we are so shamefully neglecting other things that are so much more vital in the community life, you must admit that I have tried hard to play the game with you on this subject, but I am afraid that we have come to the parting of the ways on this clinic stuff. The rules of the game should hold good at the finish as well as at the beginning; I will gladly stand for change of umpires, but the rules must be lived up to.

Personally believe me as always, Your friend.

Mr. Robert Evans, Secretary
Water Works Department

Dear Sir: Tests made by the water chemist of this department showed on August 2nd the presence of gas formers in the city water. As a result the public were notified that the water was under suspicion of contamination by surface water, if by nothing worse, and were cautioned boil the water. This condition has now cleared up and was proven to be transient since several subsequent tests by this department, and substantiated by check tests made by the State Board of Health, show that the condition of the water has returned to normal and again is in a satisfactory condition.

This Board has no engineers to ascertain definitely where the contamination came from, but we have every reason to believe that so rapidly a changing of the characteristics of the water must be due to contamination by surface water and not necessarily sewage. We further believe that this surface water, especially in view of the recent torrential rains which we have had, found its way into the water supply through either defective valve or casings at stations Numbered 2 and 3. Very respectfully, Dr. E. A. Crull.

Department of Water Works Report

A report as to the location of all water wells that furnish water for the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, as follows:

Pumping Station No. 1 located on North Clinton at Lawton Park, built in 1890 consisting of sixteen wells.

Pumping Station No. 2 located on the north side of Pape Avenue between Sherman Street and St. Mary's River, built in 1899. At this location there are sixteen wells. These wells are connected direct to the pumps, suction line and top of wells, about 25' below the surface.

Pumping Station No. 3 located at Broadway and Rudisill and St. Mary's River. Station built in 1906 and enlarged in 1911. At this station there are several wells. Average depth 160 feet; four wells along river were drilled in 1906. Three wells east on Rudisill Avenue were drilled in 1911. Station and equipment is strictly modern and up-to-date.

Pumping Station No. 4 located at Swinney Park near lake. Station built in 1918. At this station there is one 8 inch well, 1200 feet deep. This station only runs during the summer months.

There is a Reservoir located on the west side of Lafayette Streets between Creighton and Sittenfield Street. Constructed of earth embankments in 1892, lined with reinforced concrete in 1907 and covered in 1917. The basin has a capacity of 3,500,000 gallons and is 27 feet.

Honorable Sherman W. Cutshall, Mayor
City of Fort Wayne

Sir: I am submitting some data which I hope will induce you to veto General Ordinance No. 990 passed by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, December 14, 1920.

This Ordinance is faulty, impractical, impossible of enforcement, and not based upon accepted laws of preventive medicine.

First - it grants one Board of this city the privilege of licensing certain businesses and imposes upon another Board the enforcement of the regulations, which is impractical.

Second - it assumes police powers extending out four miles past our corporate limits, which powers are not granted by state law, hence making the ordinance impossible of enforcement.

Third - Preventive medicine has proven that diseases are not air born and that disagreeable and unpleasant odors do not produce disease, no matter how offensive they may be to the sense of smell.

To sum up if a given farmer, John Doe, erects a smoke house to cure his meats within four miles of our city limits, whose odors are unpleasant to John Smith, a resident of Fort Wayne, according to this ordinance, said John Smith could telephone to the Board of Health; it would be the duty of the Board of Health to immediately dispatch an officer to investigate this condition four miles from the city. If this officer finds an odor escaping, which odor could not possibly cause disease and even though this odor might be imperceptible 200 feet away from this smoke house four miles in the country, he would under the terms of this ordinance be in duty bound to file an affidavit against John Doe. The absurdity of the above I am sure you will recognize. Very truly yours, Eric A. Crull, Health Commissioner.

"Figures compiled by Miss Pauline Huser, County Red Cross nurse, show that the number of school children in the county who have physical defects is unusually large. Out of a total of 557 children examined, 173 were found to be physically defective.

"Defective teeth were found to be the most common fault. A total of 103 cases were discovered with this fault and the children sent to a dentist. Abnormal throats were also found to be quite frequent, 32 cases being discovered in the 15 schools visited.

"Skin diseases on the other hand, were almost extinct, but one case being discovered, that being a case of eczema.

"Miss Huser's report covers the past month. During this time she gave 19 talks to the children on health subjects, made 35 visits, four sanitary inspections and six nursing visits."

"A fight for the extermination of rats in Fort Wayne will be made by the Fort Wayne Woman's Club league through its civic department. The fight for the extermination of the most harmful of all rodents promises to be no haphazard affair as the members of the league are making plans to offer a bounty for every rat killed in the city.

"With this in view a delegation from the Woman's Club league will appear before the city council at the regular meeting on December 28 and ask for an appropriation to help in the fight against the four-footed pests.

"The fight will be carried on in every conceivable way, and members of the league expect that thousands of the pests will have been exterminated at the conclusion of the drive. The drive will continue for one and possibly two weeks during the early part of next month."

"Dr. Hurty Points Out Fort Wayne's Assets

"Did you know that Fort Wayne has a larger percentage of home owners than any other city in the country." Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health asked of Fort Wayne Rotarians at the club luncheon in the Wolf and Dessauer auditorium.

"That's a wonderful thing to say about a city. Dr. Hurty said further, but I venture the assertion that there are some of you business men here today who did not know this.

"And Fort Wayne has other assets of which it should be proud and of which it should take advantage as well. The eyes of this whole state are on Fort Wayne because it is the leading city in Indiana in regard to the sale of anti-tuberculosis seals. The practical value of these things of course, is great. You business men see the advertising feature of it more readily than we professional men, but there is something behind it besides advertising, it cannot help but mean a better town all round. Many home owners means better health and the support of anti-tuberculosis seals means better health and better health means a better town, always.

"Dr. Hurty said that he visited the fresh air school, and he paid a high compliment to this institution and its management. It is a wonderful place, Dr. Hurty said, and you cannot appreciate it unless you go see it. Words will not describe it, you must see it.

"You men who have supported these things and who are responsible for them are to be much applauded and given much credit for your activities in efforts to save the child, to make good, healthy citizens, because on the children depends the future strength of the state.

"Dr. Hurty said he had some bad news to bring, along with his words of praise. He said that public health is the biggest business of all undertakings right now, and in needing the most attention. There are five insane asylums in the state, all crowded, and the next legislature will be asked to appropriate funds for the sixth. The most of these cases, Dr. Hurty stated, are the result of disease which could have been prevented.

Right there is the biggest problem that confronts the people today, he declared. He said that there is an average of more than one murder a day in the state, more than is committed in Canada in a year. Canada has fewer suicides, fewer automobile accidents because of its study and application of rules and laws for the prevention of disease.

"A man who takes a chance in driving across a track in front of a moving train is not necessarily insane, Dr. Hurty said, but he lacks judgment, and too often that lack of judgment is traceable to some weakness from which he has suffered for years and which eventually effects his mind to some degree.

"In Canada it is the rule that every man shall visit his physician twice a year. Dr. Hurty told his audience, for the purpose of inspection and a clean bill of health. If he is defined in any his treatment begins at once, he does not wait until he is attacked by apoplexy, tuberculosis, or by some other violent form of disease. It pays, because it allows him to live many more years without disease. He called attention to the fact that right now in the state of Indiana, there are 450,000 children who need attention of this kind. If it is provided many of them will be saved from insanity and literacy. Dr. Hurty closed his remarks with the advice that all men adopt the rule of visiting their physician twice a year for inspection.

"Dr. Hurty was introduced by Dr. Miles F. Porter, Sr., who said that there is no man living in Indiana today who has done so much and received so little for the children of the state and for the prevention of disease as Dr. Hurty.

1921

Dr. Eric Crull

Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Dear Doctor Crull: I am calling your attention to the standing of Ft. Wayne as published in the statistical report on Infant Mortality, as published by the American Child Hygiene Association. Ft. Wayne is the only city in Indiana in any class which is in the same class of cities in the United States having lowest infant mortality rates. The rate in Berkley, California is 44, Ft. Wayne 51, Topeka, Kansas, 59. The highest infant mortality rate in Ft. Wayne's class is El Paso, Texas, which is 245. The rates are based on 269 cities in the United States, so Ft. Wayne should justly be proud of her Infant Mortality rate. Very truly yours, Ada E. Schweitzer, M.D., Director of Division of Infant and Child Hygiene, Indiana State Board of Health.

"Dr. Eric Crull was elected head of the Indiana Tuberculosis league at a meeting held during the past two days at Indianapolis. Dr. Crull is the first local man to be accorded the honor connected with the presidency of the organization.

"Returns from the league's Christmas seal sale was a topic for discussion at the session yesterday afternoon. Fort Wayne, Evansville, and Indianapolis are in the lead but it will be impossible to determine which city will lead the state until the final returns are in.

"Many important measures were taken up at the meeting, among them being the adoption of a resolution establishing free clinics in all parts of the state. The medical men agreed that fighting tuberculosis is fighting for general good health. Physicians have volunteered their service for the clinic work.

"No site was decided upon for next year's convention but attempts will

be made by the local doctors, interested in the movement, to have the convention in this city. About 200 delegates attended the convention which was held in the Hotel Severin."

"The deaths of three small children, inmates of the 'Home for the Homeless' within five days, from pulmonary troubles, and the statement of the attending physician in one of the cases that the child's death was due to pneumonia with neglect and improper treatment as contributory causes, has led the city board of health to send a report of the occurrence to Amos W. Butler, secretary of the state board of charities.

"The children died when the inmates of the home suffered an epidemic of measles whooping cough and pulmonary troubles.

"Dr. J. W. Bowers signed the death certificate in the death of the one child stating that contributory causes were 'neglect treatment by chiropractor.'

"The certificate for the other two children were signed by Dr. G. F. DeVaux and pulmonary trouble was assigned in each cases as the cause of death.

"Under the laws of Indiana we can do nothing stated Dr. Eric Crull secretary of the city board of health.

"The chiropractor complied with the law by reporting the cases to the city board of health. The board cannot force anyone to call a physician. We have sent a report to Amos W. Butler secretary of the state board of charities, which licenses the institution, and will do what we can through that board."

"Attention was first drawn to the 'Home for the Homeless' at Christmas time, when charitable works found in the home a fine field for their charitable offices.

"Attendance at the institution stated that of the 21 youngsters given a home eight had suffered with the measles, and seven with the whooping cough. An attendant stated that the measles cases had all disappeared and the quarantine card had been removed but that the whooping cough was still in evidence."

"In a choking voice, and eyes filled with tears, the matron of the 'home for the homeless' told last night of the conditions surrounding the deaths within five days of three of the children who had been under her care, and told how deeply she had been affected by the death certificate in one instance giving the impression that she had been neglectful in the care of the children.

"For 18 days and 18 nights, the matron said she had cared for the children with only a few hours of sleep each day, while they had been affected by an epidemic of measles and whooping cough. The matron said she had given the sick children every treatment that she knew from years of experience in nursing, and had doctors in attendance constantly.

"In answer to the statement in the death certificate, signed by Dr. J. W. Bowers, to the effect that 'neglect and treatment by a chiropractor' were contributing causes of death, the matron said that she had no special doctor for her home and that the parents and relatives of the children were free at all times to call whatever physician they desired. Dr. W. H. Cady had attended the boy she said with the approval of the father of the child. A doctor of medicine had been called in nearly every case of sickness she maintained.

"The boy did not die at her home, but after he had been removed by the father to the home of a relative she said.

"The doctor of chiropractor had taken the case of the boy through a visit he had made to call upon another one of the children whose spine

was affected, she stated. She said the boys father sactioned the treatment.

"The other two children who died, were attended by Dr. E. F. Devoux, the matron stated and in his death certificate he gave the cause of death as pulmonary trouble. Dr. Devoux is a medical doctor. The child had been seriously sick for months, following an attack of influenza, she said and had been given up by many different doctors.

"The keeper of the home for the homeless said that many of the parents and relatives of children under her care had assured her during the day of their confidence in her faithful care of the children and said that there had been six applications to leave children there, even after the house was carded for measles and whooping cough. No new action was taken yesterday by the city board of health."

"Dr. E. M. Van Buskirk secretary of the county board of health, has issued strict rules demanding that all children attending the rural schools must be sent home and to the office of the health department if they are found to be suffering with coughs, severe colds, itch, lice or other vermin. Teachers have been instructed to report immediately all suspicious cases and to watch closely in case any child is found to have a contagious disease.

"The rules issued by the secretary are as follows:

"Diphtheria - Carded two weeks and longer if case requires it. School children in family wishing to continue school must be disinfected and removed to other houses. Exclusion from school 10 days. Permit issued by this department.

"Scarlet Fever - Carded 21 days. Same rules for diphtheria.

"Smallpox - Carded 21 days. Same rules as above. All children exposed must be vaccinated or excluded from school during school period.

"Cerebre - Spinal Meningitis - Carded 28 days. All children in family excluded from school during quarantine period. Absolute quarantine.

"Poleomyelitis - Carded 28 days. Absolute quarantine.

"Measles - Carded two weeks. Children in family having had the disease may attend school providing a permit is issued them.

"Chickenpox - Carded two weeks same rule as for measles.

"Whooping cough - Carded five weeks. Same rules as for measles.

"Mumps - Not carded, but children must be excluded from school two weeks. If a record is kept by the teacher of the date of the beginning of illness, no permit from this office will be necessary to readmit them. Other children in family are not to be excluded from school."

"Unlimited Quantity of Wine For Sick"

"Washington, Feb. 4. The amount of hard liquor a sick man may acquire legally is definitely fixed by statute, but the only limit to the amount of wine he may obtain is the sound and honest judgment of his physician and perhaps, the depth of his purse. Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, in a formal announcement today, says there seemed to be some confusion as to the quantity of wine a physician may prescribe. To clear up all doubts he lays down this rule.

"Until further orders physicians may prescribe in their practice such quantities of wine as they in the exercise of their sound and honest judgment deem necessary in the particular case, if they in good faith believe that the use of wine as a medicine by the person for whom it is prescribed is necessary and will afford relief to him from some known ailment.

"State directors were told to guard this matter most carefully in the

effect that said privilege be not abused by any physicians."

Ordinance Passed Over Mayor's Veto

"In spite of the fact that Mayor W. Sherman Cutshall vetoed the ordinance framed by councilman Frank Schramm regulating smells passed by the city council at its regular session the ordinance was again read and passed over the Mayor's veto.

"The ordinance was first introduced several months ago. It was passed by the council and vetoed by the Mayor, who objected to the clauses providing that the ordinance be enforced in territory four miles outside of the city limits and that the enforcement be placed in the hands of the police department.

"Councilman Schramm changed the ordinance setting the limit at one mile and putting the enforcement in the hands of the board of health. The ordinance was introduced at the council meeting last month. It was passed and was again vetoed by the mayor. Mayor Cutshall, as his reason for vetoing the bill said that he did not believe that city officers should be called upon to enforce health duties outside of the city limits.

"The passing of an ordinance over the mayor's veto is the first occurrence of its kind in the memory of some of the oldest city officials."

Note: The Indiana Attorney General's answer to the question in regard to Board of Health jurisdiction rights, dated August 20, 1901.

Note: The Health Commissioners letter to the Mayor of 1920 urging him to veto General Ordinance No. 990.

H. J. Doell, Controller

City of Fort Wayne

Dear Sir: In November, 1920, John Koenemann, the only man in this part of the country who happened to own vault cleaning apparatus and equipment, decided that he could no longer keep up his work on account of illness. About fifty Fort Wayne taxpayers had been served with notices by the City Board of Health to clean their vaults, and thus abate dangerous and disease breeding conditions, and in turn could not obey the order because no man and no apparatus were available. This constituted a real emergency. To meet it the Board of Health following the advice and instructions of the chairman of the council committee on health, agreed to take over temporarily this apparatus with the definite understanding that from the proper authorities money would be appropriated to pay Mr. Koenemann \$ 350.00, and the Board of Health in turn would make efforts to find some man who would be willing to purchase the equipment again from the city, and who would carry on personally this very necessary business. We have done our part, and we now respectfully request that you recommend also some action on their part to facilitate again the sale of this equipment to a suitable man. Very truly yours, Dr. Eric A. Crull, Secretary, Board of Health.

Board of Safety

City of Fort Wayne

Gentlemen: Miss Ruth Masterson has been selected by the City Board of Health as Clinic Nurse of the Free Venereal Clinic of the City of Fort Wayne. In addition to duties at the clinic rooms, she will also do general social service work throughout the city among the poor, the prostitutes, and so forth. For this reason we respectfully request that you confer upon Miss Masterson constabulary powers and authorize her being sworn in as police woman. Respectfully, Eric A. Crull, Health Commissioner.

"Following an order issued by the city board of health that approximately 150 children at the Bloomingdale school will have to be vaccinated or remain away from school for a period of two or three weeks to prevent the spread of smallpox.

"The drastic order was issued by the city board of health following the discovery that a child had attended the school up to the day before she broke out with a case of smallpox. Although the danger of a spread of this disease is not very great the health authorities are determined to take no chances and to take every possible precaution to prevent other children from becoming affected with the disease.

"Dr. Maurice Lohman and William Brown, Chief sanitary officer, inspected the children at the Bloomingdale school and found that with the exception of the older children very few had been vaccinated.

"The wholesale vaccination of both young and old in 1916 and 1917 did not for the most part affect the children who are now in the lower grades.

"Children may be vaccinated free of charge at the city board of health offices and will be given a certificate which will enable them to re-enter school. Children vaccinated by family physicians will also be required to present a certificate to the principal of the school before they are admitted.

"No cases of smallpox have been discovered in any of the other schools at the present time."

"Dr. Eric Crull was officially appointed superintendent of the Irene Byron Tuberculosis hospital at a meeting held to succeed Dr. J. A. Price who resigned that position some time ago to become superintendent of a similar institution at Memphis, Tennessee.

"Dr. Crull was offered the position as superintendent of the institution immediately following Dr. Price's resignation but being keenly interested in city health work was reluctant to accept the duties of superintendent of the tuberculosis hospital.

"His acceptance was made with the reservation that he be permitted to retain his private practice, his work as house physician at Concordia college and welfare work in the public schools, especially the open air schools.

"The office of Dr. Crull will therefore be that of non-resident superintendent. He will direct the work at the institution and regulate its policies. The new plans call for the forming of a staff of consultants representing the counties from which patients are received at the hospital and to be called in for the treating of patients from their counties who may be suffering from a disease other than tuberculosis.

"Dr. Crull will not officially resign as secretary of the city board of health until next week. He will assume the office as superintendent of the Irene Byron hospital on March 15.

"Dr. Maurice Lohman who acted as secretary of the board of health during Dr. Crull's period of service in the army, will also act as secretary the remainder of Dr. Crull's term as secretary of the board of health which ends on December 31 of the year.

"Visiting Nurse League Plans Great Activity"

Preparation to care for the health of Fort Wayne during the spring and summer when sickness and disease is usually most prevalent are being made by the Visiting Nurse league, which is conducting a clinic for children and for mothers in the First Presbyterian Church. The clinic will be enlarged during the summer and an extra nurse will be in attendance if the

demand warrants it.

"The Visiting Nurse league conducts the clinic chiefly for the children and it has been very successful, especially in the case of undernourished children who seem to be backward in school. The nurse in attendance gives the mother instruction as to the proper care and nourishing of the child and in practically every case brought to the attention of the clinic there has been shown an increase in weight and a development in the general condition of the child. Home service and bedside nursing is provided to all who ask for this attention.

"It is the belief of the Visiting Nurse league that general health conditions in the city can be greatly improved if the nurse is allowed to visit the home and in a kindly manner instruct the mother as to what is most needed. The public is being urged to take greater advantage of the service offered by the league.

Erection of New Buildings Imperative

"That the erection of new centralized schools is the solution to the problem raised by the state board of health in condemning ten country school buildings in Allen County was the opinion of persons in touch with the country school situation. The erection of buildings in the townships affected by the order issued by Dr. Hurty has already been considered and the condemning of the old buildings will make some such arrangement a necessity.

"The buildings which were condemned were among the older type. The action of the state board was passed upon a finding that they are unsanitary and their use for school purposes after June 15 is forbidden.

"The following buildings were condemned: School buildings in district No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, and No. 6 and at Arcola in Lake Township. School buildings in district No. 1 and No. 9 in Lafayette Township. School buildings in districts No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9 in Madison Township."

On Feb. 25, 1921 in this meeting of the city health board, Dr. E. A. Crull Sec'y announced his resignation to the Mayor to take effect March 10th, 1921. The Mayor designated Dr. Lohman to succeed him. Dr. Lohman then announced that he had appointed Dr. W. B. Rice as Deputy Health Commissioner.

"Dr. E. M. Van Buskirk, county health officer Saturday received a copy of an order from the state board which has been issued to all county health officers and all county sheriffs.

"The order provides that beginning February 28, no prisoner shall be delivered to any penal institution of the state by any county sheriff until after the prisoner has been given a certificate by the county health officers showing that the prisoner is free from all infectious diseases. It is also a part of the order that the superintendent of no penal institution in the state shall accept a commitment from any county sheriff unless the commitment is accompanied by such health certificate."

"Dr. Eric Crull head of the Irene Byron Tuberculosis hospital, announced yesterday noon the appointment of William L. Brown as steward of the institution, the appointment to go into effect March 15.

"Mr. Brown has been connected with the city health department for the past 18 years, eight years of which he served as chief sanitary officer. No successor will be appointed to fill Mr. Brown's position, his former duties to be divided between city chemist Charles Mode and Sanitary Officer John Leeuw. Mr. Brown who resides at 1924 Cochran street will not be a resident steward.

"Dr. Crull will assume his duties at the Irene Byron hospital tomorrow

and officially gave up his duties as city health commissioner. Members of the health department presented Dr. Crull with a farewell gift.

"Dr. Maurice Lohman and Dr. W. B. Rice will assume the duties of health commissioner the remainder of this year.

"Defective teeth and defective vision are the most common ailments found in the Fort Wayne school children according to the reports of the Red Cross nurse for the school inspecting during the month of February. Seventy-five cases of defective vision and 64 instances of defective teeth were found by Miss Eva H. Ried, Red Cross nurse in the schools."

"Health Considered From A. Cash Basis"

"Remove all sentiment and eliminate all thought of the grief and distress always connected with death, no matter from what cause, and consider the matter strictly from a dollar and cents standpoint, health is the biggest business proposition any community may have to deal with.

"This was the statement of Dr. Eric Crull, retiring city health commissioner of the city, at an excellent talk made at the weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club at the Y.M.C.A.

"Dr. Crull's subject was the Irene Byron Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital, and he called attention to the financial benefit this institution is to the city of Fort Wayne and Allen County, but he laid more stress on the need for correction of conditions which make it necessary for people to take advantage of the hospital.

"Typhoid fever and tuberculosis are preventable and avoidable diseases, with absolutely no excuse for their existence, and the community which permits them to exist is merely committing murder every time there is a death from these diseases, Dr. Crull said.

"I will not take the time to give you a lot of figures and statistics now the speaker stated, nor will I call your attention, many distressing heart breaking situations which exist in Fort Wayne right this minute, but I do want to call your attention of this assemblage of the city's representative businessmen to just one fact. The statistics of the underwriters will bear me out in the statement that we spend annually in Fort Wayne \$ 2.32 per capita for fire prevention, while for health we spend 38 cents per capita. We need the fire protection and we are proud of our excellent fire department and its splendid work, but we can't say so much for our efforts in the matter of health protection.

"Dr. Crull stated that within the last 20 years the medical profession has learned much in the matter of treating tuberculosis and that now it is possible to save nine-tenths of the tuberculosis patients if the cases are taken in charge in time. Dr. Crull held to the strictly business side of his subject and made the point that as a dollar and cents matter, it is highly important that these patients be restored to health and instead of being only burdensome consumers they can be restored to producers.

"The speaker said that it was noteworthy that the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club and other organizations having the interests of the city at heart have named standing committees on nearly every subject in which the community may be interested, but they have no committee on health. He asked that the Kiwanis Club take up this matter and appoint a health committee, and that the club may hereafter be ready and prepared to give its moral support to the efforts of the city and particularly the city health commissioner in his work of protecting the health of the public of Fort Wayne.

"Closing his remarks, Dr. Crull stated that it is opinion that in a

few years the Irene Byron Anti-Tuberculosis hospital will be the largest and the best in the middle west. The fact is becoming known over the country that patients can be treated just as successfully here as in Asheville or in any of the other places which have become famous as health resorts. He said also that the hospital now is putting back into the county in the way of healthy people more than it is costing the county for its operation in cash money.

"At the conclusion of Dr. Crull's talk Mr. Fairweather, president of the club, stated that the matter of the naming of a health committee by the Kiwanis Club would be taken up later."

"Doctors Permitted To Prescribe Beer"

"Washington, Mar. 9, 1921, Beer and wines are given the same status as whisky under an opinion by the attorney general, made public today by the bureau of internal revenue.

"The ruling, one of the most important since the advent of national prohibition, makes it possible for all alcoholic liquors to be used for medical and other non-beverage purposes, and for all to be manufactured and sold for these purposes subject only to the limitations of the Volstead Act on non-beverage intoxicants.

"The opinion was written by former Attorney General Palmer the day before he retired from office, and was in reply to a series of questions from internal and prohibition officials bearing on construction of half a dozen most points in the law.

"Whether it will upset any regulations of the revenue and enforcement bureaus had not been determined. Commissioner Williams of the revenue bureau saying he had not had an opportunity to study the opinion. He made it public without comment and said the officials concerned with enforcement would prepare at once to draft regulations carrying out the attorney general's construction of the dry law.

There were many rumors afloat that the opinion had wrecked plans of dry advocates to obtain further restriction of liquor sales. Officials refused to comment on the reports, however, but Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the anti-saloon league, issued a statement in which he said that thirty-nine states had state codes prohibiting the prescribing of beer for medical purposes. Mr. Wheeler declared the opinion was not in accord with the purpose of the federal law.

"Congress clearly did not intend to attempt to legalize what the state laws prohibit, Mr. Wheeler said.

"Unless the opinion is overruled, congress should amend the law. It is difficult of course, to overrule it, because the government and the bureaus are on the same side of the case and there is no one to contest it unless the new attorney general overrules the opinion.

"The opinion appeared ambiguous in some respects the officials said, and as a result they were unable to determine whether the government had power in the light of the ruling, to limit the numbers of prescriptions which a physician may write, except that the law specifies no more than a pint per person in a ten-day period. Mr. Palmer declared he believed it the purpose of congress to leave the physician unfettered by government control, yet he thought that regulations might properly restrict the amount to be sold on any one prescription.

"Mr. Palmer called attention to provisions of the law which apparently had left the physician free to act on his judgment. He suggested that when a physician abused the privilege he could be dealt with criminally, but

added that in no case should the judgment of the physician be supplanted by that of an enforcement official, a situation, he believed, would result from regulations attempting to control the use of prescription.

"Replying to the question whether the government could restrict the number of permits in any state or community, Mr. Palmer explained that the Volstead Act had limited only the classes to which permits could be issued and had permitted no discrimination between persons within those classes. He said the withholding of permits could not be done legally, even though officials were convinced that fewer permits would suffice in any given state or city.

"Mr. Palmer advised officials that they had firm authority to write such regulations as they believe necessary to make certain the enforcement of the law. Dry advocates stressed this statement, declaring that by it means would be found which would circumvent handicap the sale of beer and wines and not throw open the door to manufacture quantities of high alcoholic beer again as anti-prohibitionists insisted.

"Great preparations are being made for better health week in Fort Wayne April 2 - 9 and promoters of the affair expect 40,000 persons to visit the exhibit.

"The affair will be given in the corridors of the court house and the office of the county superintendent of schools by the Allen County Red Cross chapter. Miss Laura Haupt, instructor in home hygiene and care of the sick, is chairman of the arrangements committee.

"Different phases of health will be shown by between 300 and 400 panels and posters. They will hear particularly on the case of babies showing the right and wrong ways of care and treatment. Each day there will be a special speaker, with several famous workers coming to the city.

"On Saturday April 2, Dr. Ada Schweitzer, of the state department of health, infant and child hygiene department, will talk on the factors relating to health.

"On Monday Dr. John R. McDowell, of the Lake Division of the American Red Cross society, Cleveland, will speak on health centers and clinics.

"Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, will be the speaker Tuesday, talking on Tuberculosis.

"The Jolly Jester, teaching children health habits in his comical way, will be the big entertainer Saturday, giving two performances.

"Other speakers and attractions for the week will be announced later. It is planned to make Better Health week the most successful affair ever staged in Allen County."

Board of Safety
City of Fort Wayne

Gentlemen: I am transmitting to you the resignation of William L. Brown, a member of the Sanitary Force which I received today. I happen to know personally one of the applicants for the position as patrolman, on the sanitary force, Harry Nern, and I take great pleasure in heartily endorsing his application, and will appreciate very thoroughly your giving him the appointment.

In severing my official relations tomorrow, I wish to thank the Board of Safety for the many courtesies shown to this department, and to me individually. The attitude of your Board, as well as that of Chief Abbott, has been one of intelligent cooperation and hearty support, and I want to express my appreciation of it.

Dr. Lohman, my successor, has honored me by an appointment as a deputy, without pay, fees, or any emoluments. He has chosen Dr. Rice for his

chief deputy and his selection is a splendid one. I, having had over seven years experience as Health Commissioner am to act purely in an advisory capacity, and as I have said before without remuneration directly or indirectly. I am very happy to do this because since I am going into only another form of health work, we may be mutually helpful to each other, and incidentally will allow me to keep in touch with the general health work of this community. Following Dr. Lohman's courtesy in this matter, I am asking that you do not cancel the constabulary powers granted me formerly as health commissioner.

Again thanking you, I am Very truly yours, Dr. Eric A. Crull.

"Tuberculosis Serum Is Being Tested"

"London, March 18, 1921. Henry Spahlinger offers new hope that tuberculosis will be conquered.

"Spahlinger is a Swiss, forty, son of a wealthy Geneva hotel proprietor.

"Educated for the law, he gave this up to devote himself to bacteriological experiments.

"Just before the outbreak of the war he perfected a serum with which he hope to conquer consumption.

"It is obtained by treating various animals, including the horse, the cow and the goat.

"The particular serums invented by Spahlinger are being kept secret to protect the public from fakers.

"Spahlinger's method is twofold.

"First, In cases of acute consumptive the tubercular poisons are attached by anti-toxin.

"Second, In cases of chronic consumption there is a vaccine treatment.

"One of the English medical scientists who think the method well worth investigating is Dr. Leonard Williams. Dr. Williams says, "I met Spahlinger in 1913. He came to London with good introductions and asked that he might treat tuberculosis under me at the two hospitals with which I am connected. The results were excellent. The war stopped the trials.

"All the men with one exception, who were treated in 1913 and 114 under our join supervision, are well and at work in London.

"But it is imparative that we shall not raise any false hopes. I may sum up the situation in this brief sentence.

"Enough has been demonstrated to make it worth while continuing experiments with test cases."

Dr. Maurice Lohman Appointed City Health Commissioner

On March 15th, Drs. Kesler, Schneider and Lohman, reorganization of the board. Dr. Lohman succeeded Dr. Crull as secretary effective March 10, 1921. At the request of the board Dr. Crull was appointed assistant health commissioner to act in an advisory capacity without any salary or fees.

At the request of the Board, Dr. Lohman wrote the Board of Safety asking them to appoint an additional sanitary officer to take care of the annexed territory taken into the city, and also asked them to appoint an investigator for the venereal clinic, the maximum salary to be \$ 130.00 a month. Dr. M. R. Lohman, Secy., Dr. A. L. Schneider

"Fort Wayne to Have A Clean Up Week"

"An important meeting was held yesterday evening by the Chairman Frank

King, John Reynolds and Frank Schramm, of the council committee on health, and Dr. Maurice Lohman secretary of the board of health and Sergeant W. Brown of the sanitary police, at which many important health movements were planned.

"It was decided at the meeting to institute a clean up week in Fort Wayne. According to the present plans 12 wagons will be driven through all the alleys in the city during the week to be specified later to gather refuse and rubbish of every kind. This work will be under the direction of members of the health department.

"Another important measure discussed was the appointing of two additional sanitary police. One of the men to be utilized as a follow-up man by the venereal clinic and to be paid from the clinic fund and the other as a sanitary police officer. An ordinance asking for an appropriation to this effect will be introduced at an early meeting of the council.

"The appointing of an assistant meat and milk inspector was also discussed. An additional man for this work is needed to take care of slaughter inspections at nearby towns."

"To Start Health Drive In Schools"

"A general health movement, fostered by the Allen County Anti-Tuberculosis league, and known as the Modern Health Crusade will be a part of the Fort Wayne public school system within a short time. President Martin H. Luecke, of the Anti-Tuberculosis league, announced the appointment of Miss Clara Mosier, a graduate nurse from the Lutheran hospital as chief executive in the work. Miss Mosier will take a short course in the health crusade work at Indianapolis within the next few weeks and will then actively start the work of organizing the Fort Wayne school children.

"The Allen County Anti-Tuberculosis league is directly under the officials of the league.

"The work to be done in the public schools has been endorsed by Superintendent Louis Ward and the movement will be extended to all parochial schools which desire to take a part. With the new health movement the Anti-Tuberculosis league expects to do a great amount of preventative work.

"Dr. Eric Crull of the league, stated the fight against tuberculosis is based upon the education of the patients and members of the family. The prime purpose of a nurse of this league is to cut down the mortality and to prevent the spreading of the disease. Tuberculosis is a preventable and a communicable disease and a nurse who is able to give instructions how to prevent people from contracting tuberculosis is therefore of the greatest importance. This for the most part will be the work of Miss Mosier.

"The Health Crusade movement is a national movement. Through the glamor of romance the workers drive home the fundamental principles of good health. Tournaments are held under the Modern Health Crusade in schools, the children meeting in combat for the honors of health chivalry.

"A health crusade tournament is a competition in winning knightly rank, in becoming successfully pages, squires, knights, and knight banneter in the shortest possible time.

"These health tournaments are contests between school classes and also between ungraded schools. The victors are the classes earning the most credits or performing the most health chores within the 15 weeks.

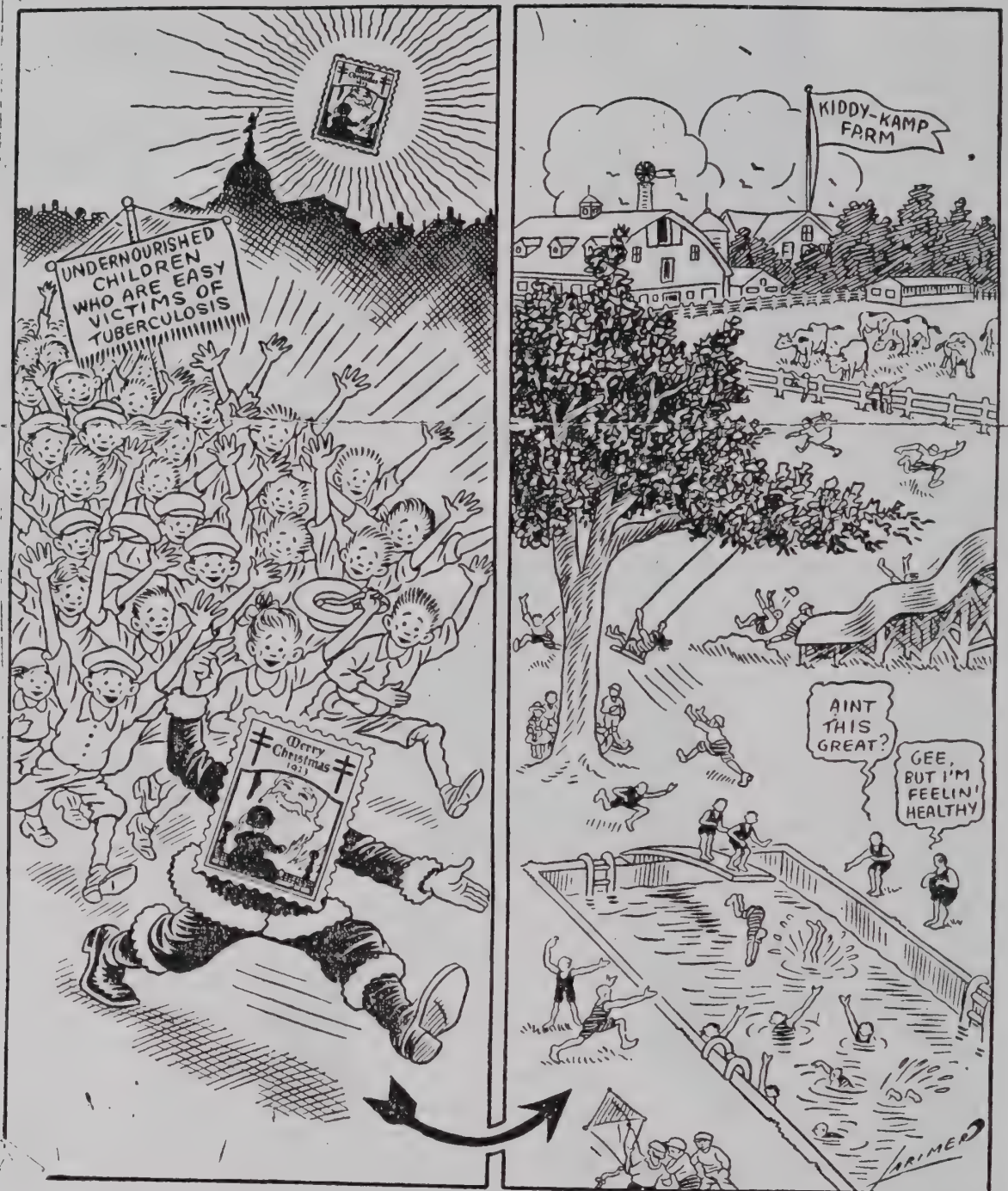
"The trophies for the victors are beautiful banners and pennants and badges designating the grade each pupil reaches from the rank of page to knight banneret.

"When a boy or girl has become a crusader he is entitled to be registered

See That They Don't Criticise Your Package



Your Glorious Tribute to Humanity When You Bought Christmas Seals



on the Roll of Health Knighthood, to be placed in every school room. With each successive title which he earns gold stars are placed in back of his name to note his progress toward earning a full knighthood.

"All of the features of King Arthurs Court will be embodied in the movement to make it of the greatest interest possible to the pupil. His admittance to the Round Table and the many other honors to be gained in the crusade will all have a tendency to make the pupil strive earnestly along the lines directed by Miss Mosier.

"Not only is the movement a health movement but it is also a general movement for the betterment of children. Awards will be made for chores as well as for physical betterment."

"Allen County health week will start with a lecture in the assembly room of the courthouse by Dr. Ada Schweitzer, and a health exhibit. The health week program will continue for a week with meetings every day except Sunday.

"The lecture by Dr. Schweitzer will begin at 2:30 O'Clock, the subject being "Factors Relating to Child Health." Dr. Schweitzer is director of the division of infant and child hygiene of the state board of health and is thoroughly familiar with the subject of child health.

"The health exhibit will be displayed in the courthouse throughout the health week campaign, and will be the greatest of its kind ever attempted in Fort Wayne. Many different phases of health work and health needs will be shown, and hundreds of posters will be on display. All the activities of the Red Cross will be portrayed, either through posters or by the workers themselves.

"Special attention will be given to child health during the health week, and for this reason the Jolly Jester has been secured for a performance at the Palace theatre on Wednesday morning at 11 O'Clock for grade children. At 3 O'Clock he will repeat the performance at the high school auditorium. Both performances will be free, and chaperones will be stationed in both houses to look after the children.

"The health meeting in the assembly room of the courthouse will be addressed by Dr. John R. McDowell. The subject will be "Health Centers and Colonies and their Value to the Community."

"The rapid spread of smallpox, diphtheria and other contagious diseases in the city at the present time is due in a large measure to the fact that many of these cases are being cared for by men who do not know what they are treating and who often do not make report of the cases," declared Dr. W. D. Calvin in his lecture in the assembly room of the Court House as a part of the Allen County Health week program.

"Dr. Calvin was secured to speak in the place of Dr. J. R. McDowell, of the Red Cross health service, who was unable to be present. His subject was the value of health centers and clinics to a community. He pointed out that clinics render an invaluable service to the community through their examination of persons who are physically defective but who may not be aware of the cause of their ill health. The clinics are especially serviceable to parents who bring their children for examination and advice by competent physicians.

"The speaker expressed himself as opposed to any kind of a free clinic, declaring that more effective services would be rendered if a normal charge were made, except in cases where the patrons are unable to pay for the service. Dr. Calvin in the course of his talk advocated a national secretary of health to be a member of the President's Cabinet.

"One of the most important meetings of the health week will be held at 2:30 O'clock in the assembly room of the Court House, when Dr. J. N.

Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health, delivers a lecture on the Tuberculosis and Factors Relating to its Eradication. 'Dr. Hurty is one of the foremost authorities in the country on health subjects and his talk will be of a great interest.'

"Right Living Only Road to Good Health"

'''There is no substitute for righteousness in the matter of health. Right living is the only way to keep the community healthy,' declared Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health. In his lecture at the assembly room of the courthouse yesterday afternoon. 'The care of the sick is not the important thing,' he continued, 'but it is the prevention of sickness that should be emphasized.'

"Dr. Hurty spoke on tuberculosis and the factors which aid in its eradication. He said that this disease was costing the state ten million dollars a year, and could be prevented to a great extent by correct living, fresh air, and the right kind of food. He declared that there was no real cure for tuberculosis, and that it could only be arrested. In emphasizing the importance of right living, Dr. Hurty declared, 'Men do not become sick from overwork, but only from over-confinement and worry.'

"Dr. Hurty's lecture was the third in the series of the health campaign week. Today will be especially devoted to the children, and the Jolly Jester, a health promoting clown who will give two performances, the first at the Palace theatre at 11 o'clock and the second at the high school auditorium at 3 o'clock. The Jolly Jester combines health messages with his entertaining features and comic character. Both performances are free.

"The Jolly Jester has won great favor wherever he has appeared and his work has been commended throughout the country. In Des Moines, where he appeared recently, the Des Moines Register said of him:

"The Jolly Jester can do many things that will surprise you, and teach you many things you'll want to know. And most of all, everyone who does what he says will surely be happy and healthy."

"This new figure in the field of health education is a practiced entertainer with a long record of successful performances as a ventriloquist behind him. He has toured the United States and much of Europe with well known theatrical companies, and went overseas as an entertainer during the war. Being a Scotchman, he loves his oatmeal, and naturally can make boys and girls long to try it. 'with lots and lots of milk.' And having boys and girls of his own, he loves all children. He is very sure that his talking carrot 'Charlie' is very much alive and you will be sure of it too. And he says that 'Harry' a doll, who talks too, is as much alive as the carrot. You'll enjoy the Jolly Jester.

"Dr. Miles F. Porter, Jr., will speak on 'Malnutrition' at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the assembly room. The mothers especially are urged to attend this meeting. In a recent survey of the Fort Wayne schools, it was found that from 14 to 23 percent of the children were undernourished and Dr. Porter will be able to give the mothers many helpful hints on the proper kind of food for their growing children."

"The Jolly Jester brought the message of health to several thousand Fort Wayne school children yesterday. While he was entertaining the young folks with his queer antics, his talking vegetables, and sawdust clown, he was impressing upon them some of the guiding rules of health. The Jolly Jester is a representative of the Child Health Bureau. He gave two performances here yesterday, the first at the Palace theatre in the morning and the second in the auditorium of the Fort Wayne high school in the afternoon.

"Each performance of the jester lasted for an hour, during which he impressed upon the kiddies the value of his carrots, beets, and other vegetables, if treated right. He showed them in an unique way how total abstinence from tea and coffee and the drinking of good milk was beneficial to growing youngsters. He told them to use the tooth brush three times a day. All of the antics of the Jolly Jester were applauded by the children, and the messages he brought were impressed upon their minds through the unusual way in which they were given.

"At 4 o'clock in the assembly room of the court house, Miles F. Porter, Jr. gave a lecture in the health week series, speaking on the subject of 'Malnutrition.' He emphasized especially the subject of malnutrition among babies. 'Malnutrition', he said 'is not determined by the weight of the person. Some of the heaviest people may be suffering from malnutrition.' he said.

"In speaking of malnutrition among infants, Dr. Porter declared that from the time of birth to the second year, babies have practically no other disease except malnutrition. He gave some suggestions as to the feeding of the baby, urging regular food and not too much of it. He also emphasized the importance of adding new varieties of food to the baby's diet very gradually. In speaking of over-eating Dr. Porter declared that over-eating has killed more people than alcohol.

"Another lecture in the health series will be given this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the assembly room of the court house, when Dr. W. F. King of the Public Health bureau, will talk on social diseases. His talk will be accompanied by slides, many of them new, never having been shown before. The lecture by Dr. King has been given before large crowds where admission was charged, but the lecture here this afternoon will be free, and the public is urged to take advantage of the opportunity to hear this talk."

"One of the buildings soon to be constructed at the Irene Byron Tuberculosis Hospital is to be named in honor of Dr. J. N. Hurty of Indianapolis, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, and a former president of the American Health Association. This announcement was made on behalf of the board of managers of the hospital by Dr. Charles Beall at the regular weekly meeting of the Allen County Medical Society held at the assembly room of the Public Library.

"Dr. Hurty was the guest of the society and gave an illustrated lecture on 'Doctor Aesculapius and Some Other Doctors,' in which, by brief comment on the lives and work of the great physicians and surgeons of the world Aesculapius and Hippocrates to the Mayo brothers, he indicated the general course of the development of the science of medicine."

"A strict enforcement of the state law regarding the treatment of people suffering from venereal diseases in Fort Wayne will be in effect within the very near future stated Dr. L. H. Roush, of the State Board of Health, in an address yesterday afternoon as a part of the Red Cross health week program being held in the court house lobby.

"Dr. Roush, said under the rulings of the state board of health these diseases are classed as communicable and subject to the same control as smallpox, scarlet fever and other diseases. The type of people who are too ignorant or too indifferent to take treatment can be compelled to do so. The quarantine laws apply and will be enforced when necessary. You have no doubt heard it said that we must fight venereal diseases in the open. Now just what does that mean? We might illustrate by comparing them with an enemy spy. The danger or menace of the spy is because of his secrecy. In time of war it is the unknown quantity of the spy that makes him dangerous. Just as soon as a spy is discovered and brought out

in the open he ceases to be a health menace.

"Now it is this secret underhanded, insidious work of the venereal disease that accounts for their fearful havoc. The purpose of all the educational work is to turn on the light so to speak. Do you know that 8 to 10 percent of all deaths are caused by syphilis? A very small percent of people afflicted go about with apparent symptoms of venereal disease. In fact in many cases it takes a thorough clinical and laboratory examination to find the disease.

"The great Dr. Osler once said know syphilis in all its manifestations and relations and all things clinical will be added unto you. In other words syphilis may be confused with almost any other ailment. Its final stages may affect any organ or part.

"Dr. John Stokes, of the Mayo Foundation, recently stated that 52 percent of the cases coming to that institution in while no positive diagnosis had been previously made were found to be syphilitic. It is not the pronounced case of syphilis that is the real danger but rather the case which has not yet developed into this stage and the case that is masked as something else. People must know the nature of this disease. They must be warned that they may avoid it. Those who don't avoid it must know it must be completely eradicated.

"Dr. Miles Porter, Sr., member of the American society for the control of cancer, will give the address today. Dr. Porter will speak in the court house assembly room on Cancer Prevention."

"Any man who claims that he can absolutely cure cancer painlessly without the use of the knife is telling something which is not true, declared Dr. Miles F. Porter, Sr. in his talk on cancer, in the series of health lectures in the assembly room of the court house yesterday afternoon. Dr. Porter went on to say that there are three methods of cancer cure, the knife, the X-Ray and radium. He declared that the surest way of the three was the use of the knife.

"Dr. Porter declared that if every case of cancer were taken to a reputable physician as soon as there was any suspicion that cancer existed, it would be one hundred percent curable. He said that delay in attention to any strange lump which appeared on any part of the body might develop into a serious case of cancer, which usually starts as a local irritation, and spreads to other parts of the body.

"Cancer is neither inherited, contagious, nor infectious, declared Dr. Porter. It is not painful until the victim is near death. He said that even after the cancer is removed it usually requires five years before it may be certain that the cancer will not return again. In spite of the fact that physicians now know a great deal about the disease, the speaker said that it seemed to be on the increase. He criticized the opposition that is being shown towards the use of animals for experimental purposes in treating cancer, saying that thousands of lives have already been saved by these experiments.

"The lecture was attended by one of the largest crowds which have been present for any of the health week talks. The final lecture of the series will be given in the assembly room of the court house this afternoon at 2:30 O'clock, when Dr. Lonidas Smith, of Indianapolis, will speak on the care of the teeth, accompanying his talk with lantern slides. The health exhibit is still being displayed in the corridors of the court house, and Allen County people are urged to see this interesting and instructive display before it is removed."

"Allen County health week was concluded with a lecture in the assembly room of the Court House by Dr. Londidas Smith, of Indianapolis, on the care

of the teeth.

"Ninety percent of all diseases have their origin above the neck," declared Dr. Smith, "and many of them have their beginning in the mouth." He went on to say that infections of the teeth, if allowed to continue, are almost certain to spread to other parts of the body, and cause more serious diseases. He declared that thousands of deaths which are attributed to heart disease, have been directly caused by infections in the teeth.

"The speaker made the statement that 98 percent of all school children have decayed teeth. He emphasized the importance of taking care of the teeth early in life, and said that proper attention to teeth in childhood would prevent many diseases of later life. Dr. Smith said that there are three forms of mouth infection, the unsanitary condition resulting from decaying teeth, from pyorrhohea, and from dead teeth. The speaker illustrated his lecture with slides, showing the diseased conditions which are found in the teeth.

"Interest in the Allen County health week which just closed, increased greatly as the campaign proceeded and the attendance at the health lectures continually increased. Hundreds of people visited the exhibit in the lobby of the Court House, where many attractive posters were on display.

"Alleging that the spread of smallpox in Fort Wayne is directly due to the failure of residents to report cases to the board of health, officials announced that drastic measures will be taken by the sanitary policeman to prosecute all who are found ignoring the health regulation.

"Numerous cases have been found where people who were badly broken out with the smallpox have been mingling with other people and in several cases it has been found that the disease was transmitted directly through these sources.

"One case investigated by the officials revealed that a youth had been riding on the street cars while broken out with smallpox. The youth told the officers that he did not know positively that he had the smallpox. But that he had taken every precaution possible by riding by himself in the rear vestibule of the car. At the present time there are almost 20 cases of smallpox in the city."

"With a total of 25 children vaccinated during the past seven days the city department of health had a busy week. It was discovered last week that children in one of the public schools had been exposed to smallpox and as a result Dr. Maurice Lohman ordered vaccination as a precaution. Practically all of the children in the school affected have been vaccinated. Number of deaths recorded 24; Number of births recorded 35; Number of school children examined 101; Number of adults and children vaccinated 250."

Tuberculosis League Publishes Address Made By Dr. Eric Crull

"Finding the Early Cases," an address made recently by Dr. Eric Crull, head of the Irene Byron Tuberculosis hospital, at the state convention of the Indiana Tuberculosis association has created such a nationwide demand that the association has had the address published in pamphlet form.

"Dr. Crull's address as delivered before association members is as follows:

"Finding the Early Cases" is the subject which has been assigned to me to discuss and since my short army service taught orders, I will attempt to cover it. However, the field is so large and embraces so many diagnostic,

as well as sociologic and economic problems, that I trust you will pardon me if I primarily digress somewhat to call your attention to the foundations which underlay the absolute necessity of early detection and diagnosis. The work of the Anti-Tuberculosis organizations for numbers of years past has been very valuable, the awakening of the public to the menace very important, and the spasmodic attempts at care for the unfortunate sufferers from tuberculosis have been very potent object lessons, but this all has been but a preparation of the field. We have but touched the surface and sooner or later will awake to a realization that the ultimate results of our work will have amounted to nothing unless we dig deeper.

"Allow me to present as an illustration of what I am driving at a true picture of the conditions in my home town. We have for many years been very proud of the activities of our Anti-Tuberculosis League. It has for many years had a competent graduate nurse visiting the tuberculosis poor and educating the families of the consumptives along the lines of prevention; it started and financed an open air school, which is growing by leaps and bounds; it fathered an all-year camp for consumptives and nursed it for years until the County Commissioners were convinced of the necessity for a place of refuge and treatment for the consumptive, and they erected a modern sanatorium whose capacity is now being doubled by the erection of two new wings. There now a comparatively large number of tuberculous are being housed. So as a result of these activities we are prone to feel chesty and admit gently to ourselves that we have accomplished something, but say to you frankly that we have been trying to sweep back an ocean with a broom and the main good we may have done has not been by taking care of the under-nourished anemic child in the open air school and helping them to regain their heritage of health, and not by helping provide sanatorium care for the occasional tuberculous, but purely by what these attempts have meant to the public in awakening them to the necessity of better living, working, housing and schooling conditions. Our town has been blessed again this year during the seal sale by a very hearty and generous co-operation on the part of the public and our county commissioners, and county council have been splendid in their appropriations for the sanatorium, but we have no right to go before them and to our fellow citizens again with a request for help, unless we strike deeper at the evil of tuberculosis and give the subject of disease-prevention as well as the prevention of tuberculosis more thought and attention and publicity. Dr. Edward Otis, president of the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League, in a recent address said something on this subject that is so full of meat, common sense and so distinctly to the point that I am going to take the liberty of quoting an excerpt. He says as follows: "The infant born free from Tuberculosis acquires the disease without his knowledge or ability to prevent. Its activity or inactivity as the child unfolds into the adult will depend upon such things as his tonsils and, adenoids, his mouth breathing or nose breathing, the ventilation of his home and shop, the size of his home, his degree of intelligence, his education, his personal hygienic habits and the hygienic and unhygienic habits of those with whom he is associated. The prevention of tuberculosis then is more of a general health problem than a narrow fight against the infection. We have tried the latter course and have failed, as was inevitable, and now we must re-arrange our plan of attack and strike all along the line, using our paired forces. We can well take a lesson from the strategy of Marshall Foch, which gained him the supreme victory. When one thinks of it, our main efforts have been directed against the active tuberculosis individual, the sick man. We have our sanatoria, consumptive hospitals, dispensaries, special tuberculosis nurses,

and all the rest of the outfit; all most excellent for the purpose. In our educational exhibitions we display a sort of chamber of horrors, showing for example, how many poor unfortunates die every second or two, and either illustrations of death and destruction from the disease, a regular apocalyptic pale horse affair. Why not devote as much attention, at least, to the thousands of individuals who will develop tuberculosis if they continue in the ways of unhygienic living and working. It is a curious fact that the public seems more interested in dealing with evils after they have happened and more ready to pay the cost than in the prevention of them. We have our prisons for those who have committed crimes, our insane asylums for those who have become insane, our institutions for the feeble-minded after they have been allowed to be born, so, our 606 for the syphilitic, our Billy Sunday to reclaim the sinners and our sanatoria for those who have become tuberculous. The problems of evil in general and tuberculosis in particular are not solved by caring for the victims, but they are solved by eliminating the conditions which create the victims. Somehow the fight against sin and disease seems to be more fascinating than efforts for their prevention, although to preach the beauty of holiness and the joy of good health would seem to be more agreeable and stimulating both to the preacher and the listeners than to portray the wages of sin and the horrors of disease. Fortunately the public seems to be awakening to the possibility of preventing these evils and building a fence about the bluff, instead of buying an ambulance for those who have fallen over."

"I can recall very distinctly how ten or fifteen years ago we felt rather proud when our suspicions of tuberculous conditions were substantiated by microscopical findings, and if there were a few bacilli found, how we would flatter ourselves that we had found a case early. In the light of the findings of more recent work, along these lines of course we have learned our folly, and also have come to recognize other errors of omission and commission in the care of tuberculous. We know now that when tubercia bacilli are found in the sputum, that we have not an early but an advanced case as far as ultimate recover is concerned. We know if we want to effect a complete arrest that we must find our cases long before cough, fever, temperature, night sweats, and loss of weight have begun. We know that we dare not wait for microscopic findings to show the tubercle bacilli or the mixed infection. We know that there is no such thing as a "stomach cough," we know that 95 percent of the so-called cases of chronic bronchitis are cases of tuberculosis. We know that nine-tenths of all the true pleurisies are tuberculosis. We know that, barring bleeding teeth, mouth, or nose, all cases of spitting blood are cases of tuberculosis. We know that there are many active cases of tuberculosis even with moisture in their lungs who do not cough or expectorate. We know that any patient who loses weight, loses energy, and loses appetite at the same time is a suspect, even though he never coughs; if in addition to his loss of weight, loss energy, and lost appetite, there is a slight cough and a slight elevation of temperature, we can safely assert that the patient is tuberculous. We know that climate does not cure and that consumptives can get well in Indiana as thoroughly as in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, or any other old place, providing they receive the proper care and what is of more importance, give themselves the proper care. We know that hundreds, yes thousands, have been hastened along the road to death by careless, unthinking advice as to supposed climatic benefits. We know that forced feeding does more harm than good, and that the "stuffing of our patients retarded the recovery of many and aggravated so often the already too common dyspeptic

symptoms. We know that the ancient idea of salvation by the route of milk and eggs is erroneous, and that they are not a specific in the treatment of tuberculosis. We also know that we should not speak of cures relating to healed cases of tuberculosis and can properly only term them "arrested." These arrests, of course, need fear no shortening of the normal span of life, and with proper care should be able to pursue their ordinary and useful vocations.

"It was my good fortune during my last two months in the service to be sent to the U.S.G.H. No. 8 at Otisville, N.Y. and there in charge of the receiving ward to have hundreds of tuberculous boys pass through my hands and be under my observation. Soldiers were sent there from every camp in the country and a great many from overseas. I was proud of the officers in the tuberculosis division who had spotted these cases, for from a casual observation but few of these soldiers would have been suspected in civilian life as pulmonary cases or even as invalids. Most of them were well nourished, some even above their normal weight, few had any temperature, and rare were the coughs. And still after careful and exhaustive examinations, substantiated by microscopical and X-Ray findings, but rarely did we find one who did not have some activity in either lung. Most of these boys by this time have returned fully arrested to their usual occupations and are filling their places in the great battle of life. I venture to say that had they not entered the army that the great majority of them would have progressed to a moderately advanced stage of the disease before recognition of their conditions had taken place. If compulsory military training conferred no other benefit on our country except the enforced careful examination of the youth of our land, this alone would more than be a profitable investment, and would save hundreds of lives every year.

"To hope to ever control the ravages of tuberculosis by restoring the sub-standard child to normal, or by placing all diagnosed cases of active tuberculosis, early or advanced, in sanatoria, restoring some of them to health, and removing the others from opportunities to infect the healthy in a community, in a foolish dream. It is, of course, wonderful and blessed work and I glory in the fact that I have been able to help mildly for years along both these lines, but I feel that we must, if we want to do our full duty to our fellow-man, broaden our vision and aims and must devote more of our time to the education of the public along the lines of proper living and disease prevention. And this should be an easy task if properly systematized for every argument for better health is Anti-Tuberculosis material. Everything which pleads for better living conditions is Anti-Tuberculosis teaching. When a few weeks ago we persuaded our superintendent of schools to publicly make the announcement that beginning with the second half of the school year, every public school principal in the city of Fort Wayne would be instructed to give every pupil two fifteen-minute recesses a day and that these two recesses had to be spent out of doors by every child instead of their being taken down in the gymnasium for exercise we felt that we had gained as great a victory as though we had restored a hundred or two hundred tuberculosis children to health.

"And while on the subject of propaganda and the teaching of prevention of disease, I feel that I should not neglect to call your attention to the fact that we can and do obtain help from the business man who has recognized that public health is a business proposition. The education of the public is one great, powerful factor in our fight; in fact the most powerful one, and no one in the country has contributed more heavily towards disease prevention education than that same Life Insurance Company who so generously financed and made possible the wonderful Framingham experiment. Composed of

business men and primarily engaged in a commercial business, at the same time the vision of its officers has been so broad and humanitarian that in their activities along health lines and tuberculosis prevention, they are disseminating daily. I take it at great expense, tons of health literature throughout our country; literature written in such a manner and containing so much helpful material, that I have for many years found it in my work, as health commissioner, of the greatest value, and personally know that it has awakened a great many sufferers to a recognition or at any rate to a suspicion of their danger. If business men recognize the value of teaching hygiene and disease prevention, how can we tuberculosis workers afford to under-estimate their value. And in trying to enlist the active support of the business man we must forget the heartache, the suffering and the mental agony which we tuberculosis workers see daily caused by this disease. We must emphasize purely the economic business proposition by public health; we must drive home primarily the economy of better health and never forget to impress the taxpayer with the fact that elimination of tuberculosis would mean a great reduction of taxes and demonstrate the financial side of the metamorphosis of a consuming invalid into a producing taxpayer. The intelligent co-operation on the part of laymen is all important. I would rather be able to enlist in any health movement ten club women, or ten bankers or ten grocery keepers, or any ten people from any mixed group or club than to rely upon a hundred doctors. For some reason or other the medical profession as a class have not been workers in the tuberculosis cause, and do not properly spread anti-tuberculosis propaganda. I will give the doctors credit for having nobly and unselfishly given medical attention to thousands of consumptive who could not pay for their services. The doctors have always gladly give their time and attention to the victims, but they unfortunately do not seem to realize how much a little attention to propaganda on their part would accomplish, and how many people it might save from becoming victims; for instance, the average physician throughout this state unfortunately pays no attention at all even to the State law which demands the reporting of all cases of tuberculosis.

"We all recognize positively and definitely that Mother Nature must have early assistance when attacked by the tubercia bacillus if we want to have an arrested case. These arrested early cases almost invariably become rest and fresh air missionaries preaching the gospel among their relatives and friends of proper living, disease prevention and good health. One arrested case means more to a community from an economic standpoint than the prolongation of the lives of twenty-five advanced cases. Consequently to find the cases early means not only a great deal higher percentage of recoveries, but also becomes a vital factor in the education of the public, which education eventually will become the sine qua non if we are to be successful in our fight against tuberculosis. I personally am strong in favor of public clinics, especially when held in communities where there has not been much anti-tuberculosis work. Many cases are diagnosed which have been feeding on patent medicine and following Mrs. Grundy's and Sairy Gamp's advice, and thus the clinic, by uncovering previously unsuspected cases or undetermined cases, arrests public attention, and not only helps many victims of consumption back on to the way of health, but also their condition and improvement do stimulate cooperation and participation by the community.

"My suggestions in conclusion would be as follows: To successfully wage our fight against tuberculosis we must have -

"First - the full and intelligent cooperation and support of the public.

"Second - to get that cooperation and support we must impress upon the

public the importance of this work and convince it that Tuberculosis can be rooted out of the community, and that elimination would, aside from humanitarian reasons, be the greatest economic feat that can be accomplished.

"Third - to impress thoroughly upon the community the great prevalence of the disease, public clinics would be very potent factors.

"Fourth - to impress on all tuberculous workers that the prevention of tuberculosis is more of a general health problem than a narrow fight against this one infection.

"Fifth - to convince the public of the great possibilities of this work, numbers of cases must be restored to their families, and to their employers, and be able to resume their civic duties and help bear the burdens of the community, and

"Sixth - to be able to so restore them, We must find our cases early."

"With the assistance and active support of many of the most prominent doctors of Fort Wayne, and with the cooperation of the Red Cross, the Visiting Nurses league and the Parent-Teachers clubs of the city, the Wolf and Dessauer store is putting on next week what gives promise of being the greatest child welfare work which has ever been attempted by any store in this part of the country.

"Three prizes are to be given to the three best developed children in Fort Wayne. The first prize is a cup of sterling silver, which will be engraved with the name of the winner and the appropriate data concerning the contest. To the second best child will be given a crib cover of handsome design. The winner of third place will receive an infant's sacque. These prizes will be awarded by the examining physician.

"There are absolutely no restrictions and no preliminary arrangements are necessary. Any child between the ages of six months and two years brought to the special section on the third floor of the store between the hours of 2:30 and 4:30 any afternoon of next week, will be tested by the attending physicians, and becomes thereby eligible for the prizes.

"Announcement was made yesterday of the physicians who will conduct the tests. The list is Drs. Berghoff, Bolman, Calvin, Crull, Dancer, Drayer, Edlovitch, Hamilton, Kane, Kruse, Lill, Lohman, McArdle, Miles F. Porter, Jr., Ray, Rice, Rothschild, Titus, E. H. Underwood, G. VanSweringen, and Weaver. The physician expressed themselves as delighted to cooperate with the store management in the work, thinking the movement an excellent one.

"These physicians will measure and weigh each baby, and keep a complete record of its age, weight, measurements, color of eyes and hair, and other characteristics. At the end of the week, the records will be assembled and the physicians will make the awards on the basis of these tests. While the tests are being conducted, the doctors will give free advice as to the proper care and feeding of any child between the ages of six months and two years. They will also answer any questions on this subject which parents may wish to ask.

"On the third floor of the store, a special section is being fitted up with dressing rooms. Three nurses and three different doctors will be in attendance here constantly every afternoon of the contest from 2:30 to 4:30. Here mothers bringing the babies for the contest will be met by a reception committee, which has been named by the Parent-Teachers Clubs council acting through the secretary Mrs. S. T. Stringer. The reception committee for Monday will be composed of Mrs. Howard Fairweather, president of the Lakeside P. T. Club, and four other members of the club. On Tuesday it will be made up of Mrs. Charles Carrell, chairman and four other members of the Bloomingdale P. T. Club. On Wednesday Mrs. William Rastetter and four ladies of the Hoagland P. T. Club will serve. On Thursday Mrs.

Ross Lockridge and four members of the Minor P. T. Club will act as the committee. On Friday, Mrs. Willard Woding and four members of the High P.T. Club will receive, and on Saturday, Mrs. Arthur Richard and four ladies of the Harmar P. T. Club will serve on the committee.

"Mrs. Mossman, chairman of the Red Cross nursing activities, and Miss Sperry, of the Red Cross have made arrangements for one Red Cross nurse to be in attendance at the contest every afternoon. Mrs. W. S. Morris, president of the Visiting Nurses league and Mrs. Snell, the city's visiting nurse, are giving valuable assistance in the work. Mrs. Fred Church will assist the management of Wolf and Dessauer in making all arrangements."

"Today is the first day of 'Clean up Week' which the city is observing and early this morning, before most of the city was awake, a small army of workers, consisting of 12 wagons with 24 men, started out to various sections of the city to collect every bit of garbage and rubbish. The drive to clean up the city is being carried out systematically and the leaders in the movement hope that by Saturday every part of the city will have been visited.

"City officials in charge of the drive hope for the fullest cooperation with the public. All the householders are asked to do is to gather up all their old tin cans, bottles, broken crockery, etc. and place them in containers such as bushel baskets which must be placed in the alley in the rear of the house. In cases where there is no alleys, receptacles must be placed in plain view and near the front of the dwelling.

"Positively no junk, such as old furniture, household goods or ashes will be collected. Teamsters will neither remove cans or bottles with which rubbish, junk or ashes are mixed. Residents are asked to put their garbage out as early as possible.

"Boy Scouts of Troop No. 6, under the command of R. H. Keeler, will wage war on dirt in the Bloomingdale district. Homes back yards and vacant lots will be attacked by the Boy Scouts, who will be aided in the work by extra trucks which have been donated for the occasion. Troop No. 6 will keep on the job until the entire Bloomingdale district has been cleaned up."

"Nine Fort Wayne restaurants were charged in affidavits filed in police court with dispensing and using milk which was below the state butter fat and other tests. The affidavits were filed by W. H. Hutchinson, an examiner for the state board of health, and the milk tests were made in the laboratories of Dr. Paul C. Kucker, of this city.

"The tests according to affidavits, show that despite two previous warnings issued by the inspectors, milk is still being served which is below state requirements.

"The restaurants from which the samples were taken and against which the affidavits were filed were the M & R, the Lyric Lunch, the Transfer Lunch, The Quick Lunch, the New Hudson, the Gem, the Summit City, and the Sunset and the Metropolitan.

"Inspector Hutchinson stated following the filing of the affidavits that milk tests would be made from practically every restaurant in the city and other affidavits filed in every case where it is found that the regulations are being overlooked.

"Owners of each of the nine establishments charged in the affidavits filed will have a hearing in police court."

"Dr. J. R. Manz associated with Dr. George E. Johnson of West Wayne street has been selected to do the work of the dental clinic in country schools of Allen County for the coming year, according to an announcement made last night by Dr. Jessie Calvin, chairman of the committee of the

Junior Red Cross in charge. Dr. Manz will be ready to begin the duties of his position as soon as the equipment necessary for it has arrived. The order for the equipment has been placed already.

"Dr. Manz is a specialist in children's dentistry, and has taught in Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, Tenn. He came to Fort Wayne last September. He has had a long experience in this particular line of dentistry and has made a special study of that field. The committee feels, it was said, that they have been very fortunate in securing the services of one specially trained for the work.

"Inquiries have come to the attention of the committee in charge as to why the work in the dental clinic is being started in the country schools before it was installed in the city schools. The committee understood, when they took up the proposition of putting the dental clinic in the country schools, members said, that the city school administration was planning to install this clinic work in the city schools immediately. Under that impression, the committee decided to direct their attention to the country school children and the problem of proper dental care in the schools for them."

"Dr. Miles F. Porter, Jr. in an address before members of the University club at a noon luncheon held in the Chamber of Commerce, declared that Fort Wayne should have a health officer who can devote all of his time to looking after health conditions in Fort Wayne, and that action should be taken to make this possible.

"Dr. Porter declared that it was unfortunate that a city of the size of Fort Wayne should overlook the importance of employing a physician to devote all of his time to the work. A better spirit co-operation between the public and the health department was also urged by Dr. Porter. Dr. Maurice R. Lohman, City health officer, concurred with Dr. Porter's remarks and reported that Fort Wayne ranks second in infant mortality among cities over 50,000 population.

"Both talks resulted in the University club deciding to appoint standing committees on public health and on education."

"Starting out with what is already one of the most attractive cities in the middle west, the civic bureau at the Chamber of Commerce took a long step forward in a work which it is believed will secure the co-operation of all in ultimately making Fort Wayne one of the most beautiful cities in America. At a meeting of the committee of management Charles J. Steiss, A. L. Scoles and Frank J. Rake were appointed to formulate district and prize plans intended to work through the medium of the community service council, for the beautification of residence yards in a city wide campaign. The weed nuisance and smoke evil were also taken up.

"W. E. Doud and Charles J. Steiss submitted valuable suggestions as to campaign features in the way of city beautification. The latter in a letter to Chairman M. S. Mance emphasized the value of taking advantage of the organization already perfected in the nine districts as perfected by the Fort Wayne Community Service Council. With this organization as a great factor, all affiliated associations can be urged to appoint committees to put on a contest in their respective neighborhoods. Letters to Rotary and other live wire clubs in the city will assure their moral support and the appointment of committees to further this work.

"W. E. Doud also submitted plans replete with interest and practical service from the realtor's point of view. He suggested that in seeking to interest the property holders of Fort Wayne to take a greater interest in beautifying their lawns and gardens that the city be divided into four parts to facilitate the work. These four grand division could be provided

with the necessary funds raised by civic organizations. He stated that the Fort Wayne Real Estate Board was solidly behind the proposition of city-wide beautifications as it applied to yards and residence environment, and that doubtless the park board, Kiwanis, Rotary and other clubs would be interested. The committee will engage actively in the work and will shortly announce the plans agreed upon for the city wide campaign."

When the ordinance providing for the creating of the office of follow-up man for the venereal clinic was introduced at the meeting of the councilmen, they let forth a storm of criticism, against the operation of the board in enforcing health ordinances. The ordinance came very near being lost but was finally successfully passed by a vote of 10 to 1.

"The city board of health don't enforce anything said Councilman E. M. Buchanan."

'and it is folly to create an additional office when we know that present duties are not being enforced.'

"There is an organization formed to kill Fort Wayne's venereal clinic" said Councilman Harry McMillan, and the follow up man may be a part of this organization. The duties of this man may be to weed out the clinic patients who are able to pay for their treatments and in this manner throw them over to private practice. If I thought that the board of health will have no more back-bone to enforce the duties of the follow up man than it has in enforcing health ordinances in the past I would certainly vote to kill the ordinance.'

"I know a case said Councilman Al Pape wherein a diseased woman was found working in a restaurant. This case was reported to the board of health a number of times and yet no action was taken.'

"An amendment to the ordinance providing that the follow up man be appointed by the board of safety instead of the board of health was lost. An amendment providing that the follow up man be paid from the venereal account was carried."

"An order, which two weeks ago closed four class-rooms in the Clay school to prevent the possible spread of diphtheria, was revoked yesterday by the city health board. No new cases have developed and classes in the four rooms will be permitted when school re-opens Tuesday.

"Health conditions in the Washington school are reported good also, and examination of cultures taken having revealed no diphtheria carriers. It will not be necessary to close any part of the school it is said."

"Although in the opinion of the City Board of Health members there is nothing to be feared from the recent spread of diphtheria in this city the board issued an appeal to all people in Fort Wayne, who are sending children to school, to assist in preventing the spread of the malady by watching their children closely and keeping them from attending schools when they show symptoms of the malady."

"Following complaints from numerous housewives to the effect that milk received from their milkman turned sour within a short period of time, Dr. Paul Kucher of the board of health, has issued the following instructions to housewives.

"The health of the citizens of Fort Wayne depends to a great extent upon the quality of its milk supply.

"The City Department of Health is doing all in its power to make your dairyman deliver to you sanitary milk, but unless proper care is taken of the milk in your own home, you will not have good milk in spite of our efforts and the work of your dairyman. In keeping milk in the home, two things must be observed, viz: cleanliness and cold.

"As soon as possible after its delivery place the milk on ice. If it

is not convenient to receive the milk as soon as delivered, provide a sheltered place in which the milkman can leave it. Never allow the sun to shine for any length of time on the bottle of milk.

"Keep milk in the original bottle until it is used. Do not pour back into bottle, milk which has been exposed to the air.

"Keep the bottle covered with a paper cap on an inverted tumbler. Never leave the milk uncovered as it quickly absorbs odors and other impurities.

"As soon as a milk bottle is empty rinse it in lukewarm water until it is clean and set it bottom side up to drain.

"Never return dirty bottles.

"Never use a milk bottle for any other purpose than for holding milk. If typhoid fever, scarlet fever or diphtheria breaks out in your family do not return the milk bottles to the dairyman until they are disinfected by the health officer.

"Milk cannot be properly kept without ice. All milk contains some germs and these multiply rapidly when the milk is above 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

"If you have not a regular refrigerator, you can follow these directions and at a cost at from 25 to 50 cents make a 'milk bottle ice box' in which milk can be kept cold for about two (2¢) a day.

"An ordinary wood box about 13 by 18 in with a depth of 12 in. can be obtained from your grocer. In the bottom of this box place plenty of sawdust and on this set a tin pail or can that is 8 in. in diameter and high enough to take in a quart bottle of milk.

"The pail must rest on sawdust and not on the bottom of the box.

"Place a cylinder of tin around the pail which is a little lower than the pail and pack sawdust around the cylinder, filling the space full up to the level of the top of the pail. Fasten with nails or tacks about fifty layers of newspapers to the under side of the box cover. The milk bottle is set in the pail and broken ice packed around it.

"Dr. Eric Crull, head of Irene Byron hospital, was elected chairman of the health committee of the Fort Wayne social survey, and F. D. Preston was elected secretary, at a meeting of the committee held in the Chamber of Commerce. This committee is composed of doctors, public health officials and others interested in the improvement of the health conditions of the community.

"According to most of the physicians present the health condition and sanitary conditions of this city is better than the average, but the proposed health survey will not doubt show that Fort Wayne's various public and private health organizations can, by cooperating, improve existing conditions, to a great degree.

"F. O. Preston, director of the survey, and secretary of the health committee, in a short talk, particularly impressed upon the committee the fact that although the Red Cross is financing the survey, it does not mean to absorb any individual charitable or health organization. Its object is rather to strengthen existing organizations, which is also the underlying reason for the survey. All organizations in the city striving for the same goal will accomplish more through their cooperation than they could as individual organizations it was pointed out.

"Dr. Maurice Lohman, city health commissioner, speaking for the city official health organization and also for the physicians of the city, promised cooperation between the city and county organizations, and stated that a better understanding between the city and the medical association would arise.

"Dr. M. V. Zigler, who will assist the health committee in making its survey, was unable to be present at the meeting, but will be loaned to the committee as soon as their work starts. Dr. J. R. McDowell, head of the health service of the Lake Division of the Red Cross, spoke briefly, telling of the different things to be considered and the various subjects to be brought up in making the survey. The point which he most stressed was that this survey should not be made in a critical spirit toward the health organizations already existing, but should find out exactly what each organization is accomplishing, and get them to cooperate with one another and with the committee. The public health organizations are too often hampered from city or county, or by legislation, he stated.

"The second point which Dr. McDowell made was that it is the duty of the official health organizations to control communicable diseases, if the organization is hampered as was stated before, then the private organizations can lend their aid by educating the people by means of demonstration, as a nursing service, or by establishing clinics to aid the official bodies. Members of the medical profession should be approached as a body, not singly, as has heretofore been the practice, in regard to the conducting of the clinic, which Dr. McDowell suggested should be purely diagnostic work, referring cases back to the physician of the city rather than doing the work for them.

"Subjects which will be taken up in the health survey include vital statistics of the city and county, infant mortality, comparison of size of death rate in different years, control of communicable diseases, dairy and food inspection, sanitation, infant welfare, which latter includes pre-natal supervision, a careful watching of the child from birth until school age, medical inspection in the schools, physical education, and school sanitation. It was pointed out that two separate surveys could be made in Fort Wayne, one of housing and one of industrial health conditions.

"The condition of the milk and meat supply in the city will also be brought to the attention of the public through the efforts of the health survey, and although this is at present in good condition there can be improvement.

"Fred Shoff, chairman of the social survey committee, gave a short talk in which he urged that the data which will be gathered by the committee, be acted upon and not pigeonholed. E. A. Barnes, general superintendent of the General Electric Company, a member of the survey committee, told of the efforts which the General Electric has been making to better living conditions of their employees, and expressed himself as in favor of a health survey. Dentists of the city were represented by W. M. Armantrout, who stated that the dentists of the city had always been interested in community health and would cooperate in every possible way with the committee. Both the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. as represented by L. A. Schwan, physical director of the former, and Miss Ida L. Jones, general secretary of the latter, promised cooperation. Mr. Schwan stated that any criticism which was made during the survey should be directed toward the community as a whole rather than toward any certain organization, since it is with the community that betterment of conditions rest.

"Representatives of the examining physician in the schools of the city and in the parochial schools, one each from the Lutheran and Catholic schools will be added to the committee.

"At the next meeting of the health committee, subcommittee will be appointed, each of which will be assigned a particular task, which its members are peculiarly fitted to carry out. The date of the next meeting has not been announced, but it will be soon."

"A proposed program of entertainment, recreation and occupations therapy for the patients at the Irene Byron Tuberculosis hospital, will be taken under consideration by a selected committee of the Fort Wayne Social Survey society at a meeting to be held in the directors' room of the Chamber of Commerce.

"The tentative plan of the committee is to provide at least two entertainments a week for the tuberculosis sufferers, in the afternoons and evenings. Secretary F. D. Preston, who has called the meeting, states that the therapeutic, physical, and mental value of such entertainments in restoring the patients to health cannot be estimated. The committee which will meet is composed of the following, Vernon Shoup, assistant activities secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Robert Gaskill, commander of the Fort Wayne Post No. 47, the American Legion, Miss Carrie Snively, supervisor of physical instruction in the Fort Wayne Public Schools, Miss Gertrude Baber, secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis league, Mrs. Ralph Feagles, secretary of the Fort Wayne chapter of the Red Cross, Thomas Hann, director of the Fort Wayne Community Service Council, Mrs. Robert Fowler, Miss Marie Zucker, field representative of the Lake division of the Red Cross in northern Indiana, and Mrs. Preston.

"Plans of entertainment will be discussed at the meeting. Many social organizations in the city will be asked to cooperate in the movement and various city clubs will be solicited from time to time to assist in this work."

Activity of Social Survey Is Outlined

"The scope of the activity of the Fort Wayne social survey is indicated by a statement of the complete organization and the points to be investigated in the collection of data which has been prepared by F. D. Preston, secretary of the committee.

"The survey is classified under the following heads:

"Mortality and morbidity statistics under the direction of Miss Anna Sullivan, representing the city board of health. This section will deal with infant mortality, classifying all deaths up to one year and from one year to five years. Mortality statistics covering all deaths in the city between 1916 and 1920 inclusive will be compiled as to the cause of death. A map of the city showing for 1920, children's deaths for 1920 and deaths of children from a group of gastric diseases especially designated will be made up with the use of vari-colored pins.

"The control of communicable diseases in charge of a committee, headed by Dr. Maurice Lohman as chairman and including Dr. Edmund Van Buskirk, John Reynolds, E. G. Hoffman and Harry G. Hogan, Statistics, illustrated on city and county maps, will be compiled relative to the following diseases: scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, measles, chicken pox, smallpox, whooping cough, infantile paralysis and meningitis. The period 1916-20 will be covered and existing hospital and clinic facilities will be considered.

"The tuberculosis section is in charge of Dr. Charles Beall, chairman, assisted by Miss Gertrude Barber. The extent of the disease in the city and county will be designated on a map by means of colored pins and the existing measures for the control of the disease will be classifications: city, county, tuberculosis league, hospitals and physicians.

"The section of venereal diseases in Fort Wayne is headed by Dr. W. D. Calvin, assisted by W. R. Rea and Councilman Frank Schram. The survey will deal with the following sub-divisions: Extent in Fort Wayne: provisions

for treatment and cure: provisions for following and treating out cases: recommendations for prevention: general recommendations.

"The section of infant and child welfare is headed by Dr. Miles Porter, Jr. and the other members are: Dr. William Armantrout, Louis Schwan, Judge John W. Eggman, Philip Koehlinger, Mrs. Grace M. Morris, Mrs. Allen Hamilton and Dr. Charles R. Dancer. The section is sub-divided to deal with infant and child welfare and the welfare of the school child. The first sub-division is again divided into the following headings: prenatal care, maternity service, post natal care, pre-school age and clinics.

"The portion of the section's survey which will deal with the school child will cover the public, Catholic and Lutheran schools, and is sub-divided as follows: medical inspection, dental inspections, physical education, instruction in hygiene, mental hygiene and clinics.

"The dairy food and meat inspection survey is headed by Dr. Paul Kucher, assisted by Councilman Frank King, Conditions affected the city's milk supply will be compiled with reference to producers, accredited herds and tuberculin tests. The survey of the food supply will cover groceries, meat markets, restaurants, candy shops, slaughter houses, bakeries and markets.

"The sanitation section is headed by William Brown, assisted by Claude Huston and will deal with the disposal of the city's sewage and garbage, together with a map of the system showing what is needed.

"The hospital section is headed by Dr. H. A. Duemling and with him on the committee are Drs. M. I. Rosenthal and Budd VanSweringen. The aim of the questionnaire which will be sent out in connection with the hospital survey will be to determine whether the present facilities are adequate. The questionnaire covers the total number of beds, free beds, statistics as to patients, nurses and finances and provision for tuberculosis and venereal patients.

"Dr. H. W. Bruggeman has charge of the clinic section and his survey will consider the nature of the clinics, their administration and the relationship of the medical association to their administration.

"The housing and sanitation section is in charge of Mrs. Carrie Snively, assisted by Miss Ida L. Jones and Mrs. W. K. Noble. The survey will include a cross section of the city from the housing viewpoint, based on an inquiry in 50 city blocks. Water supply, toilet facilities and garbage collection are among the points to be considered."

"Every grocery store and meat market in Fort Wayne was given a good grade in the survey completed by Martin Draths, city deputy meat and milk inspector. The Central grocery and the Hoosier store No. 8 ranked highest in the grading with 90 points to their credit, 68 for sanitary conditions and 22 for fixtures and stock. A grade of 100 was given as the perfect mark and in each case proprietors were notified in what way changes might be made to better the grades already given.

"Investigation of the schools of Allen County will be made next September by authorized inspectors, and the schools classified, D. O. McComb, county school superintendent, was warned during a conference of superintendents from all over the state, at Lafayette.

"Every building used as a school building, whether high or elementary, will be examined carefully and classified into first, second and third divisions, he said.

"Mr. McComb admits that the only high school in the county which meets the requirements for a first class high school is located in New Haven. Another school could be added to the list of the first-class schools if a certain requirements was abolished, he intimated.

"The superintendent states that he hopes that the elementary schools will be classified as second class. He said that they have a chance.

"Lake Township schools cannot fail to be classified as third-class. Mr. McComb believes, since several of the buildings have been condemned for nearly a year. There is no fourth-class. Madison Township has two condemned schools also, Mr. McComb said."

"In order to better promote the welfare of babies, Dr. Maurice Lohman, of the city board of health, announced yesterday that the board of health desires to get in closer touch with all mothers in Fort Wayne and that the board is preparing a list of dairies, the milk from which has been found most beneficial to infants.

"Mothers desiring information about the milk supply can obtain it by communicating with the city board of health."

"As the result of the presence of 15 cases of typhoid fever at the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, and the discovery of the contamination in the city water there, citizens of Fort Wayne are urged to boil all city water used for the purpose of drinking. The warning was made by the city board of health.

"The action to prevent the possible epidemic of the disease in the city follows the discovery of gas formers in the water taken from the drinking fountains at the orphan home. An investigation was undertaken here by the board of health after several cases of the fever had been reported.

"If the people will only boil the city water before using it for drinking purposes, there should be no fear of an epidemic." Dr. Maurice R. Lohman, city health commissioner said yesterday.

"A sure sign of contamination in water is the presence of gas formers. A further investigation is now being made by the board to determine from what source the contamination is coming.

"Three possible leaks may exist in the system. One in the city water mains, another in the piping at the orphan home, or the city pumping station may possibly be drawing in some contaminated waters from some level which has not yet been reached by the action of pumps." Commissioner Lohman said."

"Whether or not the supply of city water is contaminated so as to produce typhoid fever, the city board of public health is endeavoring through further analysis to decide. Six new cases of the malady have been found in scattered sections of the city, and the urgent warning to boil all water for human consumption is still emphasized by health authorities. The cases which have been found, aside from those at St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum are scattered and the blame is not directly upon the water supply. There is no fear of an epidemic, health officials assert, and they are not positive city water has caused the typhoid."

July 22, 1921

To the Health Survey Committee
City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Gentlemen: We beg herewith to submit our several maps and statistical records. These have been prepared accurately from the records of Fort Wayne. It is a self-evident fact that communicable diseases exists in no one special locality in our community, but are scattered broadcast. With, however, as one would expect, the greatest number of cases existing in the more closely populated portions of the town. The outlined districts which are new have not as much disease as the older portions of the city. There are no tenements in our city, therefore, we must assume that communicable diseases are not greatly influenced in our community by environmental

conditions. The same may be said about our mortality, morbidity, and death statistics.

Our recommendation is one and only- a Municipal Hospital for Fort Wayne. As conditions are now, we have no place to take care of more than two kinds of communicable diseases at the same time. Further we have no place to take care of the needy poor except in our hospitals for which attention the county must pay. It is on these facts that we recommend, and most earnestly request, the erection of a municipal hospital where a competent staff trained in their own specialties could take care of the needy poor, and establish such clinics as are necessary in a city the size of Fort Wayne. Respectfully submitted, Department of Public Health, Dr. Maurice R. Lohman, Secretary.

"According to tables compiled by the social survey from the records of the Fort Wayne board of health, the birth and death rates in the city each showed an increase in 1920 over 1919, in 1919 there were 1,051 deaths and death rate of 11 in a thousand population, and 1,650 births and a birth rate of 17 in a thousand. In 1920 there were 1,212 deaths and a death rate of 13 in a thousand and 1,840 births and a birth rate of 20.09 in a thousand.

"On the basis of the figures as compiled the increase in the death rate was two in a thousand, and in the birth rate of 3.08. In 1919 the greatest number of cases of sickness was due to influenza 2,013 cases and of deaths to pneumonia 155 cases. In 1920 scarlet fever 450 cases caused the greatest number of sickness and pneumonia the greatest number, 110 deaths. In 1920 there was however, a decrease of almost one-third in the number of deaths due to this cause."

"Fort Wayne is among the very few cities of its size which are now being supplied with special 100 per cent pure nursery milk. It is the Fort Wayne Dairy company, corner Fairfield avenue and Baker street, always in the forefront in the advancement of the milk products industry here, which is offering this unique service to the people of this city.

"This special nursery milk, which is being supplied to hospitals, doctors and mothers of infants, does not undergo any heating or other artificial process of similar nature. It is simply strained four times and carefully cooled, leaving it absolutely pure and cold. As the supply of this milk is limited it can only be secured by special order.

"This new product is obtained from registered cattle only. These highest grade dairy cattle are tested every six months for various kinds of diseases, particularly tuberculosis. They are housed in barns of modern construction equipped with the latest improvement known to the dairy industry. Absolute cleanliness accounts for the immaculate condition of buildings and equipment throughout.

"Positively no smoking or spitting is permitted in or about the buildings which are constructed with cement foundations and floors. Sanitary milking machines are used and the farm hands clad in white, wear clean white gloves during the milking period. The stables in which the registered cattle from which the special nursery milk is obtained are thoroughly ventilated, fresh pure air circulating freely during summer and winter.

"The Fort Wayne Dairy Company is the only dairy concern in Fort Wayne or vicinity which is supplying nursery milk, a product which comes to Fort Wayne because it has virtually become an absolute necessity." Adv.

"Dr. Maurice Lohman announced that he was very much in favor of the proposals to give the children of school age in Fort Wayne the Shick tests, will determine whether or not they are susceptible to diphtheria and he explained that the tests would be given free of charge at the board

of health laboratories if the parents of the children favored the plan. The test consists of an injection in to the arm of the child of a small quantity of serum of a harmless nature. The serum reacts under certain conditions in a mild way and in cases where the child is shown to be particularly susceptible to the malady, precautions may be taken to lessen the danger of the disease. The Shick tests have been adopted by many Indiana cities, and have in every case, it is explained assisted in materially cutting down the diphtheria rate."

"Out of the number of school teachers in Fort Wayne as many as from 30 to 40 have tuberculosis either in an active or passive form. Dr. James H. Stygall, expert tuberculosis clinic director, declared, in an interview to a representative of the Journal Gazette. The statement made in such positive form may come as a surprise to the thousands of mothers and fathers who are sending their children to the schools, he said, but nevertheless the statement is to be borne out by facts established in clinics held in 40 counties of the state previous to this time.

"Dr. Stygall as a representative of the state department of the Anti-Tuberculosis association, is making a tour of this section of the state holding clinics nearly every day to which the public is invited, in the interest of the campaign organized for the purpose of putting a stop to the ravages of the white plague.

"The work of Dr. Stygall and the other physicians of the same department is one of the biggest factors in the fight against tuberculosis in Indiana today, according to some of the leading physicians of the state, and the clinics have shown in many cases where unsuspected cases have been a source of dangerous spread of the malady in various sections. The work which Dr. Stygall is doing is all financed by the sale of the anti-tuberculosis seals at Christmas time, he explained, and shows the people of the state, what is being done with the money which is spent to the state organization from the annual seal sales.

"In commenting upon the work which is being done in this city, Dr. Stygall declared that the Irene Byron hospital, in which the greater part of the anti-tuberculosis work of the community is treated, is one of the best in the entire country, from a point of equipment, care given patients and manner of treatment.

"Fifty-seven percent of the school children examined by the local Red Cross nurses were found underweight: 30 percent were far below standard weight, and 27 percent were reported 'border line' cases according to yearly and monthly reports read at the meeting of the nurses activities committee of the Red Cross at the library by Miss Lucy Bushey, supervisor of nurses.

"Six thousand two hundred and forty-five persons were interviewed by the Fort Wayne Chapter of the Red Cross during the past year, according to the yearly report. Most of these were with ex-service men and their families. Three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four letters have been written for civilian and ex-service men's families.

"Eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-nine health inspections were made and nurses assisted in 8,396 cases making a total of 19,925 cases in which the Red Cross took part during the year, ending July 1, according to the annual report. Four hundred and fifty-six visits were made including 12 maternity cases. Visits to families in regard to school children totaled 826 and 735 corrections were made. There were 241 nursing visits and 1,839 other visits including social service work.

"Thirty-six schools in Fort Wayne and Allen County were visited during the month of October, a total of 1,128 health inspections were made and the

three local nurses covered 1,198 miles in travel during the month of October, the report states."

"High commendation of Mayor elect William J. Hosey's appointment to the city board of health is voiced by Dr. J. N. Hurty, the venerable and highly respected secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, Dr. Hurty has just written a letter to Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, chairman of the new city health board, in which he says that Mayor Hosey, has done well indeed." He congratulates the city on the composition of the board, which is made up of Drs. H. O. Bruggeman, John H. Gilpin and L. P. Drayer, three of the city's leading medical men.

"The letter follows:

"State of Indiana

"State Board of Health

"Indianapolis, Dec. 20, 1921

"Dr. H. O. Bruggeman

"Fort Wayne, Ind.

"Dear Doctor: I am writing to congratulate you and also the people of Fort Wayne that you will be back again in the public health work. I received my information from a newspaper clipping. If I were to see him, I would tell Mayor-elect Hosey that he has done well indeed. With Doctors Gilpin and Drayer composing the board, good work is certain to be done.

"Please congratulate the other gentlemen for me and tell them I congratulate the city of Fort Wayne more than I do them.

"Wishing you the compliments of the season, I am,"

"Very truly yours,

"J. N. Hurty

"Dr. Hurty is also a great admirer of Mayor Hosey. Some time since he spoke of Mayor Hosey's great work for the city of Fort Wayne, saying that Mr. Hosey was one of the best mayors the state of Indiana had ever known."

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"City sanitary officers are in future to be uniformed, according to a decision arrived by the new city board of health. During the first Hosey administration a uniform was worn, but it gradually dropped out of use. Recently the officers have worn only civilian clothes with a badge as only means of identification.

"The new ruling will go into effect on February 1, according to Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, chairman of the health board. It is probable that the uniform will be of such a color and make as to permit of its use when the sanitary officers serve as emergency police.

"The uniform has been adopted so as to enable the public to identify the sanitary police officer more easily. It was learned. It is thought by the board that it will make for greater discipline.

"Only routine business was transacted by the board at the meeting.

"Dr. E. M. Van Buskirk who retires today as county health officer, has just received a letter of commendation for his work for that position from Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health. Dr. Van-Buskirk served the county as its health officer for 16 years.

"Dr. Hurty's letter is as follows:

Indianapolis, Dec. 28, 1921

"Dr. E. M. Van Buskirk

Fort Wayne, Ind.

"Dear Doctor: I am indeed sorry to learn that you will not be continued as health commissioner. I suppose this is because of the change

in politics of the county, but I do not know. What a shame it is that in our form of government ability and efficiency are so little taken into account. The political system is to blame.

"It seems quite necessary to say that you have performed your duties well. Your reports have been prompt and full and your interest in the public health is undoubted.

"Again expressing my regrets that you will not continue, and wishing you and yours a Happy New Year, I am, Very truly yours, J. N. Hurty, Secretary."

"Dr. Hurty to Quit Post September 30"

"Indianapolis, April 13, although Dr. J. N. Hurty will not resign as secretary of the Indiana board of health until September 30, a great deal of interest already is being shown in trying to determine his probable successor. Dr. William Franklin King, for many years assistant secretary of the board of health is the favorite for the position at the present time, it is said. The salary is \$ 4,000 a year.

"Dr. King became assistant secretary of the state board of health in 1910. Prior to that time he taught in the common schools for five years. He practiced medicine in Columbia City, Ind. from 1898 until 1910. During the late world war he was appointed assistant surgeon and commissioned surgeon reserve in the United States public health service.

"Dr. Hurty, after many years as head of the board of health office, recently announced his intention to resign to become a candidate for nomination for the state legislature as representative from Marion County. Members of the board of health are: Dr. John H. Hewitt, President, Terre Haute, Dr. Hugh A. Cowing, vice-president, Muncie; Dr. Charles B. Kern, Lafayette; Dr. Adah McMahan, Lafayette, and Dr. Hurty, Indianapolis.

"The governor, secretary of state and state auditor select four of the five members of the board of health and the board selects the secretary."

The first Fort Wayne Board of Health clinic located at 202½ West Berry Street, since November 11, 1919, will move sometime in April, 1922 to the City board of health office located on the third floor of the City Hall, East Berry and South Barr Streets.

The large room formerly occupied by the city park board, will be remodeled and will have two offices for clinic personnel and two rooms for patients.

The move is being made to be in compliance with the recommendations of the Indiana State Board of Health, who advised the immediate location of the venereal clinic with the other offices of the Fort Wayne board of health. The city board of health offices will now occupy the entire third floor of the City hall building.

"Employment of a bacteriologist of recognized standing as a permanent official of the city board of health and the passage of an ordinance defining qualities of milk are two of the first drastic steps to be taken by the City health department to safeguard the city's milk supply, according to an announcement made by Dr. John G. Gilpin, secretary of the board. These decisions were reached, Dr. Gilpin said, after lengthy discussions and investigation in which constant communication was kept up with the commission on milk standards of the United States, various public health officials and authorities on the diseases of children.

"The board members expect to present the proposed ordinance to the council at the next meeting, he said, adding that assurance has been given

that the measure will be passed. The new ordinance he said would not require pasteurization, as that 'would be a simple but not satisfactory solution to this difficult problem.' He pointed to the failure of the Cutshall board of health to frame a pasteurization ordinance, adding that Dr. Drayer who is a recognized specialist in disease of children has decided views on the milk problem. Dr. Bruggeman who wrote the present ordinance after four months of preparations in 1907, has his own views while I have my own personal opinions. The board members, he declared are working together and he expressed the hope to frame a most rigid and at the same time most workable milk ordinance that can be produced.

"This summer, he said the city health department will have a chemist and bacteriologist who will fill the place of Water Chemist Moad who recently resigned. We are now in correspondence with several college graduates who have had wide experience along these lines. This chemist will spend much of his time in bacteriological control of the city's milk supply.

"This would be accomplished, the doctor explained through incessant tests of milk samples of all known producers in the county who are selling milk in the city. The chemist, members of the board of health and the producer will then meet in an advisory capacity to remedy improper conditions, but where this is found impossible all licenses to sell milk within the city will be taken away through board action. This will be done, however, Dr. Gilpin explained, only where the producer shows that he is unwilling to meet the rigid standards set by the bacteriologist and the board after having been advised. For the benefit of those who have been fearful of the milk supply in the past, Dr. Gilpin said: 'Fort Wayne has been a pioneer in improvements of dairy conditions and citizens need have no fear but what an absolutely safe milk supply will be provided for them, but it is no child's play to write a modern milk ordinance and plans cannot be made over night.'"

"Miss Grace Hadley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hadley, 2330 Hoagland Avenue, was chosen head of the newly organized city bacteriological laboratory, to be placed in active service about July 1, at a meeting of the city board of public health.

"Miss Hadley, a graduate of the local high school in the class of 1917, followed this training with two years of study along chemical and bacteriological lines at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and after the completion of this course went to the University of Wisconsin, where she studied for three years longer, taking in addition, a special summer course in milk and water chemistry.

"Following the completion of her studies she was chosen from a long list of candidates for the office of city bacteriologist for the city of Superior, Wis., a position which she has held under contract until this time, the contract still being in force until August 1. She has requested to be relieved of her duties in time to take up the work in this city on or about July 1.

"In securing the services of the former local young woman, members of the city board of public health stated last night that they had been exceptionally fortunate because of the unusual qualifications of Miss Hadley in the milk and water branches of chemistry, the same line of work which she will be called upon to take over, practically in its entirety.

"If present plans materialize, Miss Hadley will assume the full duties of the office here as soon as she can be relieved from her duties in Wisconsin."

"Inability to complete the draft of the proposed ordinance for the

regulation of dairies and milk intended for distribution in Fort Wayne, has caused the postponement in the plan to present the measure to the city council, board of health members announced. It was declared that additional data upon which to base more stringent dairy and milk requirements is desired before the ordinance can be put in permanent shape, although the delay, it is said will be for a short time only.

"Practically all of the ordinance provisions have been enumerated. Dr. J. H. Gilpin, head of the board, announced, but they have not been placed in order for the completed measure and until this is done, it is not deemed advisable to present the ordinance to the council.

"In speaking of the requirements which would be necessary in milk problems of the city. Dr. Gilpin announced that the ordinance, when completed, will be a model of its kind in the country. The best features of many leading cities will be combined, he said, although it will not require clarification or pasteurization of the milk before delivery."

"Graded and labeled milk of low bacteriological content was assured the city of Fort Wayne when the city council, assembled in a special session, passed a new milk ordinance by a unanimous vote after it had been called up for its third reading and final action.

"For a time it appeared as though the ordinance might fail in passage, because a divided report was brought in by the committee on health, with whom the ordinance had been entrusted for a final report. The majority report, signed by Councilman Dinklage and Councilman Meuilat, recommended indefinite postponement while the minority report, submitted by Councilman Alvin F. Bullerman recommended two minor amendments, which would make it possible for the owner of only one cow to escape the drastic provisions of the ordinance, tending to regulate dairy traffic.

"On motion of Bullerman, the minority report, fully explained by the councilman was adopted and the amendments made, after which a motion was made that the ordinance be read and placed in position for passage.

"During the discussion which followed H. R. Sperling, local dairyman, explained that the provisions of the council ordinance, with on exception would meet with the full favor of all dealers of this section. This provision, he explained, granted the dairyman only 24 hours time in which to deliver milk to the consumer from the time of production on Class 'B' milk. He explained, that selling all of his product to local grocers, it was necessary that the milk be delivered to the grocers on the morning following production, because of the time necessary for the pasteurization and would grant the grocer no time in which to market the product. With full consent of city board of health members present, the time provision for class 'B' milk was then increased from 24 to 36 hours, as asked by the dairyman present.

"The 57 paragraphs of the ordinance were read for the third time by City Clerk Otto Koenig and a roll call was taken, showing passage of the ordinance by a unanimous vote with Councilman DeWald, Hoener, O'Rourke and Schwartz absent.

"While drastic in some of its provisions, the entire ordinance is workable in nature, according to health officials and dairyman and will give to this city a supply of milk which will be equal to the highest standard set in any part of the country, it is claimed.

"The ordinance provides for regulation of the milk supply under the direction of the meat and milk inspector of the board of health, who with one assistant and a bacteriologist and chemist, shall constitute the regulating board.

"High spots in the new ordinance provide for the following:

"Grading of three grades of cream in 'light,' 'heavy,' and 'extra heavy' percentages of butter fats. No milk may be sold with more than 88 percent water fluids. Extreme care must be used in producing milk to exclude dirt. License must be issued to dealer in milk after investigation. All milk must come from cows free from disease. Physical examination of all dairy employees. Cooling to 50 degrees within one hour after production and maintenance at that degree until delivered to consumer. Only one grade of milk may be produced in any dairy plant. Grade 'A' raw milk may be produced in any dairy plant.

"Grade 'A' raw milk to be taken from cows, examined monthly by veterinarians and shall not contain more than thirty thousand colonies per cubic centimeter. This is milk graded as 'fit for babies.'

"Grade 'A' pasteurized milk to be obtained from the tuberculin tested cows and to have the same minimum bacteria count. Either the new or pasteurized grades of 'A' milk must be delivered to the consumer within 24 hours after production.

"Grade 'B' pasteurized milk shall be obtained from tested cows and shall not contain, upon delivery, more than 50,000 bacteriological colonies per cubic centimeter.

"Grade 'C' pasteurized milk shall be for cooking and manufacturing purposes only and may contain as high as 50,000 bacteriological colonies per cubic centimeter.

"All bottles must be labeled in approved style with the contents and grading qualification.

"Exact regulations in the case of all the animals in the dairy herd care of utensils, care of vats, bedding, feeding and watering of all dairy stock and cleanliness of surrounding barns and dairy establishments are provided.

"Proper icing of dairy delivery trucks so that milk may be carried at low temperatures.

"Milk cans whether full or empty, shall be under shelter at all times and shall not be left on open streets or platforms.

"Individual bottles must be served in all restaurants, hotels, etc. bearing proper labels of grade and content.

"Regulates and governs apparatus to be used in plants manufacturing ice cream and designates contents which must enter into proper manufactured products.

"Provides for a fine of from \$10 to \$100 for each offense, which may be taken as a misdemeanor in violation of any of the provisions of the ordinance.

"Members of the board of public health following the passage of the measure announced that early during the coming month an expert and specialist in milk production from the bureau of animal industry under the agricultural department of the United States government would come to this city to assist dairymen in meeting with the requirements of the ordinance. Dairymen will be taught under his tutelage, to maintain their plants in such ways that it will be possible to meet the bacteriological standards as well as all others set out in the ordinance.

"Miss Gladys Hadley, former local girl, now the head of a large bacteriological bureau in a Wisconsin city who has been chosen as head of the department to be instituted here under the provisions of the ordinance, will arrive here and take up the duties of the office about July 5, according to board members.

"In speaking before the meeting, following the vote taken and the passage of the ordinance last night, several dairymen of this city

complimented the city board of health upon the success of their efforts to develop a milk ordinance, which will assure the city a pure milk supply as is possible under any conditions, and declared that the ordinance will be workable in every position."

"Miss Isabel Devlin it was learned will be the head of the public health nursing service carried on under the direction of the nursing activities committee of the local chapter of the Red Cross for the coming year. Miss Devlin has had very valuable experience in this line of nursing in the state of Michigan and is said to come highly recommended. She will come here it is understood to assume charge of the local area about August 1.

"Miss Luck M. Bushey nursing supervisor during the past year, plans to remain here for some three weeks it was learned. She said last night that she intends to return to Cleveland which is her home city and where she had much experience as a public health nurse. She stated that she will probably enter business. Just prior to her coming to Fort Wayne, Miss Bushey had made a thorough survey of the rural schools of Richland County, Ohio.

"During the past year a complete survey of the schools of the county has been made under Miss Bushey's direction. Every school in the county has been visited according to the supervisor's annual report, which was made public last night. During the preceding year, it is understood only 50 percent of these schools were visited.

"Almost 10,000 health inspections and reinspections were made in the course of the year just ended, according to the report. The number of inspections were 8,880 and of reinspections were 1,007, making a total of 9,887. More than 1,150 corrections were made during the year as a result of this work.

"A total of 4,121 visits were made during the year by the nurses of the service. They traveled 13,000 miles in their work."

"Bacteriological counts of colonies in the city's milk supply started July 10th when Miss Grace Hadley, new city chemist and bacteriologist took up her duties in the health department on the third floor of the municipal building.

"Miss Hadley will have complete control of the examinations of milk samples taken by the various inspectors of the board and her position puts her practically in control of the milk situation insofar as the chemical tests and the enforcement of the ordinance are concerned, because of the fact that the entire ordinance hinges upon the cleanliness in handling of the milk supply from the time of production until it is delivered to the consumer in the city.

"Four samples of milk will be taken monthly from the various dairies and producers about the county during the first few months of the ordinance enforcement, according to health board officials, as this will give a complete check upon the methods which are being used in complying with the provisions of the ordinance. After such time as is regarded necessary to bring about full compliance with the terms of the ordinance, only two tests will be taken monthly, the board officials declare."

"John W. Leeuw for the past eight years employed by the city as a sanitary officer, has been appointed chief of the health department police force to succeed William H. Brown, who announced his resignation. Mr. Leeuw has been an efficient member of the sanitary police force and his appointment was made in recognition of his faithful service, board member said.

"The health board announced that Pius Haas, a world war veteran, will be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Leeuw's advancement. Mr.

Haas served 18 months overseas and is an active member of the local post of the American Legion.

"William Brown, whose resignation caused the changes, has been chief of the sanitary police for many years, and is looked upon by the board as one of the most efficient men engaged in health board work. Mr. Brown has not announced his future plans."

"The Dr. J. N. Hurty building at the Irene Byron Tuberculosis sanatorium planned and erected as an addition to the Allen county institution for the treatment of colored people, was dedicated Sunday with appropriate exercises, and there was a large audience of interested persons present at the exercises, many of them colored people. The entire program was given by colored people with the exception of an address by Dr. Hurty, who came to Fort Wayne from Indianapolis for the purpose of attending the dedication of the building which has been named in his honor.

"Dr. Hurty who served for more than 26 years as secretary of the state board of health, was highly pleased with the fact that the building had been named after him, and referring to the institution and the new building said:

"This addition is the only building of the kind in the state of Indiana. The Allen county institution is the only public institution in the state which possesses a separate building erected especially for the treatment of colored patients. It will accommodate at least 30 patients and is modern and complete in every way possible. It is connected with the main building by means of a large tunnel and is conducted on the same splendid plan that the rest of the building is managed on. The entire institution is first-class in every way; it is clean, sanitary and is managed conscientiously and intelligently. There is no public building in the state that can be more highly recommended, I know."

"Dr. Hurty was accompanied to Fort Wayne by Dr. and Mrs. James H. Steygall, of Indianapolis. Dr. Steygall is the medical director of the State Tuberculosis association. He was also high in his praise of the management of the local institution.

"Dr. Hurty, during the course of his remarks, spoke personally of Dr. Eric Crull, and commended him very highly, not only for his effort as superintendent of the institution, but for what he said was 'his fine human heart, his love of God,' that impelled his interest in his work.

"I am supremely glad that I have been though worthy of having the colored unit of the Irene Byron Tuberculosis sanatorium named after me. This honor is deeply appreciated and my gratitude I can not express this honor and this occasion shall always be a happy remembrance."

"Thirty-one persons, the majority of them children, are seriously ill at the Reformed Orphan's home, a short distance east of the city on the Maysville Road, with typhoid fever. The first case of typhoid fever was discovered about three weeks ago when one of the attendants became ill. The attendant was removed from the institution, and was placed in a hospital but other cases began to appear until about 10 days ago 31 persons were stricken with the sickness.

"Shortly after the first case appeared the institutions physician attempted to determine the cause of the disease and made tests of the water and milk supply. No typhoid germs were found and Dr. Maurice Lohman, county health officer, was called into consultation. A check on the personnel of the institution by the two physicians revealed that one of the attendants was a typhoid carrier and the unknowing cause of the spread of the disease. With the removal of the attendant the spread of the disease has been checked.

"Although no deaths from typhoid have occurred at the home, a number of the patients are in critical condition."

"That the situation at the Reformed Orphan's home, where 40 children are ill with typhoid fever, is under control and that none of the patients are in danger is the assurance given by Dr. Dudley L. Rossiter, in charge of the medical attendance at the orphanage.

"Dr. Rossiter stated last night, the situation at the orphanage is under control and although there are some 40 children confined to the hospital wards of the institution, all are doing unusually well and none have suffered complications of the disease. The origin of the epidemic has been definitely placed in the person of the governesses of the institution. A danger of further spread of the disease has been reduced to a minimum and with the care that the children already ill are receiving at the hands of four trained nurses their recovery promises to be rapid."

"Meeting jointly the rural nursing subcommittee of the local chapter of the Red Cross and Excelsior Club of Jefferson Township held a very successful 'Health Day' program at the home of Mrs. W. E. Miller on the Tillman Road. A general discussion following the principal program brought out the fact that public health nursing is not a charity, but is educational for the benefit of the whole community.

"Following separate business sessions the joint program began with a health song by Mrs. C. T. Burns, Mrs. Henry Girardot, Mrs. Frank Hensy, Jr., Mrs. Chester Girardot, Mrs. Fred Goble and Miss Genevieve Gladieux. Mrs. Fred Goble gave a reading entitled 'To the Men of America', Miss Isabel Devlin, Red Cross nursing supervisor, gave a talk on 'Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick'. She conducted a demonstration on birthday bandaging. At the conclusion of the meeting, lunch was served.

"Miss Devlin presented the report for the work of the nursing service during the month of October. Forty six schools were visited by the nurses in the month, and 1,397 health inspections were made. Corrections reported totaled 213, and home visits 580. The nurses gave 29 talks on health. They referred 328 children to the physician and 420 to the dentist. Eighty-eight cases were carried during the month, and 1,667 miles were traveled by the nurses in their work. The next meeting of the subcommittee of the Red Cross will be held at the home of Mrs. Ada Blume on the St. Joe road on December 6. It will be the second of the meetings held under the plan of general cooperation and join sessions with the home economics clubs over the county."

"Because of cases of smallpox in Springfield Township Dr. Maurice Lohman, County health officer, issued an order closing all of the schools in the township.

"The disease has been present in the community for several days, but became so alarming that it was decided to be necessary to take some drastic steps to stop and prevent its further spread.

"What are known as the Killstown and Egypt district schools and the Harlan high and elementary schools, in which there are a total of 10 teachers employed, were those closed by Dr. Lohman's order.

"It is now known how long the schools will be closed, but at the present time no one will be permitted to re-enter the schools before being successfully vaccinated. Any one not having been successfully vaccinated will not be allowed to re-enter the schools sooner than three weeks from the date of the order; any one who has been successfully vaccinated within five years will not be required to be vaccinated again; anyone who presents a physicians certificate showing that he or she has been vaccinated will not be required to be re-vaccinated; others will not be allowed to re-enter

the schools sooner than three weeks.

"Any resident of the township coming to the office of the county health officer, Dr. Maurice Lohman, 336 West Berry Street, between the hours of 3:00 and 4 p.m. will be vaccinated free of charge.

"There are about 220 pupils in the township affected by the order of Dr. Lohman. The basketball game which was to have been played at Harlan, has also been called off by the county physician's order."

"A sharp lookout for smallpox cases is being maintained by city board of health officials because of the general spread of the disease, in communities not far distant from Fort Wayne. There are but three cases of the disease in Fort Wayne at the present time but these have been found to have been caused by persons coming to Fort Wayne from vicinities where the disease is prevalent.

"The board of health officials request that all persons guard against the spread of the disease and that anyone having any symptoms of the disease report to a physician for examination."

"The schools of Springfield Township, which have been closed for several days on an order of the county health officer, Dr. Maurice Lohman, because of a prevalence of smallpox in the township, will open Monday. Only those complying with the requirements of the vaccination order will be allowed to attend the schools. The requirements make it necessary that all students and teachers either be successfully vaccinated or present physician's certificates showing that they have had the disease and have recovered.

"Many of the pupils have been vaccinated and many who are not attendants of the schools have also taken the precaution.

"So far as known there have been but a few cases of the disease reported officially, but it is said that a number of pupils in the township have had the disease and recovered, without any report being made."

"A total of 6,279 children in the county school and in the city parochial schools are now enrolled in the Modern Health Crusader movement which is carried on by Miss Elizabeth Stevens, R. N. under the direction of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis League.

"Although this project for good health is but one of the many fostered by the anti-tuberculosis league, it is one of the most important. There are now 148 schools in the county enrolled in the movement, while the work in the city schools is well advanced.

"After 10 weeks of work, in observing the health rules of the crusader movement, the children are given a certificate of knighthood with the rank of squire. The second period, also covering 10 weeks, will give the entrants the rank of knight. Suitable badges and decorations hold a special appeal to the children and make the work more interesting.

"The Health Crusader movement is supported solely by the anti-tuberculosis league and the league itself depends entirely upon the sale of Christmas seals for its existence. Parents of school children who have had an opportunity to witness the excellent work of the Crusader movement, are urged to tell of its merits at every opportunity and to urge the support of the annual Christmas seal sale."

"The annual report of the Fort Wayne board of health, shows a great improvement in health conditions during 1922 compared with 1921. Not only is this apparent in the case of contagious diseases but is also evident in the number of infant deaths by entro colitis which is caused in practically every instance, according to physicians, through some fault in the infant's milk diet. The comparison of deaths from entro colitis, is of especial interest, according to board of health officials, because of the

change in milk production and distribution during the past year under the new milk ordinance.

"The following table gives a comparison for the two years of the number of deaths from various sources:

	1921	1922
Tuberculosis	55	35
Pneumonia	80	92
Organic Heart	117	128
Bright's disease	77	81
Cancer	89	93
Apoplexy	90	61
Paralysis	7	5
Murder	1	3
Accidents	48	49
Suicide	11	13
Diphtheria	21	15
Scarlet Fever	2	0
Meningitis	0	1
Measles	3	0
Smallpox	0	0
Whooping Cough	4	0
Typhoid Fever	13	0
Entero Colitis under 2 years	25	15
Deaths under 1 year	111	112
Deaths under 5 years	15	28

"It is interesting to note that the majority of deaths during 1922 were caused by organic heart trouble; cancer claimed the second greatest number of deaths, pneumonia, third; Bright's disease, fourth; apoplexy, fifth; accidents, sixth and tuberculosis seventh. The marked fight being made against tuberculosis is clearly indicated in the report there being 20 less deaths from this disease in 1922 than in 1921."

1923

"Dr. Rachelle Yarros, consulting physician with the United States department of health, will come to Fort Wayne, January 15, under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Women for an address at the Wolf & Dessauer auditorium.

"In a recent interview, Dr. Yarros said: 'The fact of the matter is that boys and girls have gained a knowledge of life and are using it without full conception of its value and beauty.' The speaker is an authority on adolescence and will talk here chiefly about rearing children, dealing with their environments, habits, inclinations and desires. While the public is invited to hear the address, a special invitation is extended to the physicians of the city.

"The parents and teachers and churches, particularly and chiefly the parents, are responsible for moral consequences that may ensue if the conditions so created are permitted to continue. 'What shall we do about it?' continued Dr. Yarros.

"Give them something to take the place of wild entertainment they have devised for themselves. Above all give them standards at home and school to live by, that will make the future so fine and beautiful they

will care for the better things of life. Give them a vision to guide them and your problem will be solved. They will dance; they will go to shows; they will not tolerate chaperones, so all that parents and teachers can do is to inculcate selfrespect and high moral standards in the individual children under their charge.' concluded the physician."

"'Visible dirt' in a bottle of milk furnished by the Eskay Dairy Company, 1616 Wells Street, brought a fine of \$ 10 and costs in police court yesterday morning against that company, when Dr. Paul Kucher, of the city board of health, pressed charges against the company and three officials. With the finding against the dairy company, however, similar charges filed by the health officials against Henry F. Koeneman, Arthur H. Seeley and Irvin S. Selector were dropped. Selector appeared for the company and entered a plea of guilty, explaining the dirty milk, but stating that employees had probably failed to wash the bottle properly before placing the milk under seal."

"All phases of the public health program in Fort Wayne and Allen County were reviewed at a meeting of the Council of Social Agencies held at the Chamber of Commerce. The work actually being done and the results being accomplished were outlined and discussed. Greater opportunities for the future were pointed out and hopes expressed for a more complete service presently than is now possible.

"The need of health education was the central theme which ran through all the talks and discussions. 'We must educate the people how to prevent disease,' said Dr. Maurice R. Lohman, county health officer.

"Public health nursing, as set forth by Miss Mattie A. Flater, director of the Visiting Nurse association, of Muncie, the principal speaker, is merely moving the hospital out into the field and making it a field hospital. She pleaded for a greater co-ordination of public health nursing and its agencies, pointing out that it costs less.

"Public health nursing," said Miss Flater, "should be 75 percent well nursing and 25 percent sick nursing. Our work should be largely preventive. It isn't going to be very far off when we are going to teach children more about health measures. We as a rule, know less today about the human being than anything else. We have been teaching reading and writing and arithmetic, and it is perfectly all right to teach those subjects. But I think the time is coming when we are going to teach a lot of other things just as vital.

"Reports on various phases of the local work were presented. Miss Isabel Devlin, Red Cross nursing supervisor, spoke on "What The Red Cross Is Doing in Public Health Nursing." Mrs. J. Ewing Bond told of the "Work of the Children's Service Club." "The Anti-Tuberculosis League," was Dr. Eric A. Crull's subject. Mrs. W. S. Morris spoke on "The Visiting Nurse League." Miss Ida I. Jones general secretary of the Y.W.C.A. told of that organization's health education program. Dr. John H. Gilpin, city health officer and Dr. Maurice R. Lohman, county health officer, told of the work of their department.

"The report of Howard King deputy inspector for the Fort Wayne board of health, reveals that Fort Wayne's 87 eating establishments compares very favorable in sanitation and equipment with the report of last year. Twelve of the establishments fall below the 75 per cent mark."

"Bedside nursing by the public health nurses of the local chapter of the Red Cross has been during the month of January, treble the amount normally done by them, according to the report presented to the nursing activities committee by Miss Isabel Devlin nursing supervisor. The situation in the county has not changed much in the past week, Miss Devlin

said, and there are still many cases of sickness.

"Paying 74 visits to 11 schools, the nurses inspected 1,600 pupils in the month, finding 1,062 of them defective or two out of every three. New defects discovered numbered 867. High underweights were discovered in 171 children.

"Eight talks were made to adults and 40 to the children. The nurses referred 440 children to the physicians and 674 to the dentists. The number of children who have had defects corrected was 179, and the number of corrections was 214. Corrections were distributed as follows: Vision 7, eyes 3, teeth 113, nose 32, throat 39, weight 20.

"Of the 437 visits made by the nurses 41 were for nursing, 76 for instruction, 54 for investigation, 74 to schools. Thirteen new cases were included in the 111 carried during the month. Six were dismissed and 165 were carried over.

"Seventeen old and 16 new cases were treated at the dental clinic. The treatments given totaled 88. Fourteen cases from the city received 42 treatments and seven from the country received 46 treatments.

"Two classes in home hygiene were started during the month of January, one of them at Huntertown and the other at school No. 8 in Wayne Township. There are 39 women enrolled in the two classes."

"A person who will wilfully expose a child to infectious diseases, it seems to me, is criminal responsible declared Dr. Ada Schweitzer of the section of infant and child hygiene of the state board of health, before the first annual open meeting of the rural nursing committee of the local chapter of the Red Cross at the Wolf and Dessauer auditorium.

"People are becoming much more intelligent than they used to be about the desirability of children having the so-called children's diseases, she said, adding that the old notion that children should have smallpox and the like and the sooner the better was fast disappearing.

"Too many parents, in the rearing of their child, delegate their powers and authority to someone else. Often it is to the baby and then it is disastrous, continued Dr. Schweitzer.

"If it is going to be a question of hurting some elderly person's feelings or of starting baby in some habit which it may have for life. I think we older persons have got more or less used to it and can better stand to have our feelings hurt.

"Announcement was made that a series of state health conference is to be held in Allen County in the very near future, possibly about the end of March. Babies and children of the pre-school age are to be examined. Two physicians and two nurses, together with a "health car," will be sent by the state. Each township is to be organized and conferences are to be held in each.

"Mrs. Zella Danten of Huntertown, was appointed chairman to organize the county for these conferences. The work will be done through the rural nursing committee, under Mrs. Allen Hamilton, and the various home economic clubs of the county. Other local organizations and individuals are to be asked to assist especially physicians and dentists.

"The meeting at the Wolf and Dessauer auditorium was well attended. Many people were present from the country. Films on health subjects were shown."

"The discovery of a child who had been in attendance at the Bloomingdale school while afflicted with smallpox caused Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the board of health to order the school closed to all children not vaccinated.

"The children were dismissed and told not to return to their classes

until they had obtained a board of health certificate showing that they had been vaccinated at a date recent enough to make them immune against the disease.

"The majority of the children complied with the order and it is thought that a sufficient number will bring their certificates to make the resumption of classes possible. There are four cases of smallpox on record at the present time and according to the board of health chart they are all located in Bloomingdale."

"Vital Statistic's Issued By City Board of Health"

"Fort Wayne is the tenth city in the state in the death rate for the month of January. The records of the state board of health, just issued show that the death rate in this city during the month was 15.9 per cent. Judging from the death rate, East Chicago is the healthiest place to live in the state, the rate there being 12.2 per cent, while Lafayette to most unhealthy, with a death rate of 23.3 per cent. The birth record for this city fails to even up the score. Fort Wayne ranking eleventh according to the health board bulletin, with a birth rate of 22.2 per cent. Lafayette, with the highest death rate, also has the highest birth rate for January, the report giving that city 36.8 per cent. There were less babies born in New Albany during the month than any other city, the birth rate being 17.2 per cent.

"Pneumonia caused the greatest number of deaths in Allen County during January, 22 persons having died from this cause; cancer comes second with 12 deaths; diphtheria and croup third, with 8 deaths; tuberculosis fourth, with 7 deaths and external causes fifth, with 6 deaths."

"A local dairyman was placed under arrest by Dr. Paul C. Kucher, meat and milk inspector for the city board of public health. The dairyman was charged in a warrant signed by Dr. Kucher with having sold and offered for sale, milk containing visible dirt and foreign substance.

"The arrest was made through the regular milk inspection method adopted several months ago by the board in which bottles of milk are taken at random from wagons and other carrying apparatus for tests."

"The death rate in Fort Wayne is growing rapidly, according to the report of the state board of health for the month of February, just released.

"The report shows that during February of this year, 135 deaths occurred compared with 64 deaths during the same month last year. Of the 135 deaths, 54 were persons above 65 years of age. Pneumonia claimed the greatest number of victims, a total of 24 persons having died from this cause during the month. Influenza is second with 14 deaths, and cancer third with 12 deaths."

"The city board of works and the city board of health officials are making plans for the annual cleanup week which will probably be held during the first week in May. It has been the custom during the past years for the city and the garbage collecting company to unite in sending wagons and teams throughout the city, during a week's period, to collect the rubbish which accumulates in the average backyard during the winter months.

"The collectors will take away all the cans, broken glass and crockery, but not large articles of discarded house furnishings such as old springs, broken chairs and the like. Ashes will also not be taken by the collectors. Dr. John H. Gilpin of the city board of health, said that he desired to urge every householder to observe cleanup week, not only from the standpoint of making the yard look better, but also because of the co-operation

thus given in the prevention of diseases."

"On May 2, 1923, Charles Singrey, superintendent and manager of the isolation hospital, located on the Bluffton road, tendered his resignation to Dr. John H. Gilpin of the city board of health.

"Mr. and Mrs. Singrey took charge of the hospital 15 years ago. After seven years of service they resigned, but after one year were again appointed. The second period covers seven years, making a total of 14 years of service. Mr. and Mrs. Singrey will retire to a farm within a short time.

"No new manager has been appointed, although several applications are being considered."

"On May 10th, Central high school was closed by the city board of health, following the discovery that a student attending the school had smallpox. All students who are vaccinated or who have been vaccinated within recent years will be permitted to return to their classes today. There are 23 cases of smallpox at the present time with seven of the patients at the Isolation hospital.

"Dr. John H. Gilpin of the board of health said that there is little danger of a general spread of the disease, because of the fact that scores of Fort Wayne residents have been vaccinated."

"On May 25th, declaring that the treatment at the Allen County Isolation Hospital is entirely satisfactory, all the patients at the institution voluntarily signed a statement to this effect when visited by Dr. John H. Gilpin secretary of the Fort Wayne board of health, and Dr. Maurice R. Lohman, county health commissioner.

"The visit was made by the two physicians following charges published in a newspaper, alleged to have been made by a former patient who complained of lack of attention and general mistreatment.

"The following statement was made by Dr. Gilpin and Dr. Lohman last night. The management of the Allen County Isolation hospital being under the joint control of the county health commissioner and the Fort Wayne board of health we investigated the conditions at the institution and found them to be satisfactory in every detail.

"We visited the institution and interviewed every patient there. That the institution is being conducted in a satisfactory manner is proven by the statement signed voluntarily by every patient at the hospital to the effect that they are entirely satisfied with food, beds and in fact all matters pertaining to the institution.

"Some of the patients who signed the statement have been at the institution for the past six weeks.

The statement signed by the patients reads as follows:

"We do hereby voluntarily and unhesitatingly attest that during our confinement at the Allen County Isolation hospital, we have had sufficient food, clean beds and have been visited by our physicians as often as our cases demanded. Further that the attendants have treated us in a courteous and solicitous manner.

"After concluding our investigation we find that we can make no recommendations to better the service unless it be a 74 bed hospital with a staff of physicians and nurses. A change of this kind is entirely up to the taxpayers."

"City health officials closed the Hanna school, when two cases of smallpox were found among the pupils. Every pupil in the building was ordered vaccinated at once and the city hall offices of the health department were crowded throughout the afternoon and evening by the pupils.

"Eight cases were reported and quarantined, according to department

bulletins, while another case was suspected and placed in temporary quarantine to permit a further investigation.

"At the present time, according to health officials, there are 20 cases of the disease in the city, no great number of the total being segregated in any certain district, they claim, which makes the board's efforts to bring the malady under full control a difficult problem. Last month a total of more than 50 cases were reported without serious consequence other than the inconvenience caused in schools and churches, so health officials are not alarmed, believing that the discovery of these cases in their preliminary stages will effect heavier reports during the latter part of the month."

"Health centers have been established in New Haven and Harlan by the local chapter of Red Cross, according to Miss Isabel Devlin, who will be in charge of the work. The purpose is to awaken the people in the county to the need of sanitation in the home and to attain this end a large part of the time will be devoted to health talks.

"One day a week will be devoted to the two new centers. A nurse will visit New Haven every Wednesday, and Harlan on Fridays. The hours during which the centers will be open are from 10 O'Clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, and it will be during this time that the nurse will receive calls from county inhabitants.

"A tentative schedule has been outlined by Miss Devlin and will probably be put into effect at New Haven next Wednesday.

"According to the tentative schedule the first hour will be devoted to children. Simple stories dealing with health and cleanliness will be the principle subjects. The second hour will consist of a lecture on home hygiene to be given to young girls between the ages of 12 and 16 years. Miss Illa Curry has been appointed as the first instructor. Other instructors will be appointed upon the establishment of new health centers, Miss Devlin said.

"The afternoon period will be devoted to welfare conferences between mothers and nurses. According to the present plans children will be inspected, weighted, measured, and advice as to care and feeding will be given. If children are not normal physically, special directions will be given by Miss Curry for the proper care of the infants."

"Plans for the testing of cattle in Allen County for bovine tuberculosis under the area plan, which is the testing of all cattle as the federal inspectors cover a certain territory, were started at a meeting of representatives of the Allen County Farm bureau and Milk Producer's Association with state and federal veterinarians and County Agent W. H. Showalter. Whether the area plan which is in use in a number of other counties is adopted for Allen will depend on the sentiment shown for or against it by the farmers and public generally, considerable promiscuous testing has been done over the county.

"Over two hundred members of the Milk Producer's association, the farm bureau milk marketing pool, agreed when they adopted their by-laws to have their herds tested for tuberculosis and weed out any possible infection.

"The importance of testing was shown in a recent test on a herd of 21 pure-bred beef animals. Of the 21 head, 17 reacted to the federal test, showing they were tubercular. Some of the dairy herds have been tested and since the incident with the beef cattle herd, many farmers in that neighborhood have asked that their herds be tested, especially those with one or two cows who were buying milk part of the time from the infected herd, for their own family use. It has been shown conclusively

that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to human beings.

"The government test is free and farmers who find their cattle are tubercular are reimbursed to the extent of two-thirds of the value of a condemned animals, which must be slaughtered under federal supervision. The big five packers recently announced they would pay 10 cents more per hundred for hogs grown in a county declared free of bovine tuberculosis, as hogs contract the disease from drinking tubercular milk.

"Testing and consequent weeding out of infected cattle assures a healthful milk supply and assures the farmer's own family, milk that is free from the white plague germ, as he does not get milk that is pasteurized like that delivered in the city, said one of the men at the meeting. The area plan which is being adopted generally over Indiana now has been found to be the best way of handling the work because most of the herds will be tested sooner or later and by taking them on a farm to farm basis, the work can be handled with a great deal less expense.

"Those attending the conference besides Mr. Showalter were, Henry F. Wiess, Henry Krauskopf, and Joseph V. Rockhill of the Milk Producer's association, Drs. O'Reese and Hamilton of the bureau of animal industry office at Indianapolis and Dr. Paul C. Kucher of the city board of health."

"On September 6th, Typhoid Fever claimed the second victim in the neighborhood in which the spread of the disease has been noted. The first victim died at the hospital.

"A total of 20 cases in the vicinity of Packard and Nuttman avenues have been reported to the board of health, in an examination of the employee of the dairy distributing the milk in the neighborhood affected. Dr. John H. Gilpin of the city health board, announced that the probable cause of the disease had been discovered. Dr. Gilpin said that the blood test of one of employees showed the presence of typhoid germs and that the disease was probably transmitted through this person.

"The state board of health was notified by Dr. Gilpin and the request for an inspector from the state department was granted. A daily test of the city water is being made in the health board laboratory, but according to the health officials, no trace of contamination has been found."

"State Officials Praise Local Authorities"

"The action of your city board of health and their method in combatting the spread of typhoid fever in a section of your city, has been checked by the state board of health and has met with the state board's hearty approval, said F. C. Wilson, special milk inspector of the food and dairy department of the state board of health, in completing his investigation here. Mr. Wilson has been in the city for three days and according to his statement has made a thorough investigation of the typhoid cases which have been reported in the southwest part of the city.

"Not only does the work to stop the spread of the disease performed by the city board meet with the approval of Mr. Wilson, but it also received the commendation of Dr. O. G. Oiler, of the state board, who made the preliminary investigation here. Dr. Oiler's report to the state board according to Mr. Wilson was that the Fort Wayne board was treating the matter in an efficient manner and that under the work of the city board Fort Wayne is able to stand on its own feet.

"Mr. Wilson said: "I find that as soon as the city board became aware that an epidemic threatened, through the reports of the cases, Dr. Gilpin secretary of the city health board, took immediate action. He communicated with the state board and Dr. Oiler was sent to Fort Wayne. The state board

officials found that the city board was handling the situation efficiently and were doing everything that the state board would have done, in fact they were doing more. I have been with the state board for two years and in that time have been sent to six cities where typhoid epidemics were reported. I can truthfully say that Fort Wayne is the first city that has done anything at all in handling the disease from an epidemiological standpoint. Just as soon as they secured sufficient evidence as to the source of the disease they acted. It takes about a week for an epidemic to be established and it can easily be seen that the city boards action was prompt and efficient.

"To sum up all the findings from the data and history of the cases, the facts indicate that the milk supply without doubt, the cause of the present epidemic of typhoid in the southwest part of your city. Your board of health has cut off the supply by closing the dairy distributing the same. I again say the city board of health acted promptly and their methods have been checked by the state board and have been most heartily approved.

"Mr. Wilson said that without a doubt additional cases of the disease will be reported in the afflicted neighborhood, but intimated that the majority of these cases would be through contact with persons suffering with the malady. Due to the fact that it takes some time for typhoid fever to make itself manifest, Mr. Wilson said, additional cases may also be reported in persons who received the disease from the original cause.

"Mr. Wilson said he would return to Indianapolis immediately and make a complete report to Dr. King of the state board.

"But two cases have been reported so far this week. Dr. Gilpin said, and upon investigation it was found that the one case reported as typhoid was not typhoid and that the other was in a family already afflicted with the disease. Dr. Gilpin said that approximately 20 cases of the disease have been reported from the neighborhood where the fever prevails."

"Diphtheria in a serious malignant form is reported from many neighboring cities and towns and there are some cases in Fort Wayne at the present time, said Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the city board of health, in issuing a warning against a possible spread of the disease.

"The coming of cold weather will mean a great increase in the number of cases of diphtheria, Dr. Gilpin said, and a rigid quarantine and search for the carriers will not prevent it.

"The city board of health is asking the use of the methods that will absolutely prevent diphtheria, the immunizing with anti-diphtheria serum. The children should be given this serum as protection, Dr. Gilpin says, asking that they be taken to the family physician or the city health board office, as soon as possible. The board is in position at the present time to administer the serum and children especially of school age, are asked to take advantage of it and thus assist in preventing an epidemic."

"Although the city board of health has urged that all children of school age in the city be inoculated with anti-diphtheria serum as a preventive against the possible spread of the malady, and has offered the treatment free to all children, few have taken advantage of the offer, it was announced by city health officials.

"The treatments, costly if taken at the expense of the patient, can be given at health board headquarters in the city building at any time and the officials are anxious that the public realize the benefits from this treatment. Although there are but 16 cases of diphtheria in the city at this time, health board officials fear that the coming of colder weather will greatly increase this number."

"Allen county children are physically very much like other children over the state, it develops from a resume of the results obtained by the recent examinations of children from one month to 7 years conducted all over the county by the state board of health. According to figures compiled by Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer, director of the division of infant and child hygiene of the state board, the examinations revealed 3,923 defects in the 1,064 children examined here.

"Allen county children examined, on the basis of these figures, showed an average of 3.686 defects to the child. Children in eight other counties examined last year showed an average of 4.296 defects per child. That is the children here showed 61 fewer defects per 100 children than did those in the other counties considered.

"High mark among the counties in question was registered by Hamilton county with 6.018 defects to the child, with Lagrange county running a close second, with 5.864 defects to the child. The lowest mark was made by Kosciusko county, with 3.073 defects per child. Howard and Tipton counties also each showed fewer defects than the Allen county children, the average of Howard county being 3.186, and of Tipton being 3.553. One in ten of the children examined in this county, according to the division report made public by Miss Isabel Devlin, Red Cross public health nursing supervisor, were without recorded defects. Of the 1,064 children examined, 101 were without defects making a percentage of 9.49.

"Another blow similar to that developed by the army and navy examinations during the World War, was dealt to the old-time belief that the country child is better off physically than the city-bred child. More than twice as many Fort Wayne children were without defects, as revealed by the better baby week tests, as there were country children without defects.

"Of the Fort Wayne children examined, 11.96 per cent were without defects. In the country, only 5.44 per cent of the children examined were without defects. Girls also showed fewer defects on the average than the boys, both in the city and in the country. In the city, 13.62 per cent of the girls were without defects, as against 10.15 per cent of the boys, in the country 7.53 per cent of the girls as against 3.41 per cent of the boys.

"Defective tonsils and adenoids ran very high, according to the resume. There were 738 cases of defective tonsils and 65 cases of defective adenoids in the 1,064 children tested. Defects of the heart of which 64 were recorded out of the 1,044 examinations, were somewhat slighter than those in other counties examined on the basis of figures in the annual report of the division.

"Lung defects were unusually large in the children examined here. There were 249 cases out of the 1,064 examinations, making a percentage of 23.4 or nearly one child in four. This is 4.4 per cent larger than the average of the counties referred to which is 19 per cent.

"Children 10 per cent below weight for height, who should be given medical supervision numbered 168. That is 15.78 per cent of the total examined. Children above weight for height numbered 423 or 29.75 per cent. Only 14 children were of the average weight for height, or a percentage of 1.21."

"Typhoid fever is increasing in the city at an alarming rate. Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the city board of health, reported. He telephoned to the state health office at Indianapolis asking that a special officer be sent here to help the local sanitary officers handle the situation, which, he described of such proportions as to be beyond control

of his limited staff of assistants.

"Thirty-five cases of typhoid had been reported to the city board of health, and authorities know of several others which had not yet been officially reported.

"There is too much to do with the disease nearing an epidemic stage," Dr. Gilpin said. "We cannot handle the situation alone." At present the malady is confined to a district of the city about six blocks square on the east side. Cases have been reported on Hayden, Winter, Lillie, Wayne streets, Wabash, New Haven, Grant and Fletcher avenues and Anthony boulevard.

"Five typhoid patients are at the Methodist hospital, two at the Lutheran, two at St. Josephs and one at the Fort Wayne Hospital sanitarium. Tests of the city water have been made and no contamination found.

"Dr. Gilpin said, but he again warned residents of the east end to boil the water intended for human consumption. And all dairies distributing milk in that section of the city to pasteurize their product."

"Typhoid Epidemic Mystery Unsolved"

"Whatever those people in the east end of the city, ate or drank was very probably a mass dose, Dr. Arthur L. Oilar, of the state board of public health, announced following another day of intensive investigation in an effort to learn the sources of the epidemic which now has claimed 50 victims, one of whom has died within the past week.

"Dr. Oilar assisted Dr. John Gilpin, city health commissioner, in an inspection of all drug stores, soft drink establishments and groceries in the district and numerous samples were taken from among food preparations in general use in the belief that the cause of the malady might be found therein. Seventeen samples of the city water have failed to show any indications of the typhoid germs, Dr. Oilar said, but he continued by saying that this fact was not yet to be taken as a reason for stopping the boiling process of all water for drinking purposes.

"Belief that the source of the infection may have been existent only for a few days was expressed by the health officials making the investigations and from this possibility they believe that the epidemic stages has now passed and that few more cases will develop unless they are traced through contact to present victims. This belief was founded largely on the fact that no source of the infection has been found in any of the food or drink products distributed in the vicinity and the fact that a total of 50 cases have developed in less than a week, only one being reported Tuesday and two more Wednesday. The period of incubation is about two weeks, they say, and Dr. Oilar said that this source may have passed from the city long before the discovery of the first case.

"When asked what was suspected of having spread the typhoid germs, Dr. Gilpin said, we suspect everything and will continue to do so until the source of the disease is found. Dr. Oilar said that it was too late to trace the epidemic to flies and that the cases come too quickly to suspect that they resulted from contagion.

"Dr. Oilar commended the local health authorities highly on the advanced state in which he found the investigation here at the time of his arrival, and said that everything was being done to locate the source of infection in the shortest time. He said that the local case was one of the most mysterious in which he had ever been engaged.

"Typhoid Situation Remains Unchanged"

"No further developments in the typhoid situation were disclosed by

city health officials who are endeavoring to find the mysterious source of infection which has caused an epidemic in the eastern section of the city.

"Dr. Arthur Oilar, of the state board of health was confined to his room at the Anthony hotel, ill from the effects of anti-toxin taken to combat any chance of contracting the disease during his investigation here. Dr. John H. Gilpin secretary of the city board of health, reported a total of 65 cases of which the local sanitary officers have information.

"As was done once before when typhoid was prevalent in the city, the water at the public school drinking fountains will be shut off Monday morning before classes convene, thus placing the responsibility for children contracting the disease upon the home. L. C. Ward superintendent of public schools announced that children will be required to bring water from home to drink during school hours.

Beginning Monday the search on the part of sanitary officers for the source of the disease will be continued. No source of food or drink will be above suspicion until it is found to be without harm.

"Hospitals Crowded Germ Hunt Still On"

"Although no new cases of typhoid fever were reported to city board of public health members or state investigators, the germ hunt which has taken the entire attention of local and state officials for nearly 10 days was continued with unabated energy without any further assurance in the stricken community.

"Dr. Arthur I. Oilar special investigator for the state board of health, was unable to continue the duties because of illness developing from an anti-fever vaccination taken as a preventive measure early in the investigation. He will however, return to the probe and assist officials in further tests.

"Two of the local hospitals reported that they have little or no room left in the institutions to care for further patients and this fact tended to increase the search by the health authorities.

"Hundreds of additional water and milk tests were completed, but as in previous tests, no indication of the germ was found according to late reports. Board officials were not open Sunday and therefore reports of new cases could not be made officially.

Five of the cases which developed and were included in the Saturday reports were really cases dating from Monday, the first day of the real epidemic, health officials said, and this was cited as a further fact which tends to the belief that the germ was taken in a mass dose by the residents of the quarter-mile square area in which it is practically confined."

"Cause of Typhoid Epidemic Found"

"Pollution from the Maumee river is responsible for the present epidemic of typhoid fever, according to a definite announcement made following 10 days of investigation to locate the source of the malady which has already caused two deaths in a small district bounded by Gay street and Wabash avenue, Maumee avenue and the Wabash railroad right-of-way.

"The city water system became infected with the typhoid germs more than three weeks ago. Members of the city board of health announced with definite assurance, when an eight-inch check valve, connecting the city water with the Pennsylvania shop, failed to operate properly and allowed the seepage of river water into the city mains. This valve is located

at Anthony boulevard and the Pennsylvania tracks which is in the heart of the most seriously affected community.

"Mayor Hosey, members of the local health board and Dr. Arthur I. Oilar, expert sent here by the state board of health to assist in the investigation, headed the investigation which resulted in the announcement that the source of infection had been found. This contamination of the city water supply was caused when Pennsylvania shop pumps operating to draw river water for industrial purposes, developed 100 pounds pressure in the industrial lines as against only 40 pounds pressure in the city mains at that point. This defective check valve turned the polluted water into the city mains and the germs were carried throughout the district.

"The dual water system in use by the Pennsylvania railroad, Wabash railroad and the Nickel Plate railroad, as explained by the health officials, is arranged so as to use either city or river water. The city supply being simply an auxiliary to the river water system used for industrial purposes. When pressure develops in the river line, to which the city supply is directly attached the city water is supposed to shut off automatically because of the higher pumping pressure of the river water. Under this condition and because of the grit and sand carried into the mains by the river water, the valve is believed to have become defective and to have allowed the forcing of thousands of gallons of river water in the city mains. This belief was strengthened when several of the afflicted families reported that about three weeks ago the water had been extremely turbid and to have contained prices of sediment such as might come from river water.

"As a result of the decision arrived at, officials of the three railroads have been notified that they must appear at the city hall for a conference at which they will be told that the city water supply is to be completely severed from the railroad dual service lines. The railroad officials will also be notified that they must construct suitable lines for service to be rendered in the future and that the city will grant water service only with most stringent provisions against further pollution in the city mains.

"A total of 84 cases are now under treatment in the afflicted district. Health officials said nearly all having been under treatment since the original outbreak, although several had not previously been reported as typhoid.

"Dr. Oilar said that contact cases which may develop from those already under quarantine may be expected to appear at any time as the period of incubation of the germ is anywhere from eight to 80 days following exposure. He said that he was positive of the conclusion arrived at by the consulting officials relative to the source of the contagion and gave figures to show that all persons afflicted with the fever had either worked or visited in the immediate neighborhood of the dual system valve within the past month.

"With the source of the contagion corrected, health officials believe that there is little possibility of a further great spread of the fever in the afflicted district and all efforts are now being directed toward correction of the allowed fault in the circulating water system."

"Cut Connections With Railroads"

"Aroused over the possibility of another outbreak of typhoid fever in the city as long as some industries maintain a dual water system, which might permit city water to be contaminated with water from the Maumee river,

city officials, took action that resulted in cutting off the city water supply to such industries. Water was refused the Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate and Wabash railroads, and the same action was taken against the Rub-No-More, General Electric and other plants, which use the dual system for water supply.

"In addition to this precaution, Mayor Hosey ordered a sweeping investigation of the entire waterworks system to learn if there is any uncharted connections between city and river water within the property lines of any industry.

"Firm in the belief that the present epidemic of typhoid fever in the east section of the city is the result of the swinging automatic valve in the connection of the city mains and the Pennsylvania shops river line. The board of health sent a communication to the board of works stating that a public emergency exists which demands that all dual water connections be shut off at once, and the board of works, meeting with Mayor Hosey, ordered immediate action.

"City water might never be contaminated from such a source again, and it might happen as long as such connection is permitted, Dr. H. O. Bruggeman of the city board of health, told the board of works. We and the representative of the state board of health, who has been on the ground, feel that this possibility must be eliminated at once.

"Mayor Hosey in the discussion said that he would immediately order a complete investigation to learn of any possible connections that are unknown, within the property lines of all industries. The charting of such connections was started by Mayor Hosey 16 years ago and they are on record in the office of the waterworks department. Whether any such connections were made during the two terms he was out of office and not charged, is not known, Mayor Hosey said. The investigation will reveal such connections if there are any.

"The following order was signed by William O. Reithmiller, and the members of the board of works and delivered to the railroad companies.

"The following is an exact copy received from the city department of public health, which is self-explanatory.

"A public emergency exists which demands that all dual water connections be shut off at once. In the opinion of the city board of health, the present connections between the city water supply and manufacturing plans using river water constitute a public menace.

"Consequently we are turning your water off.

"Previous to this action the board of works had sent a communication to the railroads asking for a conference on water service. The conference, however, was called off when the board of health declared that an immediate emergency existed.

"It was learned that the water chemist of the state board of health will arrive in Fort Wayne from Indianapolis to make a survey of the dual water system that has been used by some manufacturing plants and make recommendations for changes in the system that will permit the use of both city and river water. It is not believed that the city, however will allow any further connections of the lines. It was also learned that the condition exists in several Indiana cities at the present time and that the state board of health is soon to take action against such dual systems.

"I want to eliminate any possibility of another outbreak of typhoid in the city and am determined to fully investigate everything that might result in a contamination of our water supply. I believe that all such connections are fully charged and matters of record in the waterworks department, the same as every foot of sewer is charted and recorded in the

city building, Mayor Hosey said.

"While no samples of water taken showed typhoid germs the members of the city board of health and Dr. Oilar of the state department, are convinced that the Pennsylvania valve connection caused the contamination possibly for only a period of few hours, but in spite of this they are keeping a close hand on conditions and investigating every new case.

"One hundred victims of the fever had been reported to board of public health officials at closing time, six of these being new cases reported during the day. Although just reported, these cases like many others have been held under treatment for a week or more by physicians who were endeavoring to prove without doubt that the cases were really typhoid.

"With the exception of five cases outside the original epidemic territory, reported some time ago, all cases are still confined to that area, health officials said, but they expressed fears that contact with that many victims might have spread the malady outside this district if not to the entire city before the first cases were reported."

"Toll of Typhoid Epidemic Mounts"

"With the total number of cases of Typhoid fever reported to the city board of health officials at 105, situation was much the same as it was 12 hours previously. One death increasing the total number due to the malady to eight, occurred at the Lutheran Hospital.

"City water service has been resumed at the Nickel Plate shops, the General Electric works and the Rub-No-More plant, where service was discontinued because of direct connection with the river water system, suspected as the cause of the contamination. The dual system of mains has been changed, eliminating further danger of pollution, officials of the water works department state. City water service has also been resumed at the Wabash shops, but changes are not yet complete at the Pennsy shops, and the water has not yet been turned on at Anthony boulevard connection."

"Ordinance Ask Meat Inspection"

Inspection of all meats intended for sale, including even poultry and fish, by the city board of public health veterinarian, was demanded in an ordinance presented to the common council at the regular meeting by Frank Schramm, councilman from the Eight ward. The ordinance provides that all meat intended for the purpose of sale for human consumption shall be delivered to a specified place regularly, for inspection by the board official assigned to that duty, the entire carcass to be inspected while the lungs, heart and head are still attached to the carcass by the natural attachments. Provision is made for the proper stamping or labeling of the meat passed, and a heavy penalty is provided for persons who sell or allow the sale of meats which have not been passed in the inspection. The proposed ordinance was referred to the committee on health for a report at a later meeting.

"Diseases of the heart, pneumonia and cancer caused nearly one-third of the total deaths in Fort Wayne during 1923, according to statistics gathered by the city board of health officials from the annual records of the office. Cancer, regarded by many as uncommon, caused 109 deaths during the one year, while heart trouble and pneumonia were also leaders among the death causes with 159 and 125 deaths directly attributed.

"Typhoid fever, despite the severe epidemic in the eastern part of

the city, resulted in but 27 deaths for the entire year, while diphtheria claimed nine victims, scarlet fever, two; measles six and whooping cough, one. Not one of the 176 cases of smallpox terminated fatally. A total of 197 cases typhoid fever were treated during the year, while there was 849 cases of measles, 241 cases of diphtheria, 191 cases of scarlet fever and 185 cases of whooping cough.

"There were 2,066 live births during the year as compared with 1,199 deaths. Seventy-one babies died under the age of one month and 66 more died before attaining the full year."

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"Health Board Data Is Secret Record"

"Records of the city board of health concerning the unfortunate illnesses of the community are and shall be in the future, secret records available to board use only. Dr. John Gilpin head of the city department announced. This stand he said was based on an opinion given by City Attorney Guy Colerick.

"In commenting upon recently published criticisms for refusing to allow unknown parties to review board records of illness purely board matters and not in the light of public records and when he was called upon to deliver them to the unknown person he refused on the ground that this had been an understood policy in the past. Dr. Gilpin said that any other records pertaining to municipal matters have been and will continue to be public property and any persons desiring information may receive it at the board office at any time, but the list of persons ill from any form of contagion shall continue to be secret matters of confidence between the unfortunate persons and the board officials.

"The party who sought information concerning the names addresses of typhoid victims was told. Dr. Gilpin said that the records were of a confidential nature pending a decision by the city attorney but advised the stranger that he might have recourse in the courts through a mandate."

"Seven damage suits totaling \$ 14,500 were filed in the circuit court as the result of the recent typhoid epidemic.

"The city was named defendant in five of the suits in which the total amount asked was \$ 3,500. In the other two actions the Pennsylvania Railroad company and the city were named co-defendants and the total amount asked was \$ 11,000.

"The complaints set out that on December 29, 1903, that the city gave the Pennsylvania Railroad company permission to connect a private water main of the railroad with a city main near the right-of-way of the railroad and Anthony boulevard.

"A check valve was installed which permitted the water from the city main to flow into the railroad main, when the pressure in the city water system was greater than the pressure in the railroad main. The check valve became old and defective and allowed the raw water from the railroad company's main to flow into the city main, causing a contamination of the city water supply in the vicinity of the check valve, it is alleged.

"The water which the railroad company drew into its pipes were polluted by sewage from Decatur, Indiana and other cities as well as a part of Fort Wayne.

"The city and railroad company are accused of negligence in not repairing and keeping in good condition the check valve."

"Out of 34 dairies inspected four times within the past month by city board of public health officials, only 10 received the rating of "clean", while nine were reported "fair", 11 "poor" and 4 bad.

"These ratings, issued by the board, were the result of four bacterial tests covering a period of approximately thirty days in all dairies serving the public in Fort Wayne. Both "raw" milk and pasteurized milk were taken with the raw grades showing far lower bacterial content than those of the pasteurizing establishments."

"Special classes in maternal and infant care will be conducted in Allen County and Fort Wayne, beginning February 11th, by Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer, director of the division of infant and child hygiene of the Indiana state board of health and the United States department of labor.

"Classes will be conducted both for city mothers and for women residing in the county outside the city. The courses are an innovation this year with the division, and Allen county is the first county in the state to avail itself of the advantages.

"The course is free of charge and experts from the child hygiene division will co-operate in giving the lectures and demonstrations. Moving pictures, posters and literature will be used in the work.

"The enrollment for the classes will open at once and those who wish to join should enroll at the Red Cross Public Health Nursing Service office 419 Standard building, telephone Main 6450.

"The rural nursing committee of the Red Cross will meet at Huntertown in conjunction with the Home Progress Club of Eel River and Perry township. Dr. J. G. Royse, of the venereal disease division of the state board of health, will speak on "Social Hygiene". He also will address the Huntertown high school pupils during the day.

"Drs. J. E. Cowan, L. J. Smith and W. Flavian are now conducting a medical examination of all pupils at the New Haven schools, in connection with the Red Cross health work. The nurses had previously made physical examinations of pupils and the medical examination is an innovation in the county. Miss Isabel Devlin supervisor of the Red Cross Public Health Nursing service, expects to extent the co-operation by physicians to all parts of the county."

"New Milk Safeguard Asked"

"Butter, milk, cottage cheese, and other dairy products to be sold in Fort Wayne must come either from tuberculin tested cows or from a milk supply which has been properly pasteurized by heating to a temperature of 145 degrees and treated continuously for 30 minutes, if an ordinance presented to the city council to be adopted on final reading at the next session.

The ordinance, drafted for the city health department by Dr. Paul C. Kucher, meat and milk inspector, is an added safeguard to the present ordinance, which governs the milk supply of the city, while at the same time it will advance the tuberculin test work now being conducted by the state and federal governments by compelling all persons selling by products of milk to submit their stock to the tests if their product is to be sold in Fort Wayne."

"Clean Milk Or Quit"

"Dairies in Fort Wayne who fail to comply with our regulations must either clean up within the next 30 days or quit the business, was the edict given out by Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city meat and milk inspector, following the completion and tabulation of the various dairy records for the month of February.

"Two dairies both furnishing milk found to contain an extra high bacterial count were warned that conditions must be improved within the month or drastic action would be taken against them. In both these cases the bacterial count was fully three times that which is demanded by the board. In practically all other cases, however, the regular inspections of the city board are found to have shown greatly improved conditions in the handling and distribution of milk throughout the city."

"Dr. Paul P. Bailey, for several months head of the state venereal clinic conducted in connection with the board of public health offices in the city hall, but under state supervision, has resigned that position and probably will embark in a private practice here, it was announced by health officials.

"Pending the appointment by the state governing board of a successor to Dr. Bailey, the clinic will be carried on under the supervision of Dr. John H. Gilpin, city health commissioner."

"An inspection of the sanitary conditions prevailing in Fort Wayne's bakeries was conducted by Howard E. King of the city board of health, assisted by I. I. Hutchens, state food inspector. A total of 28 shops were visited and kind of equipment, operation and sanitary conditions noted. No attempt was made to grade on the basis of percentage. Bakeries were grouped under the following heads. Good plus, good, good minus, fair plus, fair minus, poor and bad.

"One bakery was good plus, seven good, five good minus, one fair plus, seven fair, two fair minus, four poor, one bad.

"All butcher sales by peddlers who go from house-to-house, or on the city market, will be stopped unless meat has first passed rigid inspections by government or health board examiners if the plans of the city board of public health, announced by Dr. John H. Gilpin and Dr. Paul Kucher, are adopted.

"The preliminary move toward the passage of an inspection ordinance was taken at a meeting of meat packers, butchers and health officials. An address was delivered by Dr. Rufus Blume, of the Cincinnati board of health, who described the Cincinnati ordinance, which has been a model for the entire country for several years.

"The Cincinnati plan is carried out on a permit basis, each butcher and abattoir operator being given a permit for the nominal sum of one dollar a year. On evidence of violation of the ordinance this permit is revoked and the guilty butcher or killer is no longer able to dispense meats to the public.

"Country dressed meats have absolutely no chance of being without germs, Dr. Blume said in attacking the present method of butchering on the farm. These killings are conducted in the midst of unsanitary surroundings and germs are bound to get in regardless of the care which might be taken by the farmer-butcher, he said in condemning that plan. He explained that the farmers who desired to sell whole or parts of animals in the city might bring the animals to any of the city abattoirs where it would be killed and dressed in sanitary surroundings at a cost of less than he could afford to do the work himself.

"Following the address by Dr. Blume, about 100 lantern slides were shown on a screen in the council chamber, showing a few of the diseases in cattle, hogs and sheep which had been found in the Cincinnati yards within months. While these slides were being shown Dr. Blume told in each case how any dishonest butcher might easily do away with the tell-tale marks of disease and dispose of the diseased meat without difficulty.

"Dr. Gilpin said that the meeting with the council health committee

was merely preliminary to the organization of plans for the submission of a drastic meat inspection ordinance which will be presented to the council within in the next few weeks. This ordinance would follow closely after the lines laid down by the Cincinnati ordinance.

"The probable cost of this inspection program and its attending safety for the meat buying public would be between 5 and 10 cents annually for each man, woman and child in Fort Wayne. Dr. Blume estimated this amount being sufficient even to pay for all animals condemned, with the probable tendency of decreasing meat prices within the city."

"Grade Of Milk Improves"

"Twelve dairies have been distributing grade A milk in Fort Wayne during the last week, 13 dairies distributed grade B milk while the products of nine dairies fell below grade B, according to the results of the third of a series of weekly tests conducted by the city board of health.

"Milk classed as grade 3 raw, having a bacterial count of 30,000 or less was produced by the Boyers, Hobson, Jordon, Koomier, Strombeck and Voors dairies. Grade A pasteurized milk having a bacterial count of 30,000 or less was distributed by the Adler, Bullerman, Holle, King, Popp, and Prange dairies.

"Grade B pasteurized milk, having a bacterial count of between 30,000 and 50,000 was produced by the Bradtmiller, Crystal Springs, Eskay, A. Flaugh, Fowler, Fort Wayne Dairy Company, Knispel, Meyers, Nieter, Osterhaus, Schaper, Schoppman and Tossler.

"Bacterial counts of the products of the Beckstein, Capazine, H. Flaugh, Gable, Hitzeman, Schafer, Stute, Tonne and Wiedmann dairies were too high for either grade A or B.

"Not enough samples were gathered to classify the products of the McMaken and Spurling dairies."

Smallpox in its most malignant form has arrived in Fort Wayne and one victim is now dying at her home in the southeastern part of the city. City Health Commissioner John Gilpin announced.

"Detroit is just now recovering from an epidemic and had over one hundred deaths out of 1,200 cases within the past few weeks Dr. Gilpin said, in making an appeal to all persons of the city to take precautionary measures. The health commissioner said that isolation and quarantine of those suffering from the malady is practically worthless as a preventive measure and urged that all persons in the city be vaccinated at once to stop the possibility of the much feared epidemic here.

"City health officials were visibly perturbed over the possibility of an outbreak of the malady here and asked newspapermen to make an appeal to the reason of the general public in urging immediate vaccination as the only preventive measure having certain results.

"Local health officers were advised by Detroit officials of the methods used there in overcoming the outbreak. Practically every school factory, mill and other establishment in the city was closed under orders that employees must be vaccinated before they would be allowed to return to work. In this way vaccination became universal and, health officers say, the malady died out within a few days as a result."

"The discovery of seven new cases of smallpox in two families brought drastic orders from the city board of public health virtually closing the James Smart school and the small motors department of the General Electric works pending the completion of vaccinations for nearly 1,000 persons who have been exposed.

"Hundreds of pupils thronged into the board offices to submit to the vaccinations, while physicians throughout the city were also engaged in administering the preventative serum following the announcement of the board that four cases of smallpox had been found in a family living on Holton avenue while three more were found in a family living on Oxford street.

"A pupil in the Smart school, and her father, who is employed at the General Electric company's plant have the malady, while other children in the family are also afflicted.

"The pupils will be allowed to reenter their classes and the school will be reopened on the presentation of each pupil and teacher of a certificate showing vaccination, while similar instructions have been given to the G. E. employes, all of whom must be vaccinated.

"The Smart school is the largest in the entire city and health officials estimated that more than nine hundred pupils and instructors would be vaccinated before the resumption of school sessions."

"Smallpox Epidemic Feared By Dr. Gilpin"

"Only the immediate precautions of vaccination and treatment will prevent one of the worst smallpox epidemics we have ever known, Dr. John Gilpin announced in requesting a public warning in which every person in the city shall exert all possible efforts to control the situation which he fears will become acute here within the next two weeks unless preventative measures are taken.

"Dr. Gilpin indicated that the present condition, with 13 cases now under quarantine, had its origin in Detroit or Windsor, Canada, both of which cities report terrible epidemics at the present time, Detroit having hundreds of cases, many of which are proving fatal.

"Smallpox can be prevented by vaccination, Dr. Gilpin said in urging that every person in the city school avail themselves of this method of escaping the malady and curbing the spread here. Many of the cases now under quarantine have been mixing freely in the schools, factories, public meeting places and on city streets. In this way hundreds or perhaps thousands have been exposed to the malady which is a more than the usual severity in the cases now under observation.

"Hundreds of children from the James Smart and other schools and employes of several local factories have submitted to vaccinations because of exposure to cases found in these institutions, but the physicians said that thousands of others have been exposed, many of whom had never been vaccinated."

Tabulated results of the clinic held at the Phyllis Wheatley Social Center, show that 41 women and children availed themselves of the opportunity to have a complete physical examination, where as none applied last year when the clinic was held.

"This figure is significant because it shows that the center is accomplishing one of its main community functions," said G. Irving Latz, chairman of the advisory committee of the center. The purpose for which this organization was founded was to assimilate the constantly increasing colored population and act as a stabilizing influence in the community advancing the welfare of these people and improving their living conditions, through supplying them with wholesome recreation and amusement and giving them education and cultural advantages.

"Health examinations were looked upon with suspicion last year, according to Mr. Latz, who declared many of these people are now being educated

to the fact that these examinations are their own protection and that it is the best means of teaching them how to take proper care of themselves and their children. It is indeed a constructive community service when an organization can act an interpretative medium and assist people to understand themselves in their relation to their own wellbeing and place in community life.

"The clinic was made possible through the co-operation of the Visiting Nurse league in supplying nurses and the local medical association whose physicians contributed their sources."

Renewing the warfare against the "greasy spoon" variety of restaurant in Fort Wayne, City Food Inspector Howard King completed an inspection of every eating establishment of the city. The total number of establishments inspected was one hundred one. Out of this total, one restaurant was ordered to close immediately.

"Excellent ratings were given 2 restaurants, good plus 10, good 22, good minus 21, fair plus 21, fair 18, poor 6, bad 1 and very bad 1.

"In several of the establishments the ratings on this inspection were lowered because of the fact that remodeling was being done, and the accompanying refuse was found about the floors at the time of the inspection. Further inspection will be made in an effort to get a final average for the eating houses, with the probability that several others will be ordered closed unless conditions improve."

"Affidavits charging 12 meat market proprietors and one restaurant keeper with selling adulterated sausage or hamburger meat will be filed by the city board of health at once, it was announced by Dr. John Gilpin, secretary of the board.

"For the past two days three officers from the state board of health have been cooperating with officials of the local board in securing information on which the charges will be filed.

"All the meat markets in the city and several of the restaurants were visited and 91 samples of sausage and hamburger was purchased. The samples were then subjected to tests in the city board of health laboratory. The tests showed 18 samples had been adulterated with sulphate to give old meat a fresh appearance and to kill the odor of decay.

"There should not have been a single test showing adulteration, Dr. Gilpin said. It is just 18 too many. Affidavits charging adulteration of meats will be filed at once and the proprietors will be brought into court. The campaign against food adulteration will continue at intervals until the practice is absolutely stopped.

"The state officers came here at the request of the city board of health. As the officials went about the city quietly buying samples from all butcher shops and many of the restaurants, their movements and their presence in the city was kept a close secret.

"Not only were they successful in buying sausage that contained the sulphate preservative, but also many samples were of meat slightly decayed, Dr. Gilpin said.

"We made our chemical tests with a view to finding both cereals and the sulphate adulteration, Dr. Gilpin said. We did not find a single case of cereal adulteration. Sulphates only had been used. The particular sulphate used is a commercial product called by the butchers, freezum. By using it old spoiled meat can be made to take on a fresh appearance and to lose its odor of decay in just a few minutes.

"Sometimes old meats are mixed with a little fresh meats to make sausage. The sulphate is used to give the old meat a fresh appearance.

"To explain, one of the state officials poured a small quantity of

the sulphate solution over a tray of sausage so far decayed that it was black. The solution had not been on the meat a minute until it took on a fresh, red appearance and lost its strong odor. Freezum is recommended to butchers as a cleanser, by salesmen.

"The cereal adulteration referred to by the doctor, is where a cereal such as flour is mixed with sausage meats to increase the weight.

"Penalties up to fines of \$ 100 and 30-day jail sentences are provided for adulteration of meats. The three state officers who aided in the roundup are C. L. Hutchins, F. A. Strattion and Charles Campbell, all of Indianapolis."

"Despite the fact that Fort Wayne's population increased greatly both by births and by the coming of new families in 1924, the death rate showed a marked decrease over 1923. Analysis of the death figures by Dr. John Gilpin, secretary of the city board of health, showed an especially outstanding decrease in the death rates of babies as compared with the figures of 1923.

"While the death rate of small children from diphtheria stands at 10 per cent over the entire United States, the rate in Fort Wayne in 1924 was only 3 per cent, Dr. Gilpin says.

"There were a total of 1,127 deaths in Fort Wayne last year as compared with 1,199 deaths in 1923. At the same time births increased by 359 in 1924.

"In 1923 the ratio of deaths of babies two years old and under from diarrhea was 6.7 for each 1,000, while in 1923 the rate was 8.8 for each 1,000. Deaths of babies under one year in 1923 were 27.9 for each 1,000 as compared with 19.5 for each 1,000 in 1924. Sixty babies died in 1923 as compared with 49 in 1924.

"Dr. Gilpin seemed elated over these figures. Credit for such results are especially due to the work of Fort Wayne physicians and improved sanitation.

"The gradual decrease of the baby death rate is due to improved milk supplies, elimination of outside toilets, the wrapping of garbage, things which prevent extensive breeding of flies, and scientific instruction being given to mothers by physicians, the press and various organizations Dr. Gilpin said.

"The syndicated articles of physicians running in daily newspapers have been a great factor in reducing the baby death rate.

"There is another interesting fact. There was not a single case of death to babies under two years old, that were strictly breast fed. So few that were fed on cow's milk died, that it is hardly worth considering as a factor.

"The large majority of baby deaths occurred where babies were fed condensed milk.

"The general use by doctors of antitoxine is also prominently responsible for the low death rate of children.

"Only three diseases showed increases in 1924 over 1923. These diseases are, heart trouble, cancer and apoplexy. Both years the cause of the largest number of deaths was heart disease.

"The numbers of deaths from various causes in the last two years follow:

	1924	1923
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	41
Pneumonia	73	125
Heart Disease	164	159
Brights Disease	62	25

Cancer	112	109
Diphtheria	7	9
Scarlet Fever	2	2
Measles	1	6
Whooping cough	1	1
Typhoid Fever	6	27
Diarrhea (children)	17	18
Apoplexy	86	80

"There is no explanation for the decrease last year in the death raise of such diseases as pneumonia. Dr. Gilpin said. Years with large death rates from such diseases occur in cycles. In some years there are a large number of deaths among adults from certain diseases and then for a few years there occurs a marked decrease. The cause is now known."

An ordinance providing for all matters concerning plumbing, drainage and ventilating. Water supply and gas piping in buildings erected, or to be erected in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and establishing an examining board, chief plumbing inspector under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Health of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Ordinance presented to city council.

December 9, 1924

Mr. Julian F. Franke, Controller, City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Sir - General Ordinance No. 964 entitled "An Ordinance fixing the compensation of police officers in the Health Department as amended August 10, 1920," provides that "the police officers subject to orders of the Department of Health of the City of Fort Wayne, shall hereafter respectively receive the same compensation and salaries as are now provided, or as may hereafter be provided by ordinance for other police officers in the police department of the same respective length of service and rank in said department; etc."

February 26, 1924, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council increasing the salaries of the members of the Police Department. This ordinance automatically increases the salaries of the members of the Health Department. The appropriation asked for 1924 is therefore, not sufficient to take care of this increase granted; therefore, we kindly ask you to grant an appropriation of Six Hundred Sixty Dollars to the Sanitary Police Account, and Three Hundred Dollars to the Meat and Dairy Inspector Account.

Respectfully yours, J. H. Gilpin, Secretary Board of Health. Made a matter of record.

"That the visiting nurse is one of the most important factors controlling public health, especially in the campaign against tuberculosis and in the home hygiene movement, was brought out in the annual meeting of the Visiting Nurse League of Fort Wayne in the Plymouth Congregational Church.

"Despite this fact, the visiting nurse movement still is in the pioneer stage, Miss Isabelle Glover, state director of public health with offices in Indianapolis, told nurses and directors. An appeal was made for greater impetus in Fort Wayne and additional support for the movement.

"Mrs. Frank Rahe, president, emphasized the lack of funds during the latter part of 1924 and told of measures taken to meet this emergency. It was necessary that one nurse be dismissed from service for the reason that funds with which to compensate her were not available.

"The falling short of the community fund in its campaign for funds was explained and further financial support was urged.

"Of the 1,604 patients cared for by visiting nurses during 1924, according to the report of Miss Isabelle Devlin, supervisor, the majority

were mothers and children. Services of nurses were required 11,181 times during the year. Of this number, nurses were consulted 554 times in pre-natal cases, 1,444 times in infant welfare, 117 times in child welfare and 1,556 times in general instructions.

"Keeping the well babies well," Miss Devlin declared, is one of our most important duties. We find that many babies, become ill, largely through lack of scientific training of mothers and fathers, after we have helped them through previous illness.

"One special feature of our infant welfare work this last year was the supervision of a clinic at Wolf and Dessauer's when 292 infants under 2 years of age were examined by local physicians. One hundred and seventy two of these babies required follow-up work. Four hundred and fifty five defects were found. Especially noticeable was the fact that the defects were found among the older babies.

"We supervised 432 babies. These were not sick babies, but those dismissed from post-natal care or referred by physicians or family to us for supervision of feeding. There should be a specialized group of nurses to carry on the infant and child welfare services, insuring regularity of care.

"A new field in this service opened during the year in settlements of Macedonians and Bulgarians. The foreign language group needs demonstrations which require much intensive work on the part of nurses. Talks have been given to these mothers through interpreters.

"A child in a foreign language home is the key with which to unlock that home for work in tuberculosis, infant hygiene or any other matter of public health education. The nurse after winning the child's friendship often is more trusted in the homes.

"One cannot begin to express in adequate terms appreciation for the cooperation given us by the social agencies, clubs, physicians and interested citizens. Especially valuable in the assistance of the family service bureau."

"Fort Wayne's death rate for infants under one year of age ranks among the lowest of cities of its size in the United States, the report on infant mortality in 677 cities in the nation for 1924 shows. The report published by the American Child Health association for the past year has just been received by Dr. J. H. Gilpin, secretary of the city board of health.

"The death rate of babies under one year of age in Fort Wayne for 1924 was the lowest in Indiana of cities having populations greater than 25,000 and the city is tied for sixth place in the entire United States in cities in its class. The figures in the report are based on the 1920 census which lists Fort Wayne's population at 86,549.

"The rates in the report are based on the number of babies dying before they reach one year of age compared with each 1,000 births during the year. In Fort Wayne the death rate for infants in 1924 was 57 per 1,000 births, Indianapolis had 77 deaths to the 1,000 births, Evansville had 69, and South Bend had 64. Cities of the state having populations less 25,000 had lower death rates than cities having greater populations.

"Fort Wayne ties Richmond with the honor of having the lowest death rate of cities with populations greater than 25,000. Each had 57 infant deaths to the 1,000 births. South Bend ranks second with 64, Anderson and Evansville third with 69 each and the others follow. Hammond, 73, Indianapolis and Kokomo, 77 each, Terre Haute, 78, Muncie, 84, Gary 88, East Chicago, 140.

"Improvement in milk conditions elimination of outside toilets and the wrapping of garbage are attributed by Dr. Gilpin as the principal

causes for the low infant mortality rate here.

"The report shows that the death rate for infants under one year in Fort Wayne in 1924 was the lowest of any of the last six years and is lower than the average between 1916 and 1920," Dr. Gilpin said. The average is five lower than in 1923, nine lower than in 1922 and 22 lower than in 1920.

"There has been a steady decrease in the death rate since 1922 and I give the city milk ordinance much credit for it. Mothers can now safely feed their babies cow's milk. Each week the milk from the city dairies is tested and given a rating.

"As the result of the ordinance requiring that all garbage be wrapped the common house fly which is one of the greatest enemies of the baby, has found it mighty hard to get a square meal here and his numbers are decreasing.

"Child health centers and agencies whereby mothers can get proper prenatal care are given credit by the health officers for the low death rate.

"The report shows that the city's average infant mortality rate for the period between 1916 and 1920 was 76, for 1919 was 75, 1920 was 79, 1921 was 61, 1922 was 66, 1923 was 66, and 1924 was 62.

"Based on the 1920 census Fort Wayne is classed with cities having populations between 50,000 and 100,000. Fort Wayne ranks sixth in the United States in this class."

Chapter III

Achieving Years

1925 thru 1942

In the achieving years, the first of several outstanding achievements was the construction of the Three Rivers Filtration plant, providing the city with filtered river water, for drinking and other usage.

In 1936 measures further guaranteeing the purity of our drinking water were taken by the City Board of Health, Mayor and water works officials, to form a plan to eliminate all cross connections of water from private wells or from raw water (river) which were possible sources of contamination. One hundred and seven manufacturing plants, and swimming pools were investigated, thirty three cross connections were discovered. All were eliminated but three and these were made to conform to the standards of the Indiana State Board of Health.

Soon after the cross connections were removed, Fort Wayne was declared the first city in the state to comply fully with the Indiana State Board of Health demands guarding the city water supply. Also the city water supply was raised to the highest possible degree of purity, and is now recognized by the United States Public Health Service.

Second was the construction of an adequate sewage system and sewage plant, to eliminate the emptying of raw sewage into the city's three rivers.

In the movement of the achieving years, Fort Wayne in five years has won its way from the third worst municipality in the United States in typhoid mortality to the second best in this respect in the Nation.

Diphtheria immunization campaign sponsored by the City Board of Health and the Fort Wayne Medical Society to control diphtheria, began in May, 1935.

Eleven nurses trained in home visiting by the Visiting Nurse League called on the parents of 18,000 children between the ages of six months and nine years in the city-wide diphtheria immunization campaign and health drive to educate them to the benefits of immunization for diphtheria and smallpox.

The results of this city-wide campaign made it possible that in 1938 Fort Wayne for the first time in its history had no diphtheria deaths.

After several years of trying, the City Board of Health in 1941, was able to achieve a model milk ordinance covering every phase of milk production, transportation, pasteurization and delivery to the consumer.

The combined effort of many individuals concerned about the health and welfare of the individual over the period of one hundred years has made it possible for children and young adults in Fort Wayne and Allen County to live longer.

1925

"The series of health talks conducted in Allen County by the Women's Federation of Clubs and which started last week, was resumed. A total of 10 meetings will be held and addresses are made by leading practitioner's of the county and state.

"A joint meeting of the Ever Ready club of Jackson township and the Excelsior Home Economics club of Jefferson township was held at the Jefferson Center school, and the principal speaker was Dr. H. W. McKane, director of the bureau of communicable diseases of the state board of health. Cancer and Communicable Diseases was the subject of his talk.

"Tuesday the meeting was a session of the Women's Country Club at the home of Mrs. George Ringwalt, in Springfield township. The gathering was an all day affair and was enjoyable in a social way as well as from the benefits of the talk given by Dr. McKane. Miss Isabel Devlin, director of Red Cross Work in the county, also talked on the subject of Red Cross Work

in Allen County. The program followed a dinner at noon and a business session.

"Today the health meeting will be a feature of a session of the Community improvement club to be held at the home of Mrs. Ray Spear in Pleasant township. The Receptive club of Wayne township will also attend this meeting.

"In addition to the lectures and talks by the health experts, interesting films are shown at most of the meetings by County Agent W. F. Burbank, bearing on the subjects discussed."

"An adequate medical inspection of the health of every child attending the public schools of Fort Wayne every morning in the year has been provided for through the adoption of a plan to be inaugurated next fall and authorized by the city school board.

"Dr. L. Park Drayer, prominent physician and member of the school board is the author of the plan which will take in both medical and dental work and require a medical staff of one chief medical inspector, seven regular qualified physicians, one dentist who will be required to devote his entire time to the dental needs of the pupils attending the grade schools and three nurses. One physician will serve as medical inspector for about two thousand pupils. The Fort Wayne schools have therefore been divided into seven groups each approximating about that many pupils.

"It is not a compliment to a community to have the children well during the vacation time of the year, and ill during the school months said Dr. Drayer in introducing his plan. We want the people of Fort Wayne to feel that they are not jeopardizing the health of their children by sending them to the public schools.

"The board promptly adopted the skeleton plan advocated by Dr. Drayer and authorized by the superintendent of schools L. C. Ward and the chief medical inspector Dr. Dancer to work out the details of the plan and place it in operation this fall. It will cost \$ 17,800 a year to operate or \$ 75.00 more than is already being spent for medical work in the city schools each year.

"The scope of the work is given in Dr. Drayer's plan as follows.

"1. Medical examination of each new pupil at the time of entrance to the grade schools, fall of 1925 and, a permanent record made at the time of examination. This record card is intended to follow the pupil through the grades.

"2. A careful physical examination is to be made of all pupils in all schools the first week of school to determine the presence or absence of all types of infection and contagion.

"3. Dental inspection to be begun at the beginning of the school year. Dental inspection is to be followed by repair work in all instances where the pupils are, for various reasons unable to obtain such service.

"4. The daily inspection of all pupils ailing or showing signs of ill health by a regular medical inspector, same to be a graduate physician.

"5. The employment by the regular medical staff of the public schools, of vaccination for smallpox, inoculations for the prevention of diphtheria and scarlet fever, and the employment of the Schick tests for diphtheria and scarlet fever to determine susceptibility, in all cases where the parents consent can be obtained so to do.

"6. The nursing staff is to serve in the capacity of assistants to attending physicians, to apprehend cases of contagion or infection and submit same to medical staff for diagnosis, to follow up cases in the homes of pupils and give such aid and advice as seems suitable.

"The medical staff shall consist of, One chief medical inspector, responsible for the efficient execution of the work of medical, dental and nursing supervision and control. Seven regular qualified physicians whose duties will be to visit each school building in the city each school day of the school year, at a regular hour in the morning. All pupils in school shall be surveyed by the teachers in charge and all pupils showing signs of ill health or abnormal conditions of health will be sent each morning to the physicians in the buildings who will dispose of the cases in a manner necessary to preserve the health and protect the healthy.

"One dentist who will be required to devote his entire time to the dental needs of the pupils attending the grade schools.

"Three nurses whose duties have been outlined above.

"It has been found that one physician can serve as medical school inspector for about 2,000 pupils.

"The schools of Fort Wayne school city can therefore be grouped as follows:

"Nebraska 548, Franklin 631, Bloomingdale 863, Total 2,042. Rudisill 360, Riverside 87, Forest Park 683, Lakeside 112, Total 1,242. Clay 457, Hammar 834, McCulloch 512, Adams 200, Total 2,003. Central High 1,207, Jefferson 424, Washington 538, Total 2,169. Hanna 443, Hamilton 537, James Smart 1,268, Total 2,248. Hoagland 563, Miner 459, South Wayne 736, Rolling Mills 207, Total 1,965.

"South Side High 1,142, South Side grade and Harrison Hill 925, Total 2,067."

"The Cost"

"Chief Medical Inspector	\$ 1,500
"7 Medical Inspectors	7,000
"1 Dentist (all time)	3,600
"3 Nurses (all time)	5,700
"Total	<u>\$17,800"</u>

"Christmas Seal camp opened on the old Hartman farm near Foster park with 20 happy and expectant children as guests. Fifteen more will be taken to the camp. They will meet at the office of the Anti-Tuberculosis league in the Noll building. The league is sponsor of the camp.

"The capacity of the camp is 35 children. Each child will remain in camp until he is brought up to his standard weight. It is hoped that the camp will accommodate 100 children during the season.

"A program of play, rest, sleep and diet has been arranged which, coupled with fresh air and sunshine, is expected to build up the health of the children. No child who has any contagious disease will be allowed to enter the camp, which is for children who are undernourished and are likely to be susceptible to illness.

"Miss M. Anne Meyer, who has been director of an open air school at South Bend for two and one-half years, has been named director of the camp. Miss Alma Dixon, who has charge of the cafeterias of Central and South Side high schools, will be associate director. Miss Dixon was formerly a domestic science teacher. Mrs. Nettie Mercer and Mrs. Emma Frost, two cooks at the South Side high school cafeteria will prepare the food.

"The chairman of the leading committees connected with the camp activities are.

"Dr. T. C. Wyneken, grounds and equipment, Dr. Eric Crull, medical attention, clinics and diet, Clinton R. Wilson, entertainment Miss Ethel Mariotte.

"The season at the camp will be 11½ weeks. It is made possible by

funds derived from the sale of Christmas seals which is conducted by the Anti-Tuberculosis league. The purpose of the camp is to take "air starved" children from the city, out into the country and give them a chance to build up their health and their resistance. It supplements the work of the Irene Byron Tuberculosis sanatorium by preventing the tendency to tuberculosis. The camp is conducted without cost to the parents of the children who are taken there.

"There will be only one visiting day each week at the camp this year. Visitors will be received between 2 O'clock in the afternoon and 7 O'clock in the evening on Sundays.

"There will be a clinic at the office of the Anti-Tuberculosis league for children who have not been examined for the camp. Persons who have any doubt about the condition of their child's health are invited to bring him for a physical examination."

"Twelve cases of typhoid have been reported to the city board of health, Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the board of health, said.

"The board of health is making every effort to check the spread of the disease and preliminary tests at the laboratory of Dr. B. W. Rhamy, indicated that the person who has been acting as a carrier has been found. She was ordered into isolation until the tests can be completed.

"Dr. Gilpin said it was of the utmost importance that all cases of typhoid be reported to the board of health. He recommended that all vacationists who are leaving for the lakes should be vaccinated with anti-typhoid serum before leaving. He said that four drops of iodine in each glass of water is a home remedy which has been very successful in warding off typhoid.

"A complete report of the situation in Fort Wayne will be made to the state board of health by Dr. Gilpin. He said that new cases of typhoid may be expected for at least three weeks."

"Food Poison Expert to Deliver Address"

"Dr. J. C. Geiger, of Chicago, will deliver a public address on food poisons in the assembly room of the courthouse Tuesday night, October 27th, according to an announcement made by Dr. John H. Gilpin, city health officer. Dr. Geiger, who is considered an authority on food poisons is being brought to this city by the Allen County Medical society.

"His address will include reasons for canned fruits and other foods spoiling and he will deal with the proper preparation for canning and preserving. The lecture will be of special interest to housewives. The growers association, restaurant owners and teachers and students in the schools have been given special invitations to attend the address which will be open to the public.

"Dr. Geiger is at the present time assistant health commissioner in Chicago and is associated with the United States public health service. He is in charge of the food poison division of the United States government."

"Dr. Charles E. Barnett and Dr. Miles F. Porter are two Fort Wayne physicians who are serving on the Indiana governing committee of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of which President Calvin Coolidge is the titular head. This announcement was made at the national headquarters in Chicago by Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the board of directors of the institute.

"These men and 1,500 other prominent physicians, are engaged in a nation-wide campaign of health education, whereby the span of life will be increased from the present over-age of 58 years to 70 years. It is

expected this will come about in 25 to 40 years time."

"Few cities in the United States have as stringent a milk ordinance as Fort Wayne. Dr. John H. Gilpin, city health officer, and in an address before the Democratic Women's Study club at the Jefferson club.

"The present milk ordinance, which was passed by the city council early in the present city administration, was based upon the model milk ordinance then in use in Kansas City, Dr. Gilpin said. The city health board wrote to every city of any consequence in the country in 1922 and it found that Kansas City had the best ordinance than in force to protect the consumers against impure milk. The city council upon the recommendation of the health board, passed a measure which was like the Kansas City ordinance in every essential detail.

"The bacterial count in milk was reduced from 500,000 to 30,000 a cubic centimeter by the new ordinance and the law has been enforced. The milk from each dairy is tested weekly and the result of the test is published. When dairymen begin to fall down in their tests they begin to lose consumers, Dr. Gilpin said.

"As Dr. Gilpin talked lantern slides were thrown on the screen which showed ideal and unsatisfactory methods of handling milk. These slides showed how the death rate among children had been lowered by careful inspection of the milk supply.

"A common source of milk contamination comes from dogs and other animals licking the top of milk bottles which have been left on the steps early in the morning before the householder arises. He showed a model of a simple wooden box container in which the milk bottle could be placed to protect it from dogs. He said it was easy to make an improvised thermos bottle of the container by lining it inside with newspapers. The newspapers will keep the milk from becoming warm and spoiling.

"As a sanitary measure he urged that housewives rinse milk bottles when they have emptied them and not return them to the dairymen unclean. If the bottle is not rinsed the residue milk becomes set and is hard to remove.

"Demand good milk," he said in closing. The public will not get good milk unless it demands it."

Thirty-seven dairymen met in the city board of health office and organized the Fort Wayne Dairymen's Educational association for the purpose of securing the mutual corporation of milk producers, distributors and consumers.

"The following officers were elected, President I. O. Selector: Vice-President E. A. Koomler; secretary, Paul C. Kucher, City meat and dairy inspector; treasurer, Henry Jordan. Committees were appointed to draft a constitution and by laws.

"Three of the most urgent reasons for forming such an educational association were passed around for the inspection of the dairymen. They were three milk bottles which had been returned by consumers in a filthy condition. One had been used as a paint container, another had contained kerosene and the third, a white undetermined odoriferous liquid.

"The practice of returning filthy bottles to distributors is strictly against the state law, according to Dr. Kucher. Consumers are required to wash all bottles clean before returning them and the majority of the Fort Wayne public returns bottles faultlessly clean. There is a small minority, however, that persist in failure to clean the bottles. Dr. Kucher declared that in future cases affidavits will be filed against those who do not obey the law.

"When a dirty bottle is put in the washer with other bottles to be prepared for milk again, the dirty bottle always contaminates the water so that it is impossible to thoroughly cleanse the other bottles.



The picture above shows a dog licking the top of a milk bottle, left at the door by the dairyman. This was a common source of milk contamination as long as milk was delivered to the door and not protected.



A wooden box can be made to protect milk bottle from animals, heat and cold, by providing this kind of container.



This picture taken in 1917, shows Henry Jordan delivering milk in bottles to his customers. The Jordan Dairy began operating in 1917, and was the only raw milk dairy delivering milk in Fort Wayne between 1929 and its 1941 sale. The Jordans bought their first truck in 1930, Jordan said.

(Courtesy of Elgin Jordan.)

NOTICE

All Milk Bottles and Cans Must Be Rinsed Clean, and Returned CLEAN to the Dairy. They Shall Not Be Used for Any Other Purpose.

Failure to Comply With This Notice Will Result in Prosecution.

BOARD OF HEALTH

"The educational program of the newly formed organization will be to bring authorities on dairy subjects to Fort Wayne to address the public and those engaged in the dairy business. Sanitation methods will be demonstrated to producers, consumers and distributors. The speakers will be brought from the agricultural colleges, from the National Dairy Council and from other sources, it is planned.

"If all milk is made thoroughly sanitary there is no doubt but what the milk consumption in Fort Wayne could be doubled or even tripled a dairyman said.

"Aside from education the association will also promote co-operation in business matters. It was explained that with a strong organization all dairymen may agree to refuse to deliver milk to the consumer who does not pay his milk bills and those who do not wash their bottles."

"There was an attendance of more than one hundred persons interested in dairying and in the sanitary handling of dairy products at the meeting of the Fort Wayne Dairymen's Educational society held in the assembly room at the courthouse.

Dr. J. H. Gilpin, of the city board of health, presided. The speakers were: Professor E. G. Fairchild of Purdue; William Grabill of the service department of the Jamesway Barn Equipment Manufacturing company of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin and Professor E. H. Parfitt, of Purdue.

"All the talks were illustrated with interesting moving pictures. Professor Fairchild made points on the type, breeding and feeding of a dairy cow. Professor Parfitt talked on "The What, Way and How of Clean, Pure Milk.

"Mr. Grabill pointed that dairy contests in most states have brought many benefits. He said that the average dairy cow in Indiana produces 180 pounds of butterfat per year, while in Wisconsin where dairy associations and contests are more numerous the average production is 250 pounds a cow.

"Another matter Mr. Grabill brought to the attention of the audience was the fact that this country does not consume nearly the amount of milk a person as many countries do. The consumption of fluid milk in the United States last year was one gallon a person a week, which is very low as compared with other countries. In Holland he said, the amount of cheese consumed a person last year was 26 pounds, while in the United States the average was three pounds.

"Allen county was included in the ranks of Indiana's tuberculosis free territory as a result of recommendations of Dr. J. B. Current, state veterinarian, following an intensive campaign against tuberculosis in cattle.

"Two hundred one cattle were found suffering tuberculosis and were ordered destroyed by state authorities. This places Allen county on equal basis with about one hundred other counties in the state.

"Of the 487 pure-bred cattle tested, there were two reactors and of the 24,281 grade cattle 199 reactors were discovered.

"The county's entire share of the expense for conducting the test was slightly less than \$ 4,000 or but little more than an average of four cents for each taxpayer in the county. An average of 1,238 cattle were tested each month during the 20-month campaign. Dr. Current stated the record examinations were made possible only by eager cooperation of farmers."

"The Rub-No-More company must operate in the future without allowing

vile and objectionable smells and fumes to escape from its plant or it will be in contempt of court.

"A restraining order was issued against the company by Judge Charles J. Ryan of the superior court, on an affidavit filed by Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the city health board, in which Dr. Gilpin said that fumes and odors which have been escaping from the plant for the past several days, are dangerous to the health of citizens living in the vicinity of the soap works.

"The order says that the smells must stop. If they do not stop, Dr. Gilpin said he would have officials of the company brought into court for contempt.

"The health board means business, Dr. Gilpin said. There will be no more toleration of promises without results. The odors must be stopped. The health of citizens living in the vicinity of the plant will be protected.

"The city started to bring legal action against the soap company about two weeks ago. While the papers were being prepared officials of the soap company came forward and announced that they had installed a new chlorine system of machinery which would prevent the escape of odors in the future. They asked that the court action be delayed until they had a chance to try out the new system. For several days there were no smells and then they began again.

"The health board started an investigation. It visited the Fort Wayne Rendering plant and found that no odor was coming from it. Members of the city board of health then visited the Rub-No-More plant and found the exact room from which the smells were escaping. Dr. Gilpin ordered the city legal department to secure a restraining order at once and the order was issued."

"One of the developments of the World War One was an illness known as trench mouth. Physicians believed it a new disease and for a time were baffled by its rapid spread among soldiers, especially those on the fighting lines.

"However scientific investigations proved that the ailment was an old one and was known as Vincent's angina an infectious condition of the mouth and throat similar to tonsillitis, and physicians made public the fact that more than eighty citizens of Fort Wayne are stricken with the disease. A nurse of the Lutheran hospital, is in a serious condition at the hospital following a two weeks illness of Vincent's angina. Doctors declared her illness to be the most serious in the present epidemic, but announced that her condition was improved.

"One of the peculiarities of the illness is that babies and children seem to be exempt. Adults however are subject and at times their states of health become alarming, medical men assert.

"As during the World War One, men engaged in most vital services in the front line trenches, were taken ill, as are men and women in factories and other industries in Fort Wayne now being incapacitated.

"The affliction is highly contagious, doctors declare, particularly in industries and places of assembly where persons came in close contact.

"The illness sometimes is serious and is caused by a spirochete germ, a local physician said. It seems to be prevalent in the spring and fall during the changing of seasons and causes many to be absent from duties for short periods of time.

"To prevent the spreading, precautions should be taken in the restraining from using the common drinking cup, towels and similar materials. The germ thrives heartily and is easily obtainable.

"However there is a slight danger of contagion by merely being in the same room with a patient if one does not come in close contact. A patient should curb his affections as kissing is a convenient method of transmitting the germs.

"Dentists discover the ailment many times the physician continued. "The necks of teeth are favorite feeding grounds for the germs."

"Physicians urged sterilization of utensils and tableware and extreme sanitation in the use of towels and drinking cups."

"Dr. George F. Dick and his wife Dr. Gladys H. Dick of Chicago have been recommended for the Nobel prize in medicine by the Georgas Memorial Institute of tropical and preventive medicine.

"The recommendation made public is based on the achievement of Doctors Dick and Dick in developing a serum to fight scarlet fever.

"The following specific accomplishments are credited to them in connection with their research work. The development of a skin test for susceptibility to scarlet fever, a preventive immunization method and an anti-toxin for the cure of scarlet fever.

"Thirteen years of research work were spent by Doctors Dick and Dick in development the anti-toxin and pleas for the serum are pouring into the institute here from all parts of the world.

"Dr. Dick is the brother of Ralph W. Dick 2535 Hoagland ave, general manager of Louis Rastetter and Sons. His mother also lives at the same address. He attended Hoagland school and is a graduate of the Fort Wayne high school.

"Dr. Dick was the boyhood friend of Dr. Charles G. Beall. He was a newsboy during his school days and had a very normal youth. Not until after he left Fort Wayne did he show the genius for research which has lately brought him the attention of the entire medical world according to local people who knew him as a boy.

"He met the woman who became his wife shortly after his graduation from Rush Medical College, Chicago. Dick studied medicine at John Hopkins University, Baltimore."

New Isolation Hospital To Be Located North of the City

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Allen County are desirous of selling the land on which is located the joint County and City Isolation hospital, and has offered to the City of Fort Wayne to replace on the County Farm real estate the buildings as good as the present Isolation Hospital buildings for joint use of the county and city for Isolation Hospital purposes under a 99-year lease upon substantially the same terms as the present 99-year lease for the present Isolation Hospital grounds in consideration of the release by the city of the lease for 99 years for the ground occupied by the present Isolation Hospital buildings. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne that the 99-year lease of August 7, 1905, between the County Commissioners and the City of Fort Wayne for the two acres of land located in the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter in Section sixteen Township thirty, range twelve, be released and cancelled by the Board of Public Works of the City of Fort Wayne upon delivery to the Board of Public Works by said Board of County Commissioners of a legal 99-year lease, in form and substance to the approval of the legal department for approximately two acres of land on the County Farm located about eight miles north of the city, containing substantially the same terms as are contained in said lease of August 7, 1905, excepting the clause requiring the construction

of buildings, and containing a provision that the county should place buildings upon the new ground in substantially as good condition and of substantially the same capacity and arrangement as the buildings now located upon the ground covered by said lease of August 7, 1905. P. R. Bell.

"During the month of November, 1,159 pupils of the rural schools of Allen county and the parochial schools of Fort Wayne were given individual inspection by the Red Cross Public Health Nursing service, a report of the secretary, Miss Isabel Devlin, shows. The number of defects discovered was 594 and 495 corrections of defects previously found were noted.

"The third school in the county to show 100 per cent teeth corrections was Marion township school No. 1 of which Mary McLaughlin is teacher.

"The report of the activities of the organization for the month is as follows.

"Number of schools, visited, 27, visits to schools 62, pupils inspected (classroom) 165, pupils inspected (individual) 1,159, pupils defective 659, pupils excluded for skin disease 3, pupils having had defects corrected 358, total number of defects 594, total number of corrections 495.

"The classification of defects follow, vision 71, eyes 1, ears 9, teeth 26, nose 116, throat 97, skin 14, glands 13, nutrition 44, posture 52, 7 per cent underweight 66, 20 per cent overweight 15.

"The following is a classification of the corrections. Eyes 2, vision 28, ears 8, teeth 210, nose 51, throat 52, skin 6, glands 1, nutrition 44, posture 7, 7 per cent underweight 86.

"A report of the activities of the welfare organization in the 19 parochial schools in Fort Wayne during the school year 1924-25 was recently completed by Miss Devlin. A summary of the report follows.

"Schools visited 19, pupils in classroom inspections 1,591, individual pupils inspected 4,185, pupils defective 2,574, pupils excluded for pedicularis 11, for skin disease 5, pupils who have had defects corrected 1,419, parent consultations at school 39, sanitary inspections of school and premises 19, treatments 13, class talks 102, schools serving hot lunches 2."

"Births in Fort Wayne in 1925 dropped below the total for 1924 while the number of deaths during the year increased by 167.

"Figures compiled by Dr. John H. Gilpin city health officer, show that there were 2,400 births this year as against 2,545 in 1924. In 1925 there were 1,205 deaths while during the preceding year there were 1,058 deaths reported.

"The city held an unusual record during the past year in deaths from contagious diseases, health officials declare. There were 819 cases of communicable diseases reported, and there were 17 deaths attributed directly to these diseases. This record is due to the stringent quarantine regulations and the close watch kept on those cases by the city health department.

"Typhoid claimed the greatest toll of the year. Nine deaths resulted from that cause. Diphtheria claimed 4, scarlet fever 3 and spinal meningitis 1.

"Chickenpox was the prevalent disease of the year, with 238 cases. Scarlet fever ran a close second with 195 cases, and measles third with 145 cases. Other communicable disease include diphtheria, 74; typhoid fever, 76; whooping, 76; smallpox, 13; spinal meningitis, 1; poliomyelitis, 1. The health department disinfected 321 houses during the year.

"The stock showed little favoritism in Fort Wayne in the distribution

of boys and girls. There were 1,140 male births and 1,100 female births. There were 640 male deaths as compared with 556 female deaths.

"Santa Claus and the stork outdid each other in creating cheer this year. More babies were born during December than during any other month during the year. There were 270 births during that month. Of these 119 were boys and 151 girls. The largest number of deaths were reported in March, when 119 persons died."

"Mrs. Paul B. Mossman presided at a meeting of the executive committee of the Red Cross public health nurse service held in the office of the organization in the Standard building. The secretary's report showed that during the month of December, 63 visits were made to the parochial schools in the city and rural schools of the county, 1,051 pupils being inspected. The report gave the following classifications.

"School visited, 13, visits to schools 63, pupils inspected 1,051, pupils defective 606, pupils excluded for skin disease 15, defects corrected 308, total defects 478, total corrections 408.

"Educational activities. Home nursing 1, talks other than to school classes 3, news items in papers 11, health exhibits arranged 2, committee meetings 2, other meetings 36, individuals advised at office 10, office interviews 122.

"The fact that three Allen county girls won county prizes in the state health contest at Purdue was noted. Lois Rousseau, member of the Florence Nightingale Club, Anthony Wayne school, won first prize in the state, Wilma Beerman, member of the same club, was awarded fourth place, and Frances Emerick, Huntertown Health club, was awarded the fifth prize. Allen county has been honored with the first state prize twice. Miss Maxine Marrissey, member of the Waynedale club, winning last year."

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"With 28 cases of scarlet fever within the city limits, Dr. E. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health, has issued a warning for parents to closely guard the health of their children. A sore throat is one of the first symptoms of this contagion, Dr. Benninghoff said, and parents should communicate with the family physician when the child complains of soreness in the throat. It has also been pointed out that there is no disease as scarletena. Many persons call mild cases of scarlet fever by that name and, often suffer later by not taken proper precautions.

"Twelve of the 28 cases of the contagion in the city are at the Allen County Children's home and that institution has been placed under quarantine. No visitors will be allowed until the ban is lifted. There are also several cases of the disease at the Isolation hospital and the remainder of the cases are widely scattered.

"There is no need for alarm at the present time but every precaution should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Many Indiana cities are suffering serious epidemics of this disease."

"May 1st has been designated Child Health day, and school clubs and health organizations everywhere are endeavoring to make it a success.

"The American Child Health association, which sponsors Child Health day is emphasizing this year the health of the preschool child. The local Child Health clinic is in charge of the Council of Preschool circles, of which Mrs. C. W. Honeck is the president.

"The clinic will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Wolf & Dessauer's and parents wishing examination for their children may register

by phoning Wolf & Dessauer's or clipping and filling out coupons in the Journal Gazette.

"The aim of this year's observance of health week is to have every child who enters school strong and free from physical defects. Committees throughout the country are arranging celebrations to include pageants, parades, clinics, lectures and health examinations. The local conference will include the examination of children up to the age of 6 years.

"It is possible at an early age to detect mistakes of improper nutrition, defective conditions brought about by lack of rest and proper care following infectious and contagious diseases, postural and dental defects and various other abnormalities, which might not otherwise be observed.

"Malnutrition is said to exist in 20 to 25 percent of children. Postural defects related to the muscular and skeletal defects are common, occurring in from 40 to 50 percent. Dental defects are most common, 60 to 70 percent having cavities to a greater or lesser degree. Nose and throat defects exist in 40 to 50 percent of children, while heart, lung and nervous disease are relatively low. These figures indicate that a large part of our preschool population reach the school age handicapped, and if only a part of the defects can be prevented or corrected, the effort will have been worth while.

"The followup work of the child health conference will be in charge of the Visiting Nurse league. All cases requiring attention will be called upon as often as necessary."

"A burst of sound from the sixth floor of Wolf & Dessauer's informed the mothers who stepped from the elevator with one, two, sometimes three children clinging to their hands, that they had struck the right place.

"A combination of soprano and also wails in every key, and with a mixture of temper and fear, announced the progress of the child health clinic being conducted under the direction of the Council of Preschool circles in observance of National Health week. Seventy-five children were examined.

"When the ordeal was over, however, only smiling babies and mothers emerged from the white tents that appeared to house a queer species of a circus. The fear, as grownups know, was without reason, and was due to the efforts of white capped nurses to assist in the task of disrobing the tiny ones weighing and measuring them, escorting them to the kind physician, who inspected the innermost recesses of their persons for indication of enlarged glands, tonsils, bad teeth and other trouble makers.

"We have had a fine-looking group of children come into the clinic today, was the comment of Miss Isabell Devlin of the Visiting Nurse league, who was in charge of the nurses. There were few defects and comparatively few under weight or undersized. They ranged in age from two months to five and a half years.

"The moment a mother enters with her child, a nurse is on hand to detect the slightest indication of disease. If Sallie or John is unfortunate enough to cough at that particular moment, out they go, for even a slight cough is taboo. It might be whooping cough and strict rules are necessary to protect the rest of the children.

"Some mothers were missed by the motor corps because they failed to give their addresses on the coupons filled out and mailed to the Journal Gazette. In these cases, Mrs. Honeck requests that they telephone to Wolf & Dessauer's to make their reservations.

"Hostesses who greeted the mothers and babies and assisted them through the processes of registration were, Mrs. Charles Goertz, Mrs. Earl Carver, Mrs. A. C. Richard, Mrs. Albert Blume, Mrs. J. H. McCormick, Mrs. Charles

Bromley, Mrs. H. E. Larimer, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Exner and Mrs. Dilbone.

"Nurses who served were Miss Hilda Leehy, Miss Alice Purat, Miss Winona Medaugh, Miss Isabelle Devlin, from the Visiting Nurse league, Miss Bessie Jeffrey from the Red Cross and Miss Aileen Griss, volunteer nurse. Lutheran nurses were Miss Cecil Bookout, Miss Flora Schieman, Miss Mildred Schinbecklir, Mrs. Mary Helen Ahr, Miss Ruth Hecht, Miss Georgiana Youse, by courtesy of the Moose lodge, and Miss Hannah Connors, of the Associated Catholic Charities.

"Physicians on duty were Dr. M. H. Catlett, Dr. S. G. Welty, Dr. Doster Buckner, Dr. E. D. Smith, Dr. E. R. Carlo, Dr. H. L. Murdock, Dr. R. B. McKeeman Jr. and Dr. L. Kidder. Dentists assisting in the examination were Dr. D. G. Mertz, Dr. A. H. Unthank, Dr. J. R. Harrington and Dr. J. W. Autenreith.

"Examinations are from 9 to 12 am and 1 to 3 pm. Examinations will be held only in the morning on Saturday. Dr. Ada Schweitzer of the state board of health will give a talk at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Wolf & Dessauer auditorium."

"3 Sanitary Officers To Remain At Work"

"A bitter pill was swallowed by city officials when Mayor William C. Geake handed down a decision to the effect that the sanitary division of the city health department cannot be placed in politics. But it is the state law and not the Republican administration that is keeping the jobs in this important branch of the city health department from being hung on the political plum tree.

"Orders to oust three sanitary officers had been given to Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health, by Mayor Geake and two of the three men who were to fill the vacancies reported for duty spent the greater part of the day in getting onto the ropes and to learn in a few days what others have taken years to acquire. The decision of the mayor however, shattered the hopes of three faithful Republicans to get their names on the city pay roll, for they cannot be employed in that division.

"We are governed by the state law in this case, Mayor Geake admitted, and we cannot discharge these men except for cause. Therefore there will be no changes in the sanitary officers.

"The men who were slated to go are Alfred Aubrey, who has seen 24 years of service in the sanitary division. Martin S. Draths, who has also been in the department for a number of years, and Pius Haas who has served three years.

"The attempt to set a precedent after twelve years fell flat when city officials began to look up the law. For an even dozen years the sanitary division has run along smoothly during the time both parties were holding office and not a change was made for political reasons.

"The sanitary officers are really police officers assigned by the board of safety to the health department, Mayor Geake said. Like a policeman they cannot be discharged except for cause. Cause is generally construed to mean misconduct or inefficiency."

"All dogs in Fort Wayne and Allen county must be muzzled, held in leash or quarantined on the premises of their owners for a period of 90 days, beginning April 15, according to orders issued by Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, city health commission, and Dr. Karl C. Eberly, Allen county health commissioner. The orders were issued on the recommendation of the state health commissioner and state veterinarian and have the approval of Governor

Ed. Jackson.

"Similar recommendations have been made to health commissioner and police authorities in every county in the state as the result of the spread of rabies or hydrophobia among dogs. It is held that the disease is communicable to persons and animals and according to reports from the state department the disease has been increasing steadily during the last seven months.

"Dr. Benninghoff said that he knew of no cases of the disease in this city. John Gray, city humane officer, has been busy during the last week, however, investigating reports of person being bitten by dogs.

"None has proven serious. Dr. Eberly declared he had heard of no case in the county but was issuing the order as a preventative measure.

"Two counties adjoining Fort Wayne have been hit by the disease, according to reports. Cases have been reported in Kendallville and Huntington."

"The first case of rabies called to the attention of the city board of public health since orders were issued that all dogs must be muzzled or held in leash came when a deliveryman was attacked by a dog in the 1600 block on Crescent avenue. The deliveryman is employed by Daniel Brothers meat market and was in the act of making a delivery when attacked. The dog was unmuzzled and was not tied up.

"The deliveryman suffered serious injuries about the legs and ankles. The dog bit him twice on one leg and once on the other. The victim was taken to the Methodist hospital where treatment was immediately given by Dr. E. A. King. The victim will be placed under close surveillance and will be given Pasteur treatment.

"The city health department will start its investigation of the case. The dog will probably be killed and its head sent to the state health department laboratories at Indianapolis for study.

"One month ago the health department issued an order requiring that all dogs be muzzled for 90 days or held under leash. Owners of dogs have become negligent, health department officers said, and serious steps may be taken to enforce the order."

"Proposed amendments to the present milk ordinance, including a heavy license fee for dairymen, were knocked sky high by a unanimous vote of the city council after the most heated session that body has experienced since it organized last January.

"Principal objections were based on the \$ 200 annual license fee that would be required of dairymen. For more than two hours, councilmen participated in arguments on the amendments and killed the whole flock of them after several compromise attempts, had failed.

"The batch of amendments were built around one section that requiring a \$ 200 license fee, which it was contended, would have been a direct slap at small trade dairymen. A group of little men immediately started its defense which bare fruit.

"Many councilmen admitted that several of the amendments were probably more workable than those they would supplant, but they declared that the cost of better milk inspection should not be thrown on the dairymen.

"Freak legislation was the name given the amendments by Michael L. Burns, Seventh ward councilman. Jacob M. Stoudar, Second ward councilman, said it appeared to be merely a revenue producing ordinance. Al Pape, councilman at large said there was something peculiar about it, and efforts to find out its originator were futile. Louis S. C. Schroeder, Fourth ward councilman declared it was intended to create more offices and devise means for furnishing additional salaries.

"The council committee on health, to which the amendments had been

referred for study, submitted a report to the council recommending that the ordinance pass after the license fee, had been changed from \$ 200 a year to \$ 100 and the annual tax for each wagon or vehicle used for distribution of milk raised from \$ 15 to \$ 25.

"Big trade dairymen, who until that time had sat calmly by and endorsed the amendments, raised a storm of protest declaring that such a tax on a wagon would be unfair because they would be compelled to pay a high rate because they had many wagons.

"In a compromise move, Ralph Clark councilmen at-large presented an amendment changing the fee from \$ 100 to \$ 50 and leaving the wagon tax at \$ 25. This brought forth considerable discussion, principally on the part of the big trade dairymen. The proposed amendment was lost by a vote of 10 to 6. Those voting against the proposal were Councilmen Burns, E. Fisher, H. Fisher, Gerdon, Liggett, McMillen, Pape, Schroeder, Stouder and Voelker.

"After this vote had been taken, James Liggett, Ninth ward councilman made a motion to vote on the original amendment which was readily seconded. The unanimous vote against the proposed change followed.

"In speaking against the changes Councilman Burns declared the present ordinance was modeled after the New York city ordinance and cited the fact that this city has practically the lowest infant mortality rate of any city of its size in the country. Prior to the time of Dr. P. C. Kucher, meat and milk inspector, took charge, dairymen were in a turmoil and refused to co-operate, Councilman Burns said, but since that time they organized and paid recognized authorities to come here for lectures. In conclusion he declared, the high license fee would split the ranks of the dairymen.

"Councilman Stouder said that the city health department should no more be expected to be self-sustaining than the police and fire departments. The department should not exist on the fees it collected. The increased fee would inhibit and curtail milk production.

"The question of why grocers, bakers, confectioners and others should not be required to pay a license along with the dairymen was brought out by Councilman Pape when he asked "Why pick on the dairyman?"

"Councilman Hinton, chairman of the health committee, explained the need for additional inspectors in the department and said of the work now being done in that department, where the inspection of both meat and milk is left to one man. The Councilmen replied that if more inspectors were needed the money should be taken out of the general fund of the city."

"Dairymen who expect to keep their pasteurized milk in grade "A" class in the future must accept none but milk from tuberculin tested cows. The city milk ordinance, passed June 20, 1922, sets out that all grade "A" milk must come from tuberculin tested cows and this measure will be strictly enforced by the city health department, it was announced.

"Notices reminding dairymen of the measure have been placed in the mail by Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, city health officer, and the dairymen in turn have been notifying milk producers that they cannot except milk for grade "A" class unless it comes from tuberculin tested cows.

"The ordinance requires that cows producing milk intended for grade "A" class must be examined by a certified veterinarian at least once a year and the examination filed with the city board of health. Many producers have failed to comply with this ordinance recently and close watch is being kept by the health department officers."

"The United States department of agriculture standards will be used by the city board of health as a basis for periodical dairy gradings in

the future. The basis for grading picked is 60 percent for methods and 40 percent for equipment. In addition to the new method the board will continue to issue bacterial count gradings."

"Drinking fountains in all city schools were shut off at 9 O'clock AM on October 7th, because of the condition of city water. A warning against the use of the water for domestic drinking purposes unless it is boiled was sounded by the city board of health when colon bacillus gas formers were found in tests.

"Closing of school drinking fountains was done as a precautionary measure to protect the health of the children. Stomach and intestinal disorders are frequently caused by colon bacilli, which type was found in the city water.

"The situation remained unchanged but officials were hopeful that the drop in temperature and the letup in rainfall would bring some change within the next few days. Heavy rains recently are blamed for causing the surface water to seep into veins from which city water is pumped.

"Three of the city's five large pumping stations have been ordered closed by the health department, because of the gas formers found in the water but officials declare there is no immediate danger of a water shortage. The water level at the reservoir measured 27 feet, the normal depth being 38 feet.

"Tests of the water from the various wells are being made daily and if samples show the absence of gas formers the wells now closed will be put back in operation."

"Fort Wayne completed its third day of boiled water diet. The city health department continued to find colon bacilli gas formers in the drinking water and the warning that all water should be boiled continued in effect.

"Hospitals were probably the hardest hit of Fort Wayne institutions consuming large quantities of water. Water consumed by three Fort Wayne hospitals is a great amount and water given the patients results in considerable inconvenience and additional expense.

"Slight hope for a letup in the situation came when a test of water from No. 5 pumping station revealed that it was free from gas formers. This water will not be turned into the city mains. Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the board of health said, until tests show the water free from gas formers for three consecutive days.

"Gas formers were found again in water taken from No. 2 pumping station. No. 1 pumping station where the gas formers were found several weeks ago, is closed for repairs.

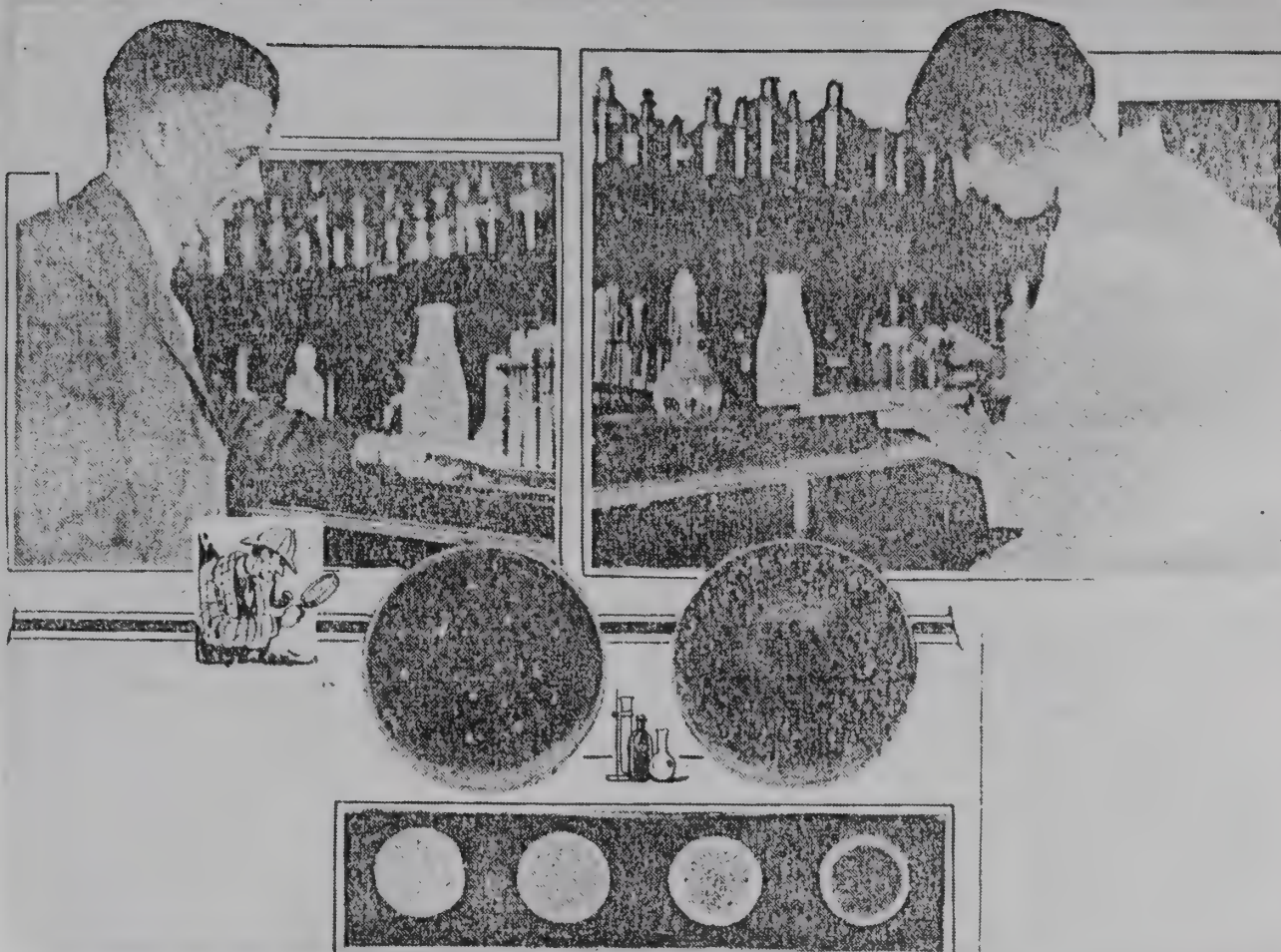
"Drinking fountains in city schools were closed and other public drinking fountains were also closed.

"Many restaurants, however, continued to serve city water, it being impossible to boil such a quantity."

"Disappearance of plans showing the junction of wells linked with No. 2 pumping station on Pape avenue may result in the closing of that station, it was reported in city hall. For more than a week the water from that pumping station has been found to be contaminated with colon bacillus gas formers.

"Efforts of waterworks employees to trace the contamination have proven futile and a search was started for plans that would reveal the location of the wells. One set formerly on file in the waterworks office cannot be found, city officials admitted.

"Another set of plans was kept at the pumping station until several years ago. It too disappeared when an engineer was discharged, officials



Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city meat and milk inspector, is shown in the upper left hand photograph. Miss Ruth Sturtevant, city bacteriologist, who goes detecting germs in milk and water, is shown in the upper right hand picture.

The two circular pictures in the center show bacteria count in milk. The one at the left shows good milk which has only a few germ colonies and at the right is bad milk which has too many colonies to count.

The strip of circles at the bottom are filter bands through which milk is strained to detect dirt. At the left is the result of clean milk, the second fair, the next with traces of dirt is bad, and the farthest to the right is very bad, showing a large quantity of dirt from a sample of milk.

say they have learned.

"It is necessary to find the wells in order that they may be cleaned in an attempt to eliminate the cause of contamination. Waterworks officials say they have not the slightest idea where to find the wells.

"A plan to close the pumping station and drill new wells in that vicinity is being considered. The new wells would be connected with the pumping station and all of the old wells would be disconnected. A plan chlorinating the water from this station was also discussed. This would involve a considerable expenditure but would assure purer water."

"The city health department got its foot into a lot of trouble with other divisions of the Geake administration because it tried to protect the health of Fort Wayne residents by ordering the closing of three pumping stations where the water was found to be contaminated.

"Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health, who ordered the pumping stations closed, may be called before the board of works to explain why he is holding things up when there is nothing the matter with the water.

"That was the declaration of one department head in commenting on the situation.

"No. 2 pumping station will not be permanently closed, George Wal-drop, secretary of the waterworks, declared. He denied the published report that the Geake administration 'took a decided stand against using the station.'

"Permanent closing of the station was urged by Lewis Finch, secretary engineer of the state board of health, who came here to probe local water conditions. The state health department turned its eyes on the Fort Wayne situations when colon bacillus gas formers were found in city water for more than two weeks. This type of germs frequently cause stomach disorders.

"The representative of the state health department declared the water should not be pumped into the mains in its present condition without being chlorinated. Some of the wells linked with this station are buried under a public dumping ground and one is in the river bed.

"Rumors that the city health department would be attacked for its stand in protecting the health of citizens by closing stations pumping perfectly good water were heard in city hall.

"One city official went to the health department to find out 'what all this splutter over the water is about', but he was informed he would have to talk with Dr. Benninghoff, secretary of the department.

"'There is nothing the matter with the water', that official said. For four days tests taken out there have shown the water to be perfectly clear and all right.

"Dr. Benninghoff however, again urged people to boil all drinking water.

"'Not sufficient time has lapsed to warrant our releasing the ban on unboiled water.' Dr. Benninghoff said. And health department officials declare that No. 2 pumping station will not be put into use until the water, after a series of tests is found to be entirely free of germs.

"No. 1 pumping station on North Clinton street has been closed for several weeks as a result of its contaminated water. No. 2 station on Pape avenue was closed about two weeks ago. Plans showing the location of wells at this station cannot be found and several wells are believed to be polluted. No. 5 pumping station on Taylor street has been 'off and on'. When germs are found it is closed and when the water is found free from bacillus it is opened."

"The climate contributes but very little towards the curing of tuberculosis, Dr. Eric Crull, superintendent of the Irene Byron sanatorium, declared in an address given at a dinner meeting of the local lodge, B.P.O. Elks, for which more than 200 members were present.

"Our cure these days depends upon the rest treatment, and a person may be cured in Indiana, as well as Arizona. Dr. Crull also stated that tuberculosis is not hereditary and stressed that milk and eggs are not specified in the cure of the disease. Sauer kraut and pig knuckles are just as good for the patient if his or her digestive organs will stand them.

"This one disease costs us more lives than any other, but if the present rate of prevention continues, it will be driven from Indiana by 1967. There is no more excuse for it than typhoid fever, both of which are preventable diseases and we can stamp it out more by the education of persons on how to live than by any other method.

"In concluding his talk, Dr. Crull praised the local Elk's lodge for the work it is doing to make the children at the sanatorium happy and proclaimed the aid to children in their illness, is most praiseworthy."

"Paris, Nov. 20, 1926. A heritage from the days of superstition and witchcraft, snake medicine was until recently in the official French pharmacopocia, but leaders of the French medical profession are starting a campaign to stamp out the faith, French peasants, and even some doctors have in this remedy.

"A campaign of education has been outlined, but it will take years and generations before France can be expected to give up wholly its faith in the abilities of brews from snakes and lizards as cures for many maladies. Once officially accepted by authorized medical catalogues, these brews are still used in the French provinces.

"In the Cavernes of Central France, dried adders are practically the only drug used by the peasants. When any member of a peasant family suffers from chills or fevers he is given tea prepared from pieces of the dried adder boiled in rain water for 10 minutes. Village druggists stock up quantities of dried adder at the end of every summer.

"In the foothills of the Alps, viper brandy is favored for chills. Physicians admit that the serpent teas do produce perspiration, which is often beneficial in the earl stages of some diseases. Until as late as 1884, the viper was rated in the official pharmacopacia as an authorized medicine.

"At one time, the medicinal use of snakes was almost universal in Europe and old books tell of many astonishing cures obtained through the use of lizards. But slowly the faith has been stamped out except in the most backward of French provinces.

"In starting their campaign, the prominent physicians point out that often the dried snakes are treated in an unsanitary masnner and thus really spread diseases."

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"Discovery of the colon bacillus in water being distributed from two city pumping stations yesterday caused the city board of health to issue a warning that all city water used for drinking purposes should be boiled.

"The board of health also requested that No. 3 pumping station, on Broadway, the largest pumping station in the city, be closed until gas formers in the water have been eliminated. No. 7 pumping station in Lawton Park is the other station where colon bacillus has been found in water and

a request has also been made to have it closed.

"Recent high water is blamed by Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the board of health, for the condition of water pumped from these two stations. Water was unusually high near both of these pumping stations.

"Gas formers in city water caused the health department considerable worry last year and recommendations for a chlorinating plant went unheeded."

"Uncle Sam has taken a hand in the Fort Wayne water situation after hearing about so much boiling of water because of the presence of gas formers.

"Officials of the federal and state health departments have been investigating conditions here after water from wells ordered closed was thrown into the city mains without the knowledge of the board of health.

"A chlorinating outfit will be installed at one of two, of the pumping stations where gas formers have appeared most frequently', Mayor Geake announced. 'These will only be used when gas formers are detected.'

"Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the board of health, recommended the installation of a chlorinating system when gas formers were found in the water last year but his recommendations went unheeded until the United States government started its investigation.

"Trains going through Fort Wayne had stopped picking up water for drinking purposes here because of the conditions of the water. This was one of the reasons for the government investigation.

"It is not a matter of giving something a trial it is a case of doing what the federal government tells us to do', Mayor Geake said in commenting on the installation of a chlorinating system.

"No attempt will be made to install chlorinating devices at all pumping stations', the mayor said. He cited the possibility of installing chlorinating outfits at the present stations instead of digging new wells.

"Our present water supply is sufficient if we do not have to close any of the pumping stations because of colon bacilli. It may be that chlorinating the water at all stations will be as satisfactory as building new wells.'

"He said it would be impossible to install a complete system at the present time."

Smallpox vaccine licensed in 1927.

"An address of particular importance to the Fort Wayne public was presented by Dr. R. B. Moore, dean of science at Purdue University, at a meeting of the Fort Wayne Chapter of the American Chemical Society's. The subject of Dr. Moore's lecture was Water Purification.

"In the first part of the address the immediate effects of contamination in water were stressed. All of the water comes from above and is divided into two parts, namely runoff water and ground water. There are many materials in solution in the latter type and one of these substances is gas.

"The effect of such a chemical in water is predominant in such regions where there are mines, slaughter houses, paper mills and similar industries. Water running through such areas creates acid water which is a serious condition to exist.

"The sewage condition is the worst source of contamination confronting the public today. It affects water in two ways, the first being suspended material in the water and second the bacterial content in the liquid. If sewage could be entirely kept out of water, it would eliminate the serious water contamination, therefore it is necessary to have adequate disposal plants. Sewage can be made harmless by the proper treatment.

"The first step in water purification is to rid the water of suspended material. This can be accomplished by the settling process. The smaller particles in the water settle quickly and easily but there are heavier particles which do not go down swiftly. This can be remedied by precipitating in the water a solution of aluminum hydroxide, which is sticky enough in substance to drag the particles down to the bottom.

"In using the filtration system in purifying water, 90 per cent of the bacteria is destroyed, but with the presence of the other 10 per cent an epidemic is possible. Dr. Moore spoke of the two methods of filtration, the slow and rapid sand methods. It is the latter system which is in most use today.

"The importance of chlorine was stressed in the lecture. It is this chemical which will destroy the remaining 10 per cent of bacteria which will cause an epidemic. It has been estimated that 70 per cent of the people in the United States drink chlorine water and with this condition prevailing, it certainly must prove that it is a safe method. Of course this application must be handled properly.

"In case there is too much of the chemical put in the water a bad odor and taste will be the result, but with the proper persons in charge who know their business, the results will be safe and justified.

"In closing, Dr. Moore said that the best is not too good where the lives of our family and neighbors were in danger. Bad and unhealthy water also affects the industrial growth of a city. It is absolutely important to a community to have a safe water supply and expect to grow.

"Eskel Nordell, who presided as acting chairman in the absence of Ray Bohn, president of the organization, introduced the speaker. Members of the Fort Wayne Women's Club were also in attendance and several of the members of the board of works."

"Just when the city health department was about to lift its order for the boiling of all city water used for drinking purposes, additional gas formers were found in the water being pumped from No. 12 pumping station.

"As the result Dr. D. R. Benninghoff renewed his warning to the public that all city water should be boiled before being used for drinking purposes.

"Tests for five consecutive days showed the water at No. 3 pumping station on Broadway, to be free from colon bacilli and the water works department had agreed to keep the water from No. 7 pumping station, in Lawton Park, out of the city mains.

"The ban on unboiled drinking water may be continued indefinitely."

"Branding the Mercer and Brune gravel pits on Tennessee Avenue near Spy Run Avenue a menace to life, health, street and sewer systems, a delegation appeared before the board of public works seeking to have the place declared a nuisance.

"Remonstrances, bearing nearly five hundred signatures were filed with the board.

"The remonstrators claim that the firm has not kept its contract which provides that it build a fence around the pit. They charge that water in the pit becomes stagnant and that the banks cave in when children play about them.

"The digging has gone to such a depth, it is charged, that it endangers the sewer system and the pavement of Tennessee Avenue.

"The board of works referred the matter to the city attorney."

Better meat inspection and stricter enforcement of the meat ordinance will be sought by the boss butchers of the city, who met in city hall with

the city board of health and the city council's health committee.

"Chester Hinton, chairman of the council's committee, presided at the meeting. He appointed a committee to present the matter to the council at its next meeting. Members of the committee are J. I. Hahns, Adolph Haller, S. H. Karns, Peter Deitschel, George Steinacker, William Meyers and Edward Daniels.

"Misrepresentation of cuts of meats was attacked by the butchers. They also voiced opposition to false advertising methods.

"An additional inspector for the city health department who will spend his entire time inspecting meats will be requested. At the present time the city has no meat inspector, that job being combined with the milk inspection division. A slight increase in fee will be sought to provide for the additional inspector."

"Gold medal certificates will be issued by the City board of health to dairies making a grade of 90 points or better in the rating for cleanliness in methods and equipment, Dr. P. C. Kucher, city meat and milk inspector, announced.

"The certificates will be similar to those issued to restaurants proprietors. They will be retained by the dairyman until their grading falls below 90 points.

"The city milk ordinance requires a grade of 85 per cent and in setting the goal at 90 points the health department is attempting to increase the sanitary conditions at dairies and increase the safety of the milk supply."

"A drive to keep questionable milk out of the city is being launched by the city board of health.

"Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the board of health, Dr. Paul Kucher, city milk and meat inspector and Carl Neiter, representing local dairymen, appeared before the board of public safety and requested more officers for the health department.

"It is pointed out that the last regular grading of milk from dairies revealed that 12 dairies produced milk with bacterial count too high for classification.

"Improper handling of milk is in most cases responsible for this, Dr. Kucher said. Mixing warm and cold milk and improper cleansing of utensils are contributing factors.

"One dairyman in the city turned down a large delivery of milk a few days ago because it was questionable, the health department reported. High bacterial count is a reflection on the dairymen, when in many cases the milk producer is responsible, it is said.

"The board of safety sanctioned the move of the health department and as the result an additional officer has been assigned to the health department.

"Cleaning up of the milk supply is largely an educational campaign, the board members said, and one man now in the health department will be sent into the country and visit producers on such a mission."

"Permission granted railway companies to take on drinking water for their passenger trains here was only conditional, it was learned and will be revoked October 1 unless the city complies with certain regulations.

"Railway companies were forbidden several months ago by the United States department of health to take on drinking water here and the order was withdrawn only recently. It was not learned at that time, however, that the suspension of the order was conditional.

"One of the conditions with which the city must comply is the continuous chlorination of water pumped from No. 1 pumping station on Clinton street, No. 2 station on Van Buren street, No. 3 station on Broadway and

No. 7 station in Lawton park.

"When station inspectors came here last month they found No. 3 pumping station throwing water directly into the main without the water first passing through the chlorinating system which had been installed at that station. Inspectors report that the chlorinating outfit sat idle.

"They found the chlorinating outfit at No. 7 station in poor working order and have recommended that the city repair this outfit.

"In order to maintain a standing in interstate commerce regulations regarding the taking on of drinking water by trains the city must also keep a close watch on the water from the two new pumping stations in Franke park.

"All city water must be tested every four hours for residue chlorine, the state health department orders."

"Efforts to prevent another ban being placed on city water by the federal health commission are being made by city officials.

"Paul Parks assistant to L. S. Finch, state commissioner of water and sewage, has been in Fort Wayne for several days assisting local officials in their move to comply with the recommendations.

"Mr. Parks has also been working with the city board of health in devising a simple plan for the testing of the water to determine the amount of chlorine being put into it.

"One of the recommendations is that the water be tested for chlorine every four hours. Because of certain elements in the water being pumped here the usual chlorine tests are not satisfactory.

"Although the state health department did not demand it, city officials plan to install a chlorinating outfit in Franke park where two wells are pumping four and one-half million gallons of water daily.

"The chlorinator at Lawton park is also being repaired and an official from a leading chlorine machine manufacturing company will come here to aid local officials in their move to protect the water supply."

"The death of a child, which occurred at the home was the first fatality in Fort Wayne from infantile paralysis, a malady which has appeared in several Indiana cities recently and which has caused several deaths over the state.

"The child was a pupil at the Adams school.

"The case was reported to the city board of health by the physician who attended the child.

"The case is the fifth reported to the city board of health. Three other cases are now under quarantine. One of these, a 24 year old was reported to the health officer. Another child which suffered an attack of the disease has recovered and the quarantine of the home lifted.

"Members of the city board of health said that they did not believe there is any danger of a spread of the disease, but it was added that parents should keep a close watch on their children and not allow them to travel about unnecessarily. This is the best protection, physicians said, against an epidemic. A number of cases of infantile paralysis have been reported in nearby towns."

International Study of Infantile Paralysis

"Infantile Paralysis which, terrible in its after effects, presents one of the most urgent and difficult problems confronted by modern preventive medicine, will be the object of a concerted three-year attack launched by an international group of scientists seeking for its prevention.

"This announcement was made public by Dr. William H. Park, Chairman

of the International Committee for the study of Infantile Paralysis, who said that Jeremiah Milbank of New York had given \$ 250,000 for the work.

"Participating in the researches are Chicago, Columbia, Harvard and New York Universities in this country, and the University of Brussels and The Lister Institute of London. The Committee hopes as work progresses to enlist the co-operation of still other institutions and laboratories both here and abroad.

"Whether or not the virus of poliomyelitis can be isolated and grown and utilized for an antiserum vaccine, is a question of doubt," said Dr. Park, 'but we are hopeful that something may be accomplished. At any rate, such practical questions as the value of convalescent serum, the methods by which the disease spreads and means for its prevention can be partly or wholly solved, and some practical results be attained to prevent the disease which has killed or maimed thousands in the last decade.'

"Mr. Milbank's grant will be made available to the various institutions which are to co-operate with the Committee. Each university and laboratory will have absolute freedom in carrying on its investigations, but the results, studied and co-ordinated by the Committee will represent a joint piece of work, each institution contributing what it is best fitted for.

"With Dr. William H. Park of New York University and Director of the Bureau of Laboratories of the New York City Health Department as Chairman of the Committee, will be associated as Vice-Chairman, Dr. Joseph A. Blake, widely known as consulting surgeon of the Presbyterian, St. Lukes, Roosevelt and Orthopedic Hospitals in New York City.

"The head of the department in charge of the work in each university and laboratory is represented in the Committee's membership which with Dr. Blake and Dr. Park is as follows:

"Drs. Edwin O. Jordan and Ludvig Hektoen of Chicago University; Drs. Frederick P. Gay and Frederick Tilney of the College of Physicians and Surgeon of Columbia University; Drs. Milton J. Hosenau and Hans Zinsser of Harvard University; Dr. Leo K. Frankel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Sir Charles Martin, C. M. G. F. R. S. of the Lister Institute, London, and Dr. Jules Borde of the University of Brussels; Samuel M. Greer, Treasurer, and Dr. Josephine N. Neal, Secretary. The Committee's headquarters will be at Dr. Park's office at foot of East 16th Street, New York City.

"Little has been discovered about the prevention and control of infantile paralysis, in spite of the immense amount of study which has been given to the problem. There is no periodicity to recurrence of the disease, which is both endemic and epidemic. The death rate from poliomyelitis was higher in 1927 than during any year since the epidemic of 1916."

1928

"County Board of Health Nurse Miss Isabel Devlin Acts In Many Capacities"

"The Public Health Nurse has many interesting experiences in the county. Sometimes she acts in the capacity of a Red Cross Visiting Nurse; again as a School Nurse; again as a Metropolitan or John Hancock Insurance Company Nurse; and again as Deputy Health Officer. One of the duties of the Health Commissioner is to take cultures, and instruct in the cure of communicable disease. All contacts are cultured. The State Board of Health requires two successive negative cultures before quarantine may be lifted. Members of the family may not have contact with the public,

or the children return to school for one week after quarantine has been lifted. The following story was related to me by one of the nurses:

"A case of diphtheria was reported to her. On the first visit the nurse found that the disease had been fatal in a boy of fourteen years. Another member of the family, who had been seriously ill, was ready for release. Our mission was explained; that is, the necessity for taking cultures for release. After several rehearsals of this explanation, the nurse was reluctantly admitted to the home. The mother had never heard of such a thing before, and thought such a procedure quite unnecessary. However, if it was the law, she was willing to obey. Two young men and the father who were working in a nearby field were called and willingly complied with the request of the nurse to have the throat cultures taken. It was necessary to return to this home several weeks before two negative cultures could be obtained. It was in the fall of the year when taxes were due. The conscientious farmer was very much worried about being delinquent. The Health Officer was asked for advice regarding payment. He advised that the man write a check for the amount, fumigate it, and give it to his Deputy, who would pay the taxes. Having no checking account the man's intentions were to pay with notes, which exceeded the amount due for taxes by \$ 50.00. He was reluctant to trust the nurse with the notes. He was assured that the Red Cross would not employ anyone who was not trustworthy; and the notes were signed, and fumigated. When taken to the Health Officer, who was to pay the taxes, he was not in. This being the last day, it was up to the nurse to go to the Court House; stand in line, and present the fumigated notes, and receive the \$ 50.00 in change. The next morning it was a very much relieved man who greeted the nurse, and received the \$ 50.00. Even after this it was necessary to make many calls before the family was released. This sad experience with diphtheria has taught the family, as well as the community, that a sore throat is not a trifling thing, but instead a very serious matter, and should have the attention of a physician at the earliest possible moment."

"Talk Given by Miss Isabel Devlin, R.N."

"Before we go into the educational content of a visiting nurse, let us consider for a moment what public health nursing is. Public health is a movement of recent origin, being an achievement of the past 50 years, and it has been one of the greatest contributions to modern-life. Such achievements as the steam engine, telegraph, telephone, radio, submarine cables and the aeroplane, also achievements of the last century, have been fully recognized, but the discovery that we have learned to control disease, cut down the death rate and lengthen human life has not been as fully appreciated by most people.

"To quote Dr. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the span of life in 1850, the beginning of the public health movement, was 40 years and today it is 52. We will say the average life has been lengthened 12 years in 70 years, and this has resulted principally from the control of communicable diseases.

"Health can be bought and sold. A community can be as healthy as it wants to be, according to the amount of money it wants to spend on disease prevention.

"In this great health education campaign the public health nurse has an important part to play. To get results she must be able to see the relation of her work to the larger purposes of the community. She must have

the ability to grasp more than just the case of sickness. She must learn the difference between essentials and non-essentials.

"Florence Nightingale always taught that the nurse was not performing her whole duty if she failed to reflect on the causes and prevention of illness. The public health nurse is constantly on the lookout for health problems. She sees that children who have communicable diseases are brought under observation, that pregnant women are under the care of their family physician and that sick people have the proper attention. In fact her work is educational, preventive and curative.

"Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon home visiting, for frequently the nurse is the only person in the community who has access to the home. She no longer visits in the interest of one member only but deals with the family as a unit. She is responsible for the health of every member of the family.

"As the health situation is only one of the important factors in the normal life of her family, it is well for the nurse to have some knowledge of case work. Often the health problems and the social conditions are so tied up that the health problem cannot be solved until the social conditions are righted. Such factors as unemployment, education and recreation affect the health, and these should be recognized, and, as they are outside the field of nursing, referred to the proper agency.

"The nurse's visit should be that of nurse, teacher and friend. She should have a certain power to grasp quickly the situation in the home. After introducing herself and making a courteous, friendly entrance, she should take a few minutes to put the family at ease. The conversation should be guided so that the family will talk and thereby given enough information so that the situation can be handled intelligently. The nurse should be a keen observer of the patient, surroundings and other members of the family.

"After getting a picture of the family as a whole the nurse should ask herself these questions:

- "1. What is the problem?
- "2. Is it health?
- "3. If health, what is the cause?
 - a. Food
 - b. Violation of health habits
 - c. Violation of personal hygiene
 - d. Sanitation
- "4. Is medical attention necessary?
- "5. Can this be provided?
- "6. Moral problem?
- "7. Social problem?

"After this diagnosis comes the treatment which necessitates a conference with the family and the other agencies involved and information from the Social Service Exchange. If the problem is social it should be referred to the proper agency. If the problem is health, the nurse should be able to handle it. Her object should be to care for the sick, protect health by teaching prevention and control of diseases and promotion of health.

"Gaining the confidence of the family is important, for upon this depends the nurse's success. In giving bedside care she has an exceptionally good opportunity, for she is giving a service which they can see. During the giving of such care much information may be obtained without any direct questioning. It is then very easy to proceed from bedside care to the diet and food selection, health habits, hygiene, living conditions

and sanitation.

"Demonstration is perhaps the best method of teaching and care should be taken to follow the very best technique adapted to the home. In doing this the importance of cleanliness and sanitation in the prevention of disease is taught.

"Some points for the nurse to remember:

- "1. See that instructions are understood.
- "2. Keep in close touch with the family physician always.
- "3. Watch for opportunities to safeguard the health of other members of the family and community.
- "4. Emphasize the importance of immunization.
- "5. See that isolation and quarantine are observed.
- "6. Build up the resistance of contacts and attendants.
- "7. Do not overlook the need of medical examination and supervision of all children and physical examination for all adult members of the family.

"An effective home visit is dependent upon the co-operation and understanding of the family. A call should always be terminated in such a way that the family will want to see the nurse again.

"In summing up I want to say the content of a home visit should be:

- "1. A diagnosis of the problem.
- "2. Plan for treatment.
- "3. Seeing that this plan is carried out.
- "4. Keeping a complete record and viewing it carefully.
- "5. Asking this question - Has everything possible been done for the health of this family?"

(Talk given by Miss Isabel Devlin, R.N., Superintendent, Visiting Nurse League, Fort Wayne, at a round table for the nurses of northern Indiana which was held in Goshen, April 21st.)

"A warning that all city water intended for drinking purposes should be boiled before being used was issued by the city board of public health after gas formers had been discovered in water in the east part of the city.

"We are taking this step as a matter of precaution." Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the board of health declared. "The water works department has promised us that it will start early Monday in an attempt to locate the trouble."

"Samples of water taken from the various pumping stations in the city by the health department have been tested and found satisfactory. Dr. Benninghoff said. He indicated that the cause of the trouble is between the pumping stations and the consumers.

"Discovery of gas formers in the water was made on investigation of a family on New Haven avenue that their city water was not as clear as they thought it should be. Health department investigators were sent out to take samples. Tests in the laboratory revealed the gas formers. Samples were taken from faucets in a dozen other homes in the vicinity and gas formers were found in three samples.

"The trouble seems to be in the eastern part of the city, according to the board of health.

"There is no need for alarm, the board of health declared. The warning was issued so that citizens would take care until the source of contamination is discovered.

"City officials were unable to explain the presence of gas formers in the water. All cross connections were recently examined and found in good condition, it was said. An investigation will be made under the

direction of the board of works."

"Disappearance of gas formers in the drinking water has made the job hunting the source of contamination even more difficult.

"No trace of colon bacillus, or gas formers, was found in samples of water taken from homes in the east section of the city. Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health, said.

"Another set of tests were made and the results will be revealed this afternoon, the tests requiring 48 hours for completion.

"All city water mains are being flushed by the water works department in order to remove any water that may be standing in dead-end mains.

"City officials admitted they were puzzled at the appearance of gas formers in the water.

"The health department again issued its warning that boiling of drinking water should continue until further notice."

"Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health, announced that the tests of more than 70 samples indicated a steady improvement in the water situation. There were but two appearances of colon, all the rest returning clear of bacillus, and it is believed by the board that the order to boil all water for drinking purposes can be lifted soon. The gas formers first noticed on New Haven avenue have disappeared and with the flushing of the water mains the city service is now back to normal. The wells themselves have been found to be absolutely free of the colon bacillus."

"Compulsory pasteurization of all milk furnished Fort Wayne consumers is seen for the near future by health authorities following the discovery here of a case of malta fever, a strange disease originating in raw milk.

"A local physician was stricken with the disease and his own diagnosis led to the discovery of bacillus abortus in the milk. The physician's condition is not critical and he has been at his duties part time during the last few days.

"Malta fever, also known as undulant fever, originated in goat's milk on the island of Malta, and that is where it acquired its name. It is not a new disease, but physicians have only recently been able to get a slight working knowledge of it.

"The dairy supplying the milk which caused the outbreak of the disease here has been ordered to pasteurize all of its milk sold for drinking purposes.

"Other cities have passed ordinances requiring pasteurization of all drinking milk and the matter may be sent to the local city council. South Bend had three cases of the disease last year and immediately placed a ban on raw milk.

"Many nationally known health authorities are opposed to the use of raw milk because of the chance for a number of diseases, but physicians are divided in the matter, according to Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health.

"Malta fever is often mistaken for typhoid fever, and prior to the discovery of the disease many cases were diagnosed as typhoid.

"Blood tests are being made of the herd supplying the raw milk here by a representative from the state veterinary department to determine which cow has the disease.

"There is no immediate danger here because the dairy supplying the diseased raw milk is now pasteurizing the milk, Dr. Benninghoff said."

"Dr. Walter W. Lee epidemiologist of the state board of health, will come to Fort Wayne August 15th to probe the case of undulant fever found here several days ago, Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the Fort Wayne

board of health, was informed in a letter from William F. King, secretary of the state board of health.

"The Fort Wayne board of health was commended by Dr. King for its action requiring the dairy furnishing the raw milk responsible for the outbreak of the disease to pasteurize the product.

"The city council should pass an ordinance requiring dairies supplying milk to Fort Wayne to pasteurize all milk according to Dr. King's recommendations.

"Malta fever is due to drinking of raw milk that comes from infected cows, according to health authorities. The disease, although not new, is causing much comment in medical circles and a study is being made of its treatment. The subject is to be discussed at the meeting of state health officers at Gary next month.

"A part of Dr. King's letter follows:

"You did quite right in requiring this dairy to pasteurize all milk. You would do well to go even further and have the city council of Fort Wayne adopt a complete pasteurization ordinance for all milk sold in that city.

"It is not likely that the infection is confined to this one herd and you will probably find on a check up that the majority of herds furnishing milk to Fort Wayne are infected. From the standpoint of public health administration there is but one answer to an undulant fever; namely pasteurization."

"A meeting of raw milk dairymen with the city board of health for a discussion of the ban recommended by the state board of health on the sale of raw milk which has caused two cases of Malta or undulant fever in Fort Wayne, will be held within the next week, it was announced by Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health.

"Compulsory pasteurization of all milk sold here was recommended by Dr. Walter W. Lee, state epidemiologist, who met with the board of health for a discussion of the cases of fever found here.

"The second case here was discovered by Dr. Lee. The identify of the person has not been learned, but is being traced through the physician who treated him. The first case was that of a local physician. Both patients have practically recovered.

"Pasteurization is the only insurance against undulant fever," Dr. Lee declared. "The danger that lurk in raw milk are all taken away when it is pasteurized."

"The physician had been drinking raw milk for his health, Dr. Lee learned. When he was found to have indulant fever the city health department was notified and the dairy furnishing the milk was required to pasteurize its product.

"It had not been learned whether the second victim had used milk from the same dairy as the physician. He is a workman in a local factory and an attempt will be made by health officers to locate and interview him.

"There are probably additional cases of the disease which have never been reported and there may be some who have it who have not consulted a physician." Dr. Lee said. "At the present time undulant fever is not listed as a reportable disease and as the result there could be cases about which the health department would never hear."

"He said there are 30 cases of the disease in the state at the present time and a scientific study of them is being made by health authorities.

"Malta fever is an old disease but its treatment in this country is new because of the comparatively few cases reported prior to this time, according to Dr. Benninghoff. It may originate in milk from a cow kept

under the most sanitary conditions, he said.

"Dr. Lee and also the state board of health have recommended that the local city council pass an ordinance requiring pasteurization of milk.

"Before we take any such action, we want to confer with dairymen supplying this milk and get their cooperation," Dr. Benninghoff said."

"An ordinance requiring the pasteurization of all milk, cream and milk products furnished in Fort Wayne was presented to the city council and referred to the committee on health.

"Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health, referred to a recent communication from the state board of health in which such action was recommended as the result of two cases of undulant fever, a disease from infected raw milk, here.

"That there may be some opposition to the compulsory pasteurization of milk was evidenced in the defeat of a move to pass the bill under suspension of rules and the applause from the crowd when action on the matter was delayed.

"Councilman Ralph Clark urged that the bill should be passed under suspension of rules to prevent an increase in the number of cases of undulant fever.

"More than a score of persons in the council chamber applauded when the move to suspend the rules was defeated. They represented the raw milk interests, it was said."

Indiana State Board of Health Investigation of Undulant Fever Case in Fort Wayne

"The patient was a physician from Decatur, In., and was in the Lutheran Hospital for treatment. He had been drinking raw milk from a herd of cows in Decatur. In July, 1928, a Fort Wayne physician, who had used raw milk from the same herd came down with undulant fever. The cattle were tested at that time and found to be infected with contagious abortion. Both physicians were found to have positive blood findings for undulant fever. Only recently New York State reported a health officer who contracted undulant fever from drinking raw milk from an infected herd. We have no desire to see anyone contract this disease but of all persons, physicians and health officers should know better than drink raw milk from any herd and then they do and contract the disease, the reader can draw his own conclusion. No one need have undulant fever if he does not want it."

What is Pasteurized Milk?

"Pasteurized milk may be defined as milk heated to a temperature of 145 degrees F and maintained at this heat for thirty minutes. Milk after being pasteurized should be cooled to a temperature of 55 degrees before being bottled for distribution. The object of pasteurization of milk is to destroy the disease germs, which are so frequently found in milk and which multiply very rapidly in milk, especially if the milk is at a temperature above 55 degrees. Disease germs that are so frequently found in milk are carried into the milk by dirt, dust, by contaminated water used in washing milk vessels and equipment, by dirty vessels and containers or by human contact in the process of handling the milk from the cow to the consumer.

"The following diseases are known to be carried in milk: tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, septic sore throat, dysentery and other

intestinal troubles, scarlet fever and undulant fever. A few outbreaks of poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis have been traced to infected milk. In the last twenty years more than 600 epidemics of the various diseases mentioned that have occurred in the United States, have been traced to infected milk. There have doubtless been other outbreaks in which the origin of the infection have been unknown or unrecognized, some of which have been caused by infection in milk. There is no record of any milk-borne epidemic caused by properly pasteurized milk. Pasteurization, of course, does not do away with the need for healthy cows, clean dairies, clean equipment, clean methods of handling and distribution and clean and healthy persons engaged in milk handling nor does pasteurization do away with the need for inspection and supervision of milk and the methods of milk handling. Proper inspection and supervision is in the interest of cleaner, better and fresher milk but inspection and supervision alone does not guarantee a safe milk. Milk, however, carefully handled and however effectively supervised, may become contaminated and may cause disease. Pasteurization is the final safeguard of protection in addition to inspection and supervision.

"Pasteurization does not change the quality of milk in any appreciable degree. Pasteurized milk is as digestible as raw milk. Pasteurized milk is as nutritious as raw milk. Pasteurized milk does not have a distinctive taste. If there is a taste in any pasteurized milk, the taste was there before the milk was pasteurized and this is good evidence that pasteurization does not change the quality of milk but does make it safe.

"Pasteurized milk used in the feeding of babies should be supplemented by orange juice or tomato juice to prevent scurvy and by sunshine and cod liver oil to prevent rickets. The same is true of raw milk and the supplementing of milk feeding to babies by the important vitamins supplied by fruit juices and by sunshine is just as important in the case of raw milk as it is in the case of pasteurized milk. There can be no more valid objection to the heating of milk to the point of pasteurization than there is to the cooking of meat or the sterilization of fruit and vegetables in canning.

"Pasteurization is the ultimate safeguard in the protection against disease carried by milk. It prevents sickness and it saves lives.

Ind. State Board of Health Yearly Report 1928.

Utensils Big Source of Bacteria in Milk

E. H. Parfitt, Assistant Professor, Purdue University

"The dairyman in the production of milk and cream is dealing with a most perishable food product, because it is an ideal food for bacteria.

"Bacteria are infinitely small in a drop of sour cream there may be as many as ten million, and in a piece of dry littler the size of an orange seed there may be a million. At temperatures of 80 to 90 degrees the common organism that causes milk and cream to sour may have over two thousand descendants in four hours, while in milk or cream held at 60 degrees Fahrenheit each organism would have but thirty-two descendants. Thus, the reason for cooling milk and cream and keeping it cold until it is consumed.

"Milk as it comes from the udder of the cow contains comparatively few bacteria, and the kinds of bacteria that are contained are of no commercial importance unless the cow or udder is diseased. Bacteria get into the milk and cream from the utensils used. Utensils are the greatest



An inspection by Sanitary Officer of the bottled product, from an enclosed milk delivery truck.



Open milk delivery truck, with canvas cover over cases of milk.

source of bacteria, especially if they are not properly cleaned. Therefore utensils should be thoroughly washed and sterilized to control the bacteria.

To the Honorable Common Council,
City of Fort Wayne

Gentlemen: There have been seventy cases of undulant fever recently reported in Indiana, two of which cases were in Fort Wayne. In view of the fact that undulant fever is caused by an infectious organism found only in raw milk, and that the state veterinarian states that probably a large percentage of herds of the state are infected. As a public health measure, Dr. William King, secretary of the State Board of Health, urges that Fort Wayne adopt an ordinance requiring that all milk used here be pasteurized.

Since we know that pasteurization not only destroys the organism of undulant fever, but also the organisms producing tuberculosis, typhoid fever, septic sore throats, and other diseases, the local Board of Health feels that if the council will pass the accompanying ordinance our milk supply will be rendered much safer for human consumption. Very truly yours, Board of Health, D. R. Benninghoff, Secretary.

An ordinance prohibiting the sale of raw milk, skimmed milk, cream and raw milk products, in the City of Fort Wayne.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, barter, exchange or give away or have in his or her possession with intent so to do, within the corporate limits of the City of Fort Wayne, any raw milk, skimmed milk, raw cream or raw milk products.

Sec. 2. That Section No. 10 of General Ordinance No. 1092 is hereby repealed and also any Ordinance or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith.

Sec. 3. That any person, firm or corporation found guilty of violation of any section of this Ordinance, shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars and not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval by the Mayor, and its legal publication.

The Ordinance, No. 1432, was read the third time in full and on motion was now passed.

Mayor Vetoes Ordinance No. 1432

Honorable Common Council
City of Fort Wayne, Ind.

I feel constrained to withhold executive approval of General Ordinance No. 1432, same being an ordinance prohibiting the sale of raw milk, skimmed milk, cream and raw milk products in the City of Fort Wayne.

The public health of course, should always be protected and safeguarded in every reasonable way, but it is not apparent that the prohibition of the use of raw milk products such as butter, cheese, etc., would add anything materially at this time to the protection of public health. And, on the other hand, it would prevent a large number of our citizens from purchasing their raw milk products direct from the producer, principally the farmers in this vicinity, if they choose to do so. It is a well-known fact that this custom has prevailed in this community for many years without any danger to the public health.

The enforcement of the ordinance would be most difficult, particularly in regard to products now sold in packages, and which are manufactured in other districts without any designation as to whether or not such products are manufactured of raw or pasteurized milk.

There is possibly some merit from a public health standpoint in the pasteurization of raw milk, and conditions may arise in the future where such a prohibition as found in this ordinance may become necessary; but as that feature of the ordinance is closely allied with the prohibition against the sale, etc. of raw milk products, the ordinance cannot be divided, and its various features separated. Hence, the necessity of my veto to the ordinance as passed by your Honorable Body. Respectfully submitted, WM. C. Geake, Mayor.

"Public and parochial schools may remain closed after New Years according to heads of the several systems due to the prevalence of influenza in the city which is reported to be at least as widespread as it was on December 18, when the schools were closed.

"A meeting has been called at the city board of health offices by Dr. D. R. Benninghoff to review the situation and consider steps to be taken. It is anticipated that the board will make recommendations to the school heads after the discussion.

"Louis C. Ward, superintendent of public schools was undecided as to whether the public schools would open on January 3 as intended.

"Rev. Paul Miller, chairman of the central school board of this Lutheran district, said that the decision of continuing to keep the Lutheran schools closed would remain with the finding of the city board of health meeting. The Lutheran schools were to have been opened Wednesday morning.

"Action to be taken by the Catholic schools is unknown as yet but it is expected that they will await the decision of the city board of health before making an announcement."

Purpose of Free Antitoxin Law

"The law providing for 'free antitoxin to citizens who are too poor to purchase same' was enacted by the Indiana Legislature in 1907. Under this law any physician having a case of diphtheria in a family unable to pay for antitoxin merely fills out an official blank and presents the blank to his druggist. The druggist supplies the antitoxin called for in the blank and the blank becomes a legal warrant, or voucher, for the market price of the antitoxin against the county, the city or the town in which the antitoxin is used. The purpose of this law is to make it easily possible for physicians to secure the needed antitoxin promptly to indigent cases of diphtheria. When the cost of such antitoxin is paid by the county, the city or the town, a blank is forwarded to the State Board of Health showing the amount of free antitoxin secured and it is thus possible to check up on the amount of free antitoxin thus used each year in the state.

"For the year 1928, the records of the State Board of Health show a total of 2,547,000 units of antitoxin furnished under the provisions of this law. It is significant to note, however, that free antitoxin was furnished in this way in only twenty-six counties of the state and that for the most part these twenty-six counties include the larger counties and counties having large cities. For instance 368,000 units were used in Allen County; 186,000 units in Delaware County; 135,000 units in Henry County; 340,500 units in Howard County; 184,000 units in Jefferson County; 239,000 units in St. Joseph County; 106,500 units in Porter County; 137,000

units in Wayne County. In other words approximately 80 per cent of the diphtheria antitoxin furnished free under the Free Antitoxin Law was furnished in ten of the larger and more populous counties of the state.

"Several conclusions might be reached from the above statement of fact, First: Eighty per cent of the indigent cases of diphtheria occurring in the state have occurred in these ten counties; second, diphtheria has been more prevalent in the counties having a large urban population than in the more rural counties; third, physicians and the public generally in the larger and more populous counties are more familiar with the law and the method of securing free antitoxin than are the physicians and the public generally in the more rural counties. As a matter of fact none of these conclusions would be correct. Weekly morbidity reports to the State Board of Health show that diphtheria is generally more prevalent in urban than in rural communities, but the difference is too slight to account for the discrepancy in free antitoxin. It is not true that indigency is any greater in urban communities, especially when the ability or lack of ability to pay for diphtheria antitoxin is made the measure of indigency. The real answer to the question lies in the fact that the people in the larger urban communities are better protected under all the health laws of the state than are the people in rural communities. There are more physicians in the larger cities; there are more public health nurses in the larger cities; there are more voluntary organizations interested in public welfare in the larger cities; health departments are better organized and consequently more efficient in the larger cities and as proof of all this and especially as proof of neglected cases of diphtheria in rural communities, is the fact that the death rate from diphtheria is higher in our rural communities than in our larger cities.

"What is needed in Indiana is an extension of the public health service now available in our larger cities to the people of the rural districts and this can be possible only through the establishment and maintenance of full-time county health unit service.

"Every effort has been made by the State Board of Health to have physicians and the people generally throughout the state familiar with the Free Diphtheria Antitoxin Law. It seems impossible, however, to have the law generally known and understood in rural counties and rural communities chiefly because there is at this time no organization, medical, public health or otherwise through which the people of our rural communities can be reached. It should be known by everybody that the Free Diphtheria Antitoxin law was amended in 1917 to include free tetanus antitoxin so that tetanus antitoxin can be had promptly for use in any indigent case of tetanus anywhere in Indiana. A bill is before the Legislature now to further amend this law to include also scarlet fever antitoxin and rabies vaccine. This amendment will doubtless be enacted into law so that it will hereafter be easily possible for physicians anywhere in the state to secure not only diphtheria antitoxin but tetanus antitoxin, scarlet fever antitoxin and rabies antitoxin in any indigent case without delay, the cost to be paid by the county, the city or the town as the case may be. Here again the difficulty to be met will not be one of law, but one of reaching the people of our rural communities through an official and responsible channel so that the sixty per cent of the population of Indiana who still reside in our rural communities may have the benefit of the same public health protection which is now enjoyed by the people of our cities."

"Contrary to the opinion held by many people that circuses are interested only in making money, it will be found that the circus industry is one of the best organized, best managed industries and that circuses today

pay more attention to the health and welfare of their employees than is done in most industries. Not only do the circuses pay attention to the health of their employees, but they take special pride in the cleanliness and sanitation of all circus equipment and particularly in the sanitation of the culinary department. Among general provisions adopted by the leading show organizations are the following:

- "1. All employees are vaccinated before leaving winter quarters and new employees are given a physical examination and are vaccinated before taking employment.
- "2. All show cars are cleaned and disinfected at regular intervals.
- "3. All show organizations employ a physician as a part of the show organization whose duty it is to inspect sanitary conditions of all departments daily and to see that all health rules are rigidly enforced.
- "4. All employees are required to keep their clothes, equipment, and bodies clean.
- "5. All employees preparing, serving, or handling food in any way are given a physical examination once each week by the show physician.
- "6. A physician, of course, is at the service of all employees promptly in case of illness or accident."

1929

"The public and parochial schools and the Lutheran institute of this city, will resume classes after being closed for three weeks due to the prevalence of influenza in the city. It was decided at a meeting on January 3rd of the city board of health, according to the announcement of Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the board.

"A considerable improvement in the influenza situation has been noted in the last few days and the board decided it would be safe to reopen the schools.

"Dr. Benninghoff said, 'The drop in temperature probably has had something to do with checking the spread of the disease.'"

"The schools were advised to close December 18th, when the disease began to make larger inroads on the pupils and the attendance of all schools dropped. They were scheduled to open again immediately after New Years but were again advised to remain closed. County schools, however opened, except at a few points where it was not considered advisable."

"Warning was issued by Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health, advising that all water for drinking purposes should be boiled following numerous complaints of sediment in city water in a section immediately south of the downtown district.

"Many cases of dysentery and minor stomach ailments have been reported in this section bounded on the south by Masterson avenue, on the north by Douglas avenue, east by Hanna street and west by Ewing street.

"Water in the wells at the pumping stations has been found to be pure and the sediment is thought to come from some of the mains or valves. Efforts are being made to discover the source of the sediment and until that time all drinking water should be boiled."

"An investigation of the water situation was started here by Lewis Finch, sanitary engineer of the state board of health.

"After a conference with Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health, the two of them with Robert Spice, city plumbing inspector, went to the Wabash railroad yards to look at the valve where it is believed

river water entered the city water mains.

"There isn't much to say at present time except that your officials have taken the proper precautions and that the board of health is closely watching the situation." Mr. Finch told newspaper men. "I might add that this type of valve has been illegal for several years and if there are any more here they should be removed at once.

"The order for the boiling of water is still in effect here, Dr. Benninghoff warned. Traces of contamination are still being found in tests made in various sections of the city.

"It is a safety measure that every one should boil the water before they drink it." Dr. Benninghoff said.

"As soon as the water clears up we will lift the ban but we want to be sure."

Mr. Finch did not say how long the investigation here would last. It is probable that samples of the water will be taken to Indianapolis."

"A double valve connection admitting either river water or water from the city mains to the condensor at the city light and power plant similar in some respects to the valve at the Wabash water tank, which is blamed for the recent contamination of city water is being investigated by the state board of health.

"Two valves less than a foot apart, both opened daily, permit either river water or city water to flow into a filter from which condensers are supplied.

"The river water is under pressure 15 pounds higher than the city water, it was learned, and investigation is to determine whether contamination of the city water could come from this valve connection.

"On being informed of this connection at the city light and power plant, Councilman A. O. Pape visited the plant to inspect the valve and was informed that the matter has been referred to the state health department.

"Engineers differ in opinion on whether river water under greater pressure could get into the city water mains as the result of the double valve layout, according to Robert Spice, city plumbing inspector, who has been detailed to locate all dual valves in use at the present time.

"It is also believed possible that in event the city water valve be left open by accident while the river water was flowing the water from the river might force its way into the city mains.

"City officials know of the condition at the light plant but are awaiting word from Lewis Finch, sanitary engineer of the state department of health, who has been investigating the contamination here, Inspector Spice told Councilman Pape.

"Connections which permit river water and city water to flow into the same pipe are illegal and have been for several years, according to a statement attributed to Mr. Finch.

"The city board of health was told that all such connections should be removed immediately and as the result Inspector Spice was sent out to seek valves of that type in industrial plants.

"According to Mr. Spice an inspector from the state health department was here and viewed the double valve connection at the light plant and informed city officials he would have Mr. Finch give them a decision in a few days on the advisability of removing the connection.

"River water is used practically all the time for the turbines and condensers at the light plant, those in charge there said. This water is first pumped from the river to a pool outside of the light plant and then into a filter. From the filter it goes to the turbines or condensers.

"Each morning the river water is shut off and the city water valve is opened permitting that water to flow through the same pipes. This is done to flush the filter, workman at the plant said."

"Recommending that all connections between city water mains and mains containing water from a surface supply be discontinued. Lewis Finch, state sanitary engineer, forwarded his report on the water pollution situation here to Robert Spice, city plumbing inspector. Mr. Finch urged that a rigid inspection be made at all points where a physical connection exists between the city water supply system and secondary supply systems.

"Where the secondary supply is of a surface nature, the connection should be completely discontinued. This point is covered by the state law governing plumbing connections.

"Bacteriological tests should be made of water when the secondary supply is being drawn from springs or underground sources. Should there be any trace of contamination, the connection should be severed.

"In all cases where the connections exist and are allowed to remain, regular tests should be made of the water and unsatisfactory results should cause the connection to be severed at once.

"Mr. Spice indicated that he would comply with the directions, and samples of water from secondary sources will be submitted immediately to the city bacteriologist. Dual valves such as those that were causing the contamination here will be ordered out if they connect with surface water."

Investigation Of Epidemic In Fort Wayne By Indiana State Board Of Health

Ft. Wayne, Indiana. "On March 6 and 7, 1929, an investigation of an epidemic of gastro-enteritis caused by contaminated city water was made at Ft. Wayne. The actual number of cases in this epidemic cannot be accurately determined, but it would appear that there were at the very least 1,000 cases and it is entirely possible that there were in excess of 5,000 cases. The first sickness was reported on Tuesday evening, February 26th, and on the morning of February 27th, the people were advised to boil the water by the Ft. Wayne City Health Department. Inasmuch as most of the cases developed in an area only about one-half mile square, it appeared likely that a cross-connection between the city water and a contaminated secondary supply was the cause. With this in mind, on the 27th of February investigations of such connections were made by the Ft. Wayne Water Department and the City health Department. On the afternoon of the 28th, two physical connections between pipes carrying water pumped by the Wabash Railway from the St. Mary's River, and mains carrying the city water supply were found. It was determined that these connections were open and that the pressure in the river water line was sixty pounds while that in the city mains was only twenty-eight pounds. These connections were immediately closed, the mains throughout the entire district flushed, the reservoir drained, cleaned and refilled, and the epidemic subsided.

"At the time of the inspection made by this Department on March 6th, one of the cross-connections had been removed, but the second was still in place, although the valve was closed, separating the two systems. Within an hour following this inspection, the second connection was broken, thus completely severing the two systems.

"From about March 6th until March 23rd, there was little or no sickness reported in Ft. Wayne which might have been laid to this pollution of the city water supply. However, on March 23rd, cases of typhoid fever appeared and by March 30th, a total of 23 cases had been reported to the State Health Department by the City of Ft. Wayne.

"The connections which were maintained between the Wabash Railway supply and the Ft. Wayne public water supply were existing in violation of the Cross-connection Regulations, issued by the State Board of Health, on January 9, 1924.

"In the past few years several surveys have been made by the Ft. Wayne Water Department for the purpose of finding any illegal cross-connections which might exist. In each case, the State Health Department has been advised that no connections existed.

"After the present outbreak, another survey was made and at least two other surface water supplies were found to be connected to the city mains. These connections have since been broken.

"At the present time the City of Ft. Wayne is carrying on a detailed survey of the entire water system for the purpose of determining where cross-connections exist and causing their removal where they do not comply with regulations of the State Board of Health."

Epidemic Of Typhoid Fever In Fort Wayne

"An outbreak of acute gastro-enteritis occurred in Fort Wayne during the last week of February, 1929. Investigation by the Department of Sanitary Engineering of the State Board of Health resulted in the following findings: The city water in a fairly well defined area in the down town section of Fort Wayne bounded approximately as follows, on the north, Lewis Street; on the east, Weisser Park; on the south, by Colerick Street; and on the west by Fairfield Ave., was visibly discolored and on February 27, the City Health Department issued orders that all drinking water be boiled. By March 1, several thousands of people, living or working within this district of polluted water, were suffering with an acute gastro-enteritis. Search was made by the local water department for the cause and a cross-connection was found between the city mains and the untreated river water, used by the Wabash R. R. for their boilers and fire protection. The inlet for this river water was a short distance below a sewer outlet, therefore grossly polluted. The cross-connection when found was open and the pressure in the river water main was very much higher than that in the city mains so that the city water was thereby being polluted with diluted sewage. The valve in the connection was closed and later the connection removed.

"The situation was brought to the attention of the Epidemiologist after 33 cases of typhoid fever had been reported from Fort Wayne and a case study was made on April 8, 9 and 10. Thirty-nine cases of typhoid fever were reported, two of which were probably not typhoid fever. The age and sex distribution were as follows:

Total	37 cases	22 males	15 females
Under 5 years		1 male	1 female
5-9 years			2 females
10-14 years		1 male	5 females
15-19 years		6 males	1 female
20-24 years		5 males	
25-29 years		7 males	3 females
30 years		1 male	1 female
35 years			1 female
38 years		1 male	
65 years			1 female

"This distribution by both sex and age groups conforms to the normal distribution of typhoid fever. Of these 37 cases one young man died; several were very ill at the time of the study. By April 20, three more

typhoid cases had been reported, all having onset of symptoms around March 20, and one more death. A third death occurred May 1.

"In nearly all cases there was a history of acute gastro-enteritis about the end of February. In some cases this lasted from one day to one week, after which the patient returned to work soon to notice fatigue, general malaise, fever, with diarrhea. In some cases the illness persisted more or less right from the first symptoms of gastro-enteritis until the patient was compelled by weakness to go to bed. Naturally it was hard to get a clear statement as to the date of onset of symptoms but in a general way they may all be said to date between the 10th and 20th of March. Most of these cases showed a positive Widal and three cases were positive for paratyphoid A. With few exceptions, where the family of the patient lived in the polluted area of the city, the whole family had acute gastro-enteritis about February 28th from which they recovered in from one to two days or a week. Where the family lived outside the polluted area only the patient and those working within the polluted area or eating their meals there were affected. There was no evidence of a common milk or food supply, the city water in the polluted area being the only thing in common.

"The history of having drank polluted water in the down town district during the period of known contamination, followed within a few days by acute gastro-enteritis, then in ten days to three weeks by typhoid fever, establishes, beyond doubt, the fact that the source of this epidemic of typhoid fever was the polluted city water in the down town district during the last week in February by the open cross-connection in the Wabash R. R. shop. With the breaking of this connection and the subsequent flushing of the mains, the water was again put into use for all purposes, including drinking."

Dr. D. E. Benninghoff,
Bd. of Health
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

My dear Dr. Benninghoff:

On March 7th, 1929, a seven year old child at Pixley Home was diagnosed as having laryngeal diphtheria by Dr. Ernest Carlo. The child was desperately ill and Dr. Frank Lymm was called in consultation. Pixley Home has two practical nurses but this child needed the constant attendance of a trained nurse, and a trained nurse, Margaret Payne, was put on the case. An intubation was done Thursday night and little hope was held for the child's recovery. His presence in the Home endangered the welfare of the other children, but to move him to the Isolation Hospital at this time, would have meant certain death.

On Friday morning Mrs. Grace Barker, another trained nurse was put on pay duty. She was on duty Friday and Saturday at Pixley Home. Miss Payne was on night duty Thursday and Friday. Another intubation was done Friday morning.

In the meantime cultures of all the children had been taken and a culture of Robert came back positive. This child is believed to be the carrier of the germ. On Saturday these two children were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The first child was so ill that it was doubted whether he would survive the trip to the Hospital and the Doctor ordered that a nurse accompany him. The Board of Health furnished the ambulance.

On March 13th, Mary, a two year old child was admitted to the Isolation Hospital. This child was not very ill and Mrs. Greninger, the attendant at the Isolation Hospital assumed her care.

Mrs. Barker, who accompanied the children in the ambulance remained on duty. Immediately upon her arrival the Doctor said he would be perfectly

willing to dismiss this nurse if he could be assured that another one would go on duty immediately, because the child's condition was so critical. There being no trained nurse at the Isolation Hospital and the attendant there could not assume the responsibility, Dr. Carlo was advised by the Trustee's office to leave Mrs. Barker on duty rather than jeopardize the life of the child. For the first two weeks Mrs. Barker was on day and night duty for the two children. The child Robert, who was so very ill, was not out of the nurse's sight the first two weeks. Her bed was so arranged that she could see every movement he made. A week after his admission to the Hospital he developed a very bad heart condition and this continued up until the 22nd of March. March 26th, the child was discharged and placed in Pixley Home and the nurse was dismissed.

On March 18th, Robert was discharged and placed in Pixley Home, and on March 22nd, Mary was discharged and placed in Pixley Home.

For the first two weeks after Robert returned to Pixley Home, his heart condition was still very bad and he was kept perfectly still.

When it is necessary to hospitalize children in the city, the Hospital Home Service assumes the financial responsibility, since this organization is unable to meet the cost of hospitalization or nursing service.

The nurses bill reads as follows:

10 days care for 2 boys @ \$ 8.00 per day	\$ 80.00
7 days care for 1 boy @ \$ 7.00 per day	49.00
Total	<u>\$129.00</u>

Very sincerely yours, Miss Nellie Gratton, Pixley Child Welfare

"Sixteen persons have been stricken with typhoid fever as the result of the recent contamination of city water, Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health, said.

"Two of the disease victims are in a critical condition. Five of the group are children. Practically all the stricken persons either reside or are employed in the area where the contamination was the most serious.

"There is no pollution of the water at the present time, but the typhoid fever victims contracted the disease during the pollution several weeks ago and the typhoid germs have been in a state of incubation, Dr. Benninghoff pointed out.

"This is about the time the cases of typhoid from the recent contamination would begin to appear. The incubation period of typhoid germs is from 15 to 30 days. Although the cases are being discovered now they are not the result of the present condition of the water. Tests made daily show the water is satisfactory.

"Dr. Benninghoff said there is no question but that the cases reported are the result of the recent contamination of water.

"Investigation of each case by our inspectors reveals that the 16 persons are getting milk from seven different dairies so it is impossible for the disease to have been spread in that manner. Then, too, each of the persons has been drinking pasteurized milk and pasteurization kills typhoid germs, so the question of the milk is eliminated.

"A survey revealed that each of the persons stricken used city water either at their homes or elsewhere during the period of water pollution.

"A bi-pass hook-up for river and city water in the Wabash railroad yards was blamed for the pollution. River water got into the city mains through a valve connection.

"The valve and bi-pass have been eliminated, the reservoir was drained and flushed and the water mains were flushed in an attempt to eliminate all the contaminated water."

"Vaccination of all students in two additional schools as the result

of a case of smallpox being found in each was ordered by the city board of health. The schools affected by the latest order are Central high school and the John S. Irwin grade school.

"The total cases of smallpox in the city now stands at 18 and with the closing of school only a short time away the spread of the disease is expected to be quickly checked.

"The South Side high school, Harrison Hill school and Bloomingdale schools are already under the vaccination. Only students who are vaccinated can return to classes.

"Hundreds of school children have been vaccinated by the city health department during the past week and scores by family physicians."

"The New York State Legislature recently passed an act, which was signed by the governor, authorizing the city of Olean of New York to issue \$ 350,000 in bonds to pay damages and other costs of the recent typhoid epidemic in that city. The funds for the redemption of the bonds must be raised by public taxes during the next twenty years. This was a water-borne epidemic due to pollution of the city water supply for which the city accepted responsibility.

"What happened in Olean is likely to happen in greater or lesser degree at any time in many cities and towns in Indiana. In fact, "what is to be" has already happened in this state. An outbreak of typhoid fever in Fort Wayne in 1923 caused by polluted water getting into the city water supply through a cross-connection has brought a number of damage suits against that city and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with a verdict in the first case of \$ 9,000 in damages. This case was tried in the Decatur Circuit Court for damages against the city and the railroad company for the death of one of the victims of the outbreak and the case is now pending on appeal to the State Supreme Court. Strange as it may seem, there is an outbreak of typhoid in Fort Wayne at this time with evidence pointing to another industrial cross-connection with the city water supply as being responsible for the outbreak.

"The Indiana State Board of Health on January 9, 1924, adopted a rule and order that "all physical connections between any public water supply, whether municipally or privately owned, and any industrial, commercial, or other water supply obtained from surface source, shall be discontinued on or before June 1, 1924, and that no such physical connection shall be made or established subsequent to the promulgation of this order." Every effort possible has been made to bring this order to the attention of municipalities, water works officials and industrial concerns in an effort to have all such physical connections removed all over the state. In spite of this effort, there are doubtless many such connections still in use, every one of which is potentially a source of typhoid outbreaks similar to the one in Olean, New York, or to the outbreak in Fort Wayne.

"One of the most important and most urgent problems of public health in Indiana today is that of protecting and safeguarding public water supplies against the infection of typhoid fever. Soil pollution is now so great that no surface water whether of lake, stream, pond or even of a natural spring or shallow well can be considered free from the possibility of pollution and consequent infection. There should be no possible connection between any public water supply and any other water supply from an unknown or even doubtful source. The public always pays and the people of Indiana will continue to pay for typhoid and other intestinal infections until we are willing to spend the money and make the effort necessary to insure the safety of our water supplies.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to present figures and statistics to show

the deplorable condition of the mouths and teeth of a large number of school children. Although such statistics are valuable in convincing number covering inspections and surveys that have been made in all kinds of schools and including children out of school age, these are not necessary to confirm the fact that healthy mouths and good teeth are rarely found. The systematic inspection of children in the primary grades shows that at least fifty per cent of such children require dental treatment to relieve conditions that unless relieved will inevitably result in injury to general health.

"Decay of teeth cannot be compared with other attacks upon health which follow a course toward recovery and where the processes of nature are an aid to recovery and to complete restoration of the affected organ or part of the body. Decay of the teeth does not tend to restore itself but continues until there is complete destruction of the affected tooth and extension of the process of decay to others. Even dental treatment while it may stop the decay and rebuild the tooth is only a provisional restoration and does not restore the tooth to its original efficiency. Prophylactic and preventive treatment with intelligent supervision and care of the temporary tooth in younger children with similar preventive supervision and care carried out through the school period can alone prevent the disastrous results, that so frequently follow neglect of proper and early care of the teeth. It is plain, therefore, that dental service confined to emergency treatment only is but palliative and must eventually end in failure so far as the health of the child is concerned.

"The object of health supervision in the schools is to protect a healthy child from disease. However, in the case of the teeth, disease exists as soon as dental decay begins. The object of dental hygiene is to prevent disease and decay of the teeth, hence it may be concluded that when decay is discovered in the permanent teeth of school children dental hygiene has failed. The system of dental hygiene to be adopted in school should therefore prevent dental decay and disease."

Walter W. Lee, M.D.

"Since September, 1926, the State Health Department has been investigating the deaths in Indiana from diphtheria. For every diphtheria death a letter is sent to the physician on the case, for further information. These reports are kept on file and from time to time the information has been tabulated and given to the public. To date four hundred of these reports have been received and the following findings tabulated:

Patient sick over three days before physician called	49.2%
Antitoxin given in repeated doses	39.7%
Antitoxin not given at first visit of physician	34.2%
Antitoxin not given at all	11.0%

"One-half of the deaths from diphtheria occurred in patients who were ill over three days before the physician was called. Just because a child is sick with diphtheria for three days without treatment does not always mean disaster. On the other hand, when a case dies after treatment with an adequate dose of antitoxin, which was not given until after the third day of illness, one can say that the antitoxin was not given a fair chance.

"The causes of delay in the treatment are many. Every physician knows that diphtheria often begins as a mild sore throat, so that the mother may not be sufficiently alarmed to call in a physician for several days. Parents are responsible for this neglect, and the reduction in this factor of delay will probably never be very great. There are a very few parents, who from religious or other motives, refuse to call medical aid, or when it is called, refuse treatment. We have always had these people

with us and probably always will, but they are such a small element in our population that they play a quite insignificant part in diphtheria mortality.

"After the physician is called we often find methods still practiced which the physicians learned long ago. One third of the physicians did not give antitoxin on their first visit. A small number of these missed the diagnosis and the writer will be the last one to criticize them for that. In most of these instances the physician took a smear and sent it to the laboratory for diagnosis. Such a procedure is wrong, in the opinion of the writer. A physician should never depend upon a laboratory for a diagnosis. He has well over 90 per cent of the evidence before him when he sees his patient, if he looks for it, so why should he ask some one else who cannot see the patient to diagnose the case for him. The laboratory should be used to confirm the physician's clinical diagnosis and for the release of quarantined patients. There are only three alternatives in every case seen by the physician. The patient either does not have diphtheria, or he has it, or he may have it. Either of the two latter possibilities call for an adequate dose of antitoxin.

"After the diagnosis is made the question of dosage arises. Elaborate tables of age and weights of persons and the corresponding dosage of antitoxin have been devised and all are equally useless. The physician should realize that in treating diphtheria with antitoxin he is treating a toxin, not a patient. Antitoxin in itself is harmless to any person sick or well, even to the asthmatic and hypersensitive, if the serum is given after the approved methods of desensitization. There is no method whereby a physician can even guess the amount of toxin in the patient's system at any given time. The symptoms the physician sees are the effect of the toxin in the system perhaps twelve hours before, and perhaps there is twice that amount present at the time of observation. There is no reason to suppose that the infection in an infant's throat will not secrete just as much toxin as that in an adult's throat and the infant is by all odds the least able to handle it. Therefore if we must make a difference in the size of dosage for age let us give the young child the larger dose. Since antitoxin is harmless, then the physician should aim to give, not enough, but too much antitoxin so there will be no doubt in his mind that there will be more antitoxin than is needed to counteract all the toxin present. In this study case after case received from 3,000 to 10,000 units, and 50,000 units would not have injured, and would probably have saved many of them.

"After the size of dose has been decided upon, how should it be given? Of the three methods available, the intravenous is to be preferred, if the treatment is late. There is no need to give part of the dose intramuscularly or subcutaneously, but if any is given intravenously, then give the whole dose so. When given intramuscularly the absorption is quite rapid, probably a few hours, and is the method of choice in most cases. It is easily given deep into the muscles of the thigh. This is much preferable to subcutaneous administration. The absorption from under the skin is slow, probably taking from 24 to 36 hours, which represents an unnecessary delay.

"Nearly 40 per cent of these four hundred cases received antitoxin in divided doses, a little today, some more tomorrow and so on. Why physicians still do this is beyond understanding. Authorities have taught for years that antitoxin should be given as early as possible, in a large and adequate dose and still we find Indiana physicians splitting their doses and dragging the treatment out over several days, as long as the patient lives. One case received 110,000 units in eleven doses and no

doubt if the patient had not died, he would have been getting it yet. Of these cases eleven per cent did not receive any antitoxin at all. Most of these cases were moribund when seen by the physician. A few were refused the use of antitoxin by their patients who were so-called conscientious objectors.

"The expected diphtheria death rate for Indiana for 1929 is 5.8. The odds are three to two that the rate will be between 8.5 and 4.0 and nearly three to one that it will be between either 12.6 and 8.5 or 4.0 and 2.5. The death rate is declining at the rate of 5% per annum. In other words in 1929, we expect 183 deaths from diphtheria and we could have any number between 400 and 80 without being particularly alarmed or elated.

"These deaths are quite unnecessary. It is within our power to prevent them. The country was shocked by the horrible loss of life caused by the explosion and fire at the clinic in Cleveland recently. From reading the newspaper reports one is led to believe that someone left the fire door to the film room open. Had this door been kept closed as it was designed to be kept the tragedy could not have occurred. One hundred and twenty-five persons lost their lives. Horrible as this catastrophe may be it is a trivial affair as compared to the "Slaughter of the innocents" that is permitted to proceed in not only Indiana but all over the world every year. There will die of diphtheria in Indiana, between now and one year from now, about 200 children because their parents have left open the fire door to their resistance which they could close and seal permanently against this dreaded disease by means of the protective treatment with toxin-antitoxin.

"Why do parents neglect to protect their children against diphtheria and smallpox? Parents are not indifferent to the health and welfare of their children. If they understood the importance and value of toxin-antitoxin treatment they would use it. Educational work is needed and needed very much. The State Board of Health is grasping every opportunity to present by lectures, literature and pictures the story and value of immunization to the people of Indiana. The obvious messenger in this campaign is the family physician. It is not only his privilege but his duty to urge his clientele to protect their children. It is the physician's duty to instruct every mother before he leaves her case in the advisability of protecting her child when it becomes six months of age. It is the parents' duty to take the physicians' advice in this matter for every death from diphtheria, now, is the parents' responsibility. The parents can protect their children from diphtheria, if they will only do so."

"For the past two years, Indiana has reported more cases of smallpox to the U. S. Public Health Service at Washington than any other state of the Union. It matters not whether this is an evidence of more accurate and more complete reports than is made by other states, neither does it matter that smallpox in Indiana has not been particularly fatal or that comparatively few deaths have resulted. The fact remains that the people of Indiana are paying a very sizable bill for the privilege of having smallpox. In the year 1928, the State of Indiana reported 3,825 cases of smallpox with fifteen deaths. The health laws of the state make it the duty of physicians to report cases of smallpox to the health officer having jurisdiction and makes it the duty of the health officer to quarantine all such reported cases. This requirement of the law is carried out only in part since many physicians do not report all cases of smallpox that come under their observation and health officers do not quarantine all cases. There is a reason for this and the public generally is responsible for this reason. To the average individual quarantine laws, like

many other laws, are made to apply to the other fellow. When you get smallpox, you want taxity in quarantine or no quarantine whatever. When your neighbor gets smallpox, you want your neighbor, his family and all his relatives quarantined. You don't want your doctor to report a case of smallpox in your family but you are the first one to write the State Board of Health and complain because your neighbor has smallpox and your neighbor's children are running all over the place. If you would get vaccinated and have your family vaccinated you would have no cause for worry as to whether or not your neighbor and his family were quarantined. It is because of this disregard for the law and opposition to anything that interferes with or restricts the liberty of the individual that quarantine laws in smallpox are more honored in the breach than in the observance.

"As a matter of fact, quarantine alone, as applied to the individual case, never did and never will either prevent or stop an outbreak of smallpox. The so-called mild cases of the disease, so mild that a physician is not called, the unreported cases, the unrecognized cases and there are hundreds of these cases with us all the time, these are the cases that are continually spreading the disease and this in spite of all efforts made by health officers to quarantine. There is but one way in which the State of Indiana can remove the present blot of smallpox, protect itself against this disease, save the lives of those (comparatively few to be sure and fortunately so), who will die from the disease, and prevent all the muss and ruckus as well as the expense involved in having this disease widespread throughout the state, and that is by universal vaccination. We offer here the exclamation, "Lo, the poor Indian." And it has always been said that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian," but the present-day sophisticated white citizens of Indiana might well take a lesson from and follow the example set by a former well-known Indian, who was a native of what is now Indiana. It is related that Little Turtle, the famous Miami Indian Chief, while on a visit to the "great white father" in Washington in the early years of the 19th century, learned of vaccination and promptly had himself and the members of his party vaccinated and carried the vaccine home to his people. With all our boasted advancement and enlightenment, it would seem that we can learn something from "Lo, the poor Indian."

"There has been considerable confusion and difference of opinion as to the authority of county, city and town health officers in reference to expense involved in carrying out reasonable and necessary measures for the protection of the public health. Most of the questions arising in this connection would seem to be determined by a decision of the Indiana Appellate Court, No. 9468, given February 8, 1918, in the case of the Board of Commissioners of Pike County v. John T. Kime. An abstract of this decision is to be found in the health officers' Red Book at page 70. Notwithstanding this decision of the high court, there continues to exist a difference of opinion and failure to act on the part of health officers in many matters of importance to good public health administrative work.

The State Health Commissioner recently submitted the following questions to the Attorney General:

"Can the legal health officer of a county, of a city or of an incorporated town authorize the immunization or vaccination of school children, and particularly of such school children as are not amply able to pay the expense of such immunization or vaccination, as a measure of protecting the public health and of disease prevention, and 'in the absence of connivance or fraud' is the decision of the health officer conclusive and final, and

in so doing does the county, the city or the town become liable for the expense reasonably necessary to protect the public health in this way?

"In connection with the above question I may state that immunization of both school children and children of pre-school age is being carried out generally throughout the State. For the most part, the expense of such immunization both as to material used and as to professional service of physicians is met by parents in a voluntary way. Health officers and school officials, however, find that in many cases the cost of such immunization cannot reasonably be met by parents, and thus the work of the health officer in protecting the public health is handicapped and children who should be protected are denied this protection and thus the opportunity for the prevalence and spread of these communicable diseases is increased. It should be stated also that the expense, so far as counties, cities and towns are concerned, in connection with protecting children who otherwise would not be protected in this way would be a nominal expense only and in no way comparable to the saving in preventable illness and loss of life.

"I am requesting your opinion on the following question: Granted that health officers, county, city and town, can authorize the expense in question as against the county, city or town, can health officers, when necessary, employ a physician temporarily to make such immunizations as may be necessary and, by authorizing and approving a reasonable compensation for the services of such physician, make the county, city or town liable for the payment of such reasonable compensation for such service?

In response to these questions the Attorney General has given the following official opinion:

"It has been held that under the provisions of the statutes enacted to prevent the spread of infectious and contagious diseases that county, city and town health officers have broad powers for the purpose of promoting and protecting the health of the public.

Board, etc. v. Kime, 66 Ind. App. 620, at page 626.

With reference to the payment of the expenses incurred by said health officers in such cases, Burns' Annotated Indiana Statutes of 1926, section 8169, provides as follows:

"All expenses legally incurred for the work of protecting the public health outside the corporation of cities and towns shall be paid by the county treasures out of the health appropriations made by county councils, upon warrants from county health commissioners, based upon sworn vouchers, said vouchers to have attached itemized bills for the amount for which they are drawn; and the expenses legally incurred for the protection of the public health inside the corporation of cities and towns shall be paid out of the treasuries of the cities and towns in which the work is done; and townships shall now be held for the payment of public health expense; but the cost of the care of the paupers whether sick or well, shall be upon the townships."

"The above section of the statutes was under consideration by the court in the above cited case, which was the case against a county of a physician appointed by the health officers of the county to recover for services to an indigent family placed in quarantine by said officers on account of smallpox. The court said on page 627:

"Where persons are so afflicted and so situated as in the case at bar, and are indigent and unable to pay for their necessary care and treatment, and the health commissioner has taken cognizance of the situation, appointed a competent physician to care for and treat the persons so isolated, maintain the quarantine and protect the public health, the jurisdiction and control of the health commissioners is complete and the county

may be held liable for all expense reasonably necessary to the protection of the public health. The decision of the health commissioner with reference to the necessity for action and the means to be employed, in the absence of connivance or fraud, is conclusive and final.'

On page 629 the court further says:

"In this opinion we are dealing with a case where the afflicted persons were poor and unable to pay for medical treatment, but even in cases where the afflicted and quarantined persons are able to pay for their care and treatment, under the present law, the decision of the health commissioner as to the means to be employed to protect the public health, including the care and treatment of such afflicted persons, is final and conclusive and binding upon the county, unless the commissioner has abused the discretionary power lodged in him by the statute.'

"Upon the assumption of facts made in your second question, upon the authority of the above cited case, it is my opinion that your second question should be answered in the affirmative subject to the provisions of Burn's Annotated Indiana Statutes 1926, section 8169, supra, that such expenses shall be paid out of the health appropriations made by County Councils, upon warrants from county health commissioners, based upon sworn vouchers, said vouchers to have attached itemized bills for the amount for which they are drawn.' In other words, a definite contract of employment upon a salary is not contemplated, but in my opinion such physician may be appointed and paid in the manner above specifically set out."

"Comment on the above opinion of the Attorney General is unnecessary. The language of the statutes as quoted is clear, the language of the Appellate Court is equally clear and the opinion of the Attorney General is both clear and concise as to the legal authority of health officers in all cases coming within the provisions of the statutes and of the interpretation of the statutes as given by the courts and by the Attorney General."

Ada E. Schweitzer, M.D.

"The study of the child is not a modern fad. Stories of child study and of the care and training of children may be found in early Biblical history. The stories of Moses and David are found in the old testament. In the new testament, we read of the child, Jesus: "The child grew and waxed strong-and in favor with God and man," expressing at once development and personality in the Son of a carpenter whose deeds and teachings were to inspire a new era of thought and action. All are significant in lack of detail.

"Today, science and society are joining forces to discover the needs of the child. From the time his eyes open on a strange new world, from the time his first musical cry sounds in the ears of his parents, the child is the center of interest. Formerly men with telescopes scanned the heavens for a forecast of his future. Now men with microscopes study the very cells of his bones and muscles and nerves, seeking to wrest from Mother Nature the secrets of his being, his growth, and his nutrition. Huge laboratories are constructed and equipped where men attempt to analyze and to imitate the processes of growth. Men with stethoscopes study rhythms and rates and make comparisons.

"Meanwhile the child eats and grows and sleeps and wakes, is loved and learns to love. It takes less work and fewer muscles to smile than to frown, so he smiles back at his mother and father and at all the folk who smile at him. He frowns and cries only when he lacks comfort or food or rest. And every year more of these babies live and grow, and fewer of them succumb to unfavorable conditions.

"Who and what is this child? Nature, ever a jealous guardian, yields

her secrets slowly even to the most persistent searcher after truth. "Who is this child?" she repeats. "Find out if you can. Study his parents, his grandparents, and the long procession of ancestors back through the generations. All their gifts have been his from his first moment of life. Find for yourselves the traits that have been carried along from parent to child."

"From the time each life begins to the present moment, both heredity and environment have contributed to his development, to his health and to his personality.

"Of more than 60,000 babies born in Indiana each year, there are no two with exactly the same heredity, no two with exactly the same health foundation, no two with the same form and features, and no two with the same possibility of attainment.

"The reaction of every child to the influence about him will be slightly different from the reaction of every other child. He may have inherited from his parents general contour of his body, coloring of eyes and hair. Certain capabilities as mechanical, musical, dramatic, may be among his gifts. The true nature and value of these gifts may be shown by their development under the bombardment of his daily routine.

"A study of the child, himself, reveals not only factors that have an important bearing on the child as he is today, but factors that will shape his future.

"We have learned that the strength of his growing body is modified by his mother's health and strength. Rest, fresh air, a well balanced diet, freedom from overwork and worry must be possible for the human mother if her child is to be strong.

"The mother should have scientific care. Last year a study of the mothers of 8,186 children examined by the State Child Hygiene Division was made. In the group of mothers who had not had the supervision of their physicians prior to the baby's birth, one mother in 319 died when her baby was born. In the group having six weeks to six months prenatal care, about one-third as many or one mother in 939 died; while in the group of mothers who had complete supervision, only one in 1,561 died. The history records of 10,874 babies showed that 95 per cent were strong at birth.

"Births were registered in a very high percentage of cases but there remained 145 children whose parents were not sure that their child had a legal record of birth. In practically all cases investigated by this department, records had been made by the attending physicians as the law requires.

"The nature of the child's care, the character of his home and surroundings, his daily activities become a part of him. If the child is to grow and develop as he should from infancy to maturity, it becomes necessary that the best standards of care, that ideal homes, that correct routine be established.

"Again we apply to Mother Nature for aid, and again she tells us, "Find out if you can." We are trying. Millions are being spent in training physicians, nurses, social workers, teachers of schools from the nursery school up, physical education directors, inspectors of food, water, and milk, architects, artists, park boards, musicians, and policemen, all with the purpose of giving every child his opportunity.

"Much of the knowledge gained is being classified but up to the present no one has pieced out the entire pattern of the child's life. Probably no one ever will for the child is not a mosaic to be worked out in geometrical design or a pattern to be woven in a loom, but is a sentient human being with varied and infinite possibilities. He has had no share in the

selection of his parents or his surroundings. He must, however, make the best of them in the ever present struggle for an independent self-reliant existence which began on the day of his birth. He must know when and how to adjust his life to the lives of others in the interest of progress and harmony."

"An amendment to the Free Antitoxin Law was adopted by the present legislature and made effective March 11, 1929. This amendment includes rabies vaccine and scarlet fever antitoxin in the present Free Antitoxin Law so that any physician who wishes to secure rabies vaccine or scarlet fever antitoxin for any case unable to pay for the same, needs only to secure a free antitoxin blank from the health officer, fill out the blank and present the completed blank to his druggist, who is authorized to furnish the antitoxin or vaccine as called for in the blank. The completed blank then becomes the order or warrant for payment of the market price of the antitoxin or vaccine to the druggist by the county, city or town in which the vaccine or antitoxin is used.

"Any physician can now secure free diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, scarlet fever antitoxin or rabies vaccine for indigent cases in this way. For the present the regular antitoxin blank must be used. New blanks will be available from the State Board of Health as soon as they can be printed. All health officers must keep themselves supplied with these blanks. The State Board of Health will furnish a supply of blanks to county, city and town health officers upon request.

"Any physician can administer rabies vaccine. Now that the vaccine can be secured free many cases unable to pay for the vaccine can be treated at home and not sent to the State Board of Health for treatment.

"In this connection it is well to call attention to the fact that under the provisions of the Free Antitoxin Law, diphtheria antitoxin, scarlet fever antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin and rabies vaccine can be secured by any physician from any druggist for any case in which, in the opinion of the physician, the case is unable to pay for such antitoxin or vaccine."

Monthly Bulletins - Indiana State Board of Health, 1929.

"Pedestrians along Barr street in front of city hall witnessed a hair-raising bit of dare-deviltry and juggling seldom equaled by circus performers.

"The man they saw hanging head downward out of a window on the third floor of city hall was Dr. Paul Kucher, city meat and milk inspector.

"In performing the nerve wracking fete Dr. Kucher rescued hundreds of germs penned up in test tubes. A wire basket containing a dozen test tubes that had been placed in a window by Miss Ruth Sturtevant, city bacteriologist.

"In some manner the basket fell to a ledge several feet below the window. Dr. Kucher was drafted to do the rescue work and save the microbes. Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary of the city board of health, hung onto one of the meat and milk inspector's legs while he performed the rescue."

1930

"Mayor William J. Hosey is recommending that the city hire a competent firm of hydraulic engineers to ascertain scientifically the total supply of well water available for Fort Wayne.

"If the amount available is less than 20,000,000 gallons per 24 hours then the city immediately will have to supplement the supply by building a filtration unit the Mayor said.

"Mayor Hosey pointed out that about 11 years ago Hill and Ferguson, New York engineers, made a survey of the well water resources in the vicinity of Fort Wayne and reported that the supply which was available did not exceed 15,000,000 gallons per 24 hours is no longer an adequate supply.

"The mayor said that since Hill and Ferguson are not partisans for any particular kind of water service, he believed that it would be a good idea to hire them again and see what a present survey would show.

"The city must have an adequate pure and wholesome water supply," the mayor said. If we cannot get it from wells there is only one other way to get it and that is through a filtration plant.

"The mayor pointed out that his present stand is in keeping with the program which he announced during the last city campaign. He said that he had made it plain at that time that he does not favor abandoning the present wells. His idea is to use them and to supplement the well water supply with filtered water when the need becomes apparent.

"The mayor believes that the peak of the well water supply may be practically reached."

"Plans for the settlement of damage cases against the city and the Pennsylvania railroad because of the alleged contamination of the city water supply about five years ago were started by the common council when an ordinance which would provide for the borrowing of \$ 65,000 to pay the city's share of these claims was introduced.

"The ordinance was referred to the committee of the whole which will meet at a later date to take action on the ordinance.

"Julian F. Franke, city comptroller, stated in a communication to the council that he believed it best to compromise and settle the cases and approved the passage of the ordinance.

"City Attorney, William Freuchtenicht stated in his communication to the council that one case tried was settled against the city and at 90 other cases were pending. He stated that the cases could be settled for approximately \$ 58,000 and he urged passage of the ordinance.

"Should the ordinance pass bonds will be issued to raise the \$ 65,000.

"The city council by a unanimous vote passed an ordinance at its regular meeting which appropriates \$ 65,000 to provide funds for the settlement and compromise of judgment and claims existing and pending against the city and the Pennsylvania railroad arising out of an epidemic of typhoid fever alleged to have been caused by city water. The ordinance was passed after approval by the committee of the whole which considered the ordinance at several executive sessions.

"A special committee which conferred and Mayor William J. Hosey, Julian F. Franke, city comptroller, William Freuchtenicht, city attorney, and members of the board of works reported to the council that it did not favor the borrowing or transferring a sum of money from the City Light fund sufficient to pay for any claims arising out of the typhoid fever epidemic."

From The Mayor Bunch of Typhoid Complaints

General Ordinance No. 1529 - I have not approved for the following reasons:

The ordinance in question directs that the City borrow \$ 65,000 by issuing city bonds and applying the proceeds to paying -

1. A ten or twelve thousand dollar judgment rendered against the City and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company jointly, in the Adams County

Court in 1923.

2. To apply the remaining fifty or more thousand dollars of borrowed money to settling out of court the claim of various persons who allege they were likewise victims of the Typhoid Epidemic in 1923, as well as the plaintiff in the above mentioned Adams County case.

I am opposed to settling these cases, or paying out this large sum of public money in any such fashion.

Had the ordinance in question been such that it directed the payment only of the City's quota or share of the \$ 10,000.00 judgment rendered more than four years ago, the case would be different.

The Adams County Case is a closed incident, and the Railroad Company and the City must pay their respective shares to which I have no objection.

The City of Fort Wayne has been operating its public water service for fifty years, and during that long period it has never paid out a single dollar to any consumer either in or out of Court, on his complaint that the water caused him any harm or injury.

The City, at the present time, is planning large outlay for an enlarged water service, possibly several hundred thousand of dollars. However, it might be sound discretion on the part of the city administration including the Common Council to pause and consider what effect a recognition of the claims for damages and compensation which the present bunch of typhoid complainants have set up.

Respectfully, Wm. J. Hosey, Mayor.

"At a special meeting of the city council an ordinance appropriating \$ 65,780 to pay the city's share of the judgment against the city and the Pennsylvania railroad was referred to the committee on finance.

"The council approved the ordinance by a unanimous vote. On May 27 the council authorized the borrowing of \$ 65,000 and the issuing of bonds to pay the city's share of the claims.

"The city's share has been estimated at \$ 65,010.24.

"Will Fort Wayne have to go through another water famine in the summer of 1931?

"Members of the board of public works declared that they would do everything in their power to see that this water shortage is the last one.

"John C. Trier, chairman of the board, said that as soon as the engineering firm of Hoad, Decker, Shoecraft and Drury makes a report on the water survey which the firm is now conducting here, the board will start immediately to insure the city an adequate water supply to meet any emergency. He added that the city must also have at all times an adequate reserve.

"The board was unable to say just what step it would take to insure the adequate water supply with a reserve over and above all demands.

"We will not be able to answer that question until after we have studied the report of the engineers." Mr. Trier said. The engineers have been at work here for about a month.

Mr. Trier made it clear that he did not think Fort Wayne could secure an adequate water supply by drilling two or three more wells.

"If the survey shows that the further drilling of rock wells is not practical the board is in favor of building a filtration plant to make the water of the St. Joseph river available for drinking purpose.

"It would not be the plan in that case to scrap the wells which are now in use. They would be retained. The filtration plant would only supplement the wells. The plan would be built in such a way that units could be easily added to it as the need for more water grows.

"These ideas expressed by the board are in harmony with views expressed by Mayor William J. Hosey during the last city campaign and later reiterated by him an interview published in The Journal-Gazette a short time before the administration took steps to retain the Ann Arbor engineering firm to make the survey."

"An engineers report recommending that Fort Wayne build a filtration plant as the means of providing the needed increase in its city water supply will be laid before city officials at 1:30 O'clock on October 10, 1930 by the engineering firm of Hoad, Decker, Shoecraft and Drury of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

"The engineers were retained by the city several months ago to ascertain whether the city could depend on drilled wells as its future needs increase or whether it should erect a plant to filter water from the St. Joe river.

"It is understood that the capacity of the plant which the engineering firm will recommend is approximately 20,000,000 gallons of soft water per day.

"The cost of such a plant should be in the neighborhood of \$ 2,500,000 according to local engineering advise.

"About two or three weeks ago, the Ann Arbor engineers made soundings of the land in Three Rivers park at the junction of the St. Joe and St. Mary's rivers. It is believed that the report will recommend that the filtration plant be located at that point.

"As it is necessary to have adequate reservoir facilities in connection with the filtration plant, it is understood that a reservoir with a capacity of about 20,000,000 gallons will be recommended to be erected before the filtering plant is built.

"The present city reservoir in Reservoir park has a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons.

"The report will be presented and explained by the engineers at a meeting at the city hall which will be attended by Mayor William J. Hosey, members of the board of public works, members of councils and other city officials.

"Officials have been anxious to receive the report and are expected to begin work as soon as possible to carry out the provisions of the report.

"Under the plan which city officials have discussed the filtration plant will be paid for out of the returns of the waterworks department for service rendered to its customers. In this way the improvement will cost nothing in taxes it is said.

"The Ann Arbor firm, which came here highly recommended spent much time in the city gathering data. The soundings in Three Rivers park was the last work done here. Some time has been required to study the data to write the report.

To the Common Council

A minority of the Committee of the Whole, considering the ordinance ratifying the issuance of bonds to the extent of \$ 2,500,000.00 to finance the building of a filtration plant and system to take water from the St. Joseph river for use in the homes and by the industries of Fort Wayne, respectfully urges the Common Council not to ratify the bond issue for the following reason: The political platform upon which 14 of the 16 Councilman were elected declared for the conservation of the well water system in the following plain statement: "The present well water system must be conserved by the construction of a reservoir in addition to the

one on the south side."

The foregoing reason is not the only one for refusing ratification. The stupendous sum proposed to be used by the plan to substitute river water for rock well water will saddle a burden on the taxpayers and water users of Fort Wayne at a time when many people, on account of the scarcity of jobs, are finding it difficult to meet the financial demands necessary for their present needs.

It is not clear to all the Councilman that the plan proposed by the engineers is feasible in that the claim is made that not enough water, such as it is, is flowing in the St. Joseph river. The engineers propose to build a dam, or series of dams, to impound the river water so that enough water will be available when the flow is insufficient to care for the needs of the city and in that very plan lies the logical solution of Fort Wayne's water problem. Instead of impounding river water back of a dam, impound well water in a reservoir and you will save the people \$ 2,000,000 and their rocks wells. That the people of Fort Wayne want well water is shown by the overwhelming vote in favor of the wells at the only election at which they had an opportunity to express themselves. The question, "Resolved, The City of Fort Wayne creates and maintains the rock well water system." carried by 6,405 votes for, as against 1,182 nays. This vote was taken Tuesday, May 4, 1921, at a primary election when the successful candidates for mayor receive a vote as follows: Democratic candidate, 4,291; Republican candidate, 3,516. Well water received 33 per cent more votes than the highest candidate for mayor on either ticket.

Another reason and, outside of the promise, the greatest reason is that the water as it comes from the taps over the city will be too warm to drink with any satisfaction.

Redeem your pledge give the people an adequate supply of well water by building additional storage facilities and furnishing high-pressure pumps, and save the people who elected you two million dollars by refusing ratification.

Respectfully submitted, Albert Moran.

"That immediate action will be taken on the water survey submitted to city officials by the engineering firm of Hoad, Decker, Shoecraft and Drury was indicated after the plan for a filtered water system here had been explained to officials by representatives of the firm.

"An ordinance granting a contract to the Ann Arbor firm for the construction of the new water system at an estimated cost of two and one-half million dollars will be submitted to the city council at its next regular meeting.

"The council is reported to favor the plan and if the ordinance granting the contract is passed, work will start at once on the new project."

"Operation of the proposed new water reservoir system in connection with the \$ 2,500,000 water works improvement recommended by Hoad, Decker, Shoecraft and Drury, engineers employed by the city several months ago to make a complete survey of water conditions on this vicinity, will be possible by July 1, 1931, unless unexpected opposition to the plan develops, members of the board of works were told.

"Mr. Hoad, chief of the engineering company, advised members of the board that the reservoir, which is to be located underground in the Three Rivers Park property, according to present plans, can be constructed in two sections, each to carry a maximum water supply of 10,000,000 gallons. The present site would be elevated to a station considerably above the highest possible flood line by filling with the earth to be excavated for the reservoir basins and the entire park area beautiful by landscaping and

planting.

"Throughout the next day the board was deluged with telephone and personal calls from hundreds of the city's most prominent citizens who urged that the timely report from the engineers be given immediate attention and earliest possible action so as to hasten the completion of the plant. The published account of the engineer's report was accepted by practically all as "the final word" in water plan operation.

"According to the plan, as set out in the seven chapter report of the engineers, the first step on the project will be to establish the reservoir as an emergency supply, using the present city wells as the water source and pumping them to capacity. All water thus pumped, which is not used in the normal consumption would be "bled" back into the huge reservoir where, it is estimated, it will create a surplus sufficient to care for all needs during the weeks of heavy consumption.

"This section of the report is called a "Plan for Temporary Relief" and will work in towards the final completion of the entire project which may cover a period estimated at nearly three years. Costs for the work toward the temporary relief plan are estimated at \$ 496,936, of which \$ 443,850 would cover the complete cost of the reservoir proper. \$ 18,233 for a temporary pumping station, including two pumping units with electrical connections, piping, valves and temporary building and an additional cost of \$ 34,853 for a feeder main to Clinton street where the pumped water would enter the present main system.

"The engineering firm of Ann Arbor, with which the city probably will enter into contract for the plans specifications and supervising of construction on the new plant, will have no part in the actual construction, all of this part being left for regular bids as on all other private work. The firm will have, according to present plans, full supervision over the work and will act as consultants with any other engineers, architects, who may later be employed in the work. Every effort will be made to give employment to local men and contractors during the progress of the proposed work, board members said. An ordinance providing for the employment of the Ann Arbor firm is expected to be submitted to the council very soon."

"A new water supply for Fort Wayne was assured when the city council, after an open discussion lasting more than two hours, passed the ordinance on October 17th, approving and ratifying a contract with the engineering firm of Hoad, Decker, Shoecraft and Drury of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to design a filtration water plant in Fort Wayne and direct its construction.

"The council passed the ordinance by a vote of 15 to 1."

City Council, Fort Wayne, Indiana:

Gentlemen: The members of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Fort Wayne desire to commend the efforts of your honorable body to improve the water situation in Fort Wayne, and wish to assure you of their whole-hearted support of any plan which will insure to our city an adequate supply of pure water at all times.

Very truly yours, Business and Professional Women's Club, By L. E. March, President, By Marie Ehle, Chairman Public Relations

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana:

Gentlemen: The City Board of Health is submitting to you for your consideration an Ordinance providing for the inspection of meats in the City of Fort Wayne. This Ordinance provides that all meats sold in the City of Fort Wayne must have either Federal, State or City inspection except farm produced meat.

In the case of farm produced meat, the Board of Health is authorized

and may demand an affidavit from any person selling or intending to sell farm produced meat that such meat is farm produced and that the animal the flesh of which is intended to be sold has been in possession of such farmer for at least eighty (80) days. This Ordinance does not effect sales where a farmer has regular customers.

This Ordinance further prohibits peddling on the public streets and from place to place in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

We believe that it is conducive to the health and safety of the people of Fort Wayne to have proper inspection of meats. Impairment of health and disease is caused by unwholesome and diseased meats. We are submitting this Ordinance for your earnest consideration as a step in the direction of city health and public welfare. Dr. C. G. Miller, Secretary, Board of Health.

"The ordinance regulating the inspection and sale of meat in Fort Wayne was recalled from the committee of the whole by the city council and referred to the committee on public health for a more thorough investigation.

"No action will be taken on the bill until the report of the committee is received by the council.

"A large number attended the council meeting expecting that action would be taken on the ordinance. At the close of the regular routine business an open discussion was held.

"Councilman Andrew J. Deitachel led the arguments in favor of passing the ordinance. He pointed out the need for an ordinance that would protect the consumer from contaminated meat.

"Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city meat and milk inspector, again pointed out the proposed amendment which would not force farmers who produced their own cattle and hogs to subject them to ante and post mortem inspection.

"George Salmon, deputy meat and milk inspector, told the council of many instances where bad meat had been found in the city.

"John Wilkens of the Wilkens packing house and George Steinnacker of the Stennacker meat market gave short talks. The president of the meat cutter's union also spoke in favor of an ordinance regulating the inspection of meat.

"Several men who said they were producers who used the Barr street market stated that sanitary conditions on the market were in a bad condition and urged that some investigation be made regarding this as well as the meat. On a motion made by Councilman Louis C. Langard, Michael L. Burns, president of the council, appointed Councilmen Langard, Jacob Hartman, Andrew J. Deitachel, J. J. Perrey and Charles Hess a committee to confer with the board of safety regarding the market conditions.

"Many of the farmers who attended the public hearing last week returned to the council meeting and again voiced their objections to the passage of the ordinance which would prohibit them from selling meat on the Barr street market."

"A warning that they will be prosecuted unless they discontinue the use of preservatives in their products have been issued to two local dairies and one ice cream manufacturer as the result of an investigation here by local and state boards of health inspectors and chemists.

"Representatives of the state board of health will return to the city soon to make further tests to see if the offending companies are complying with the law, and if they are not affidavits will be filed against them, according to O. T. Law, field inspector of the dairy products laboratory of the state board of health.

"Mr. Law and Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city meat and milk inspector, and

their assistants collected samples of the products of all local dairies and ice cream manufacturers which were turned over to Charles Barclay, state chemist and tested. About 80 samples were collected. All but three showed no signs of the use of preservatives.

"Mr. Law said that the preservative most commonly used is a mixture of sodium bicarbonate and calcium carbonate. He said the substances used are not harmful in themselves, but are unusually used in milk that is bad or on the point of souring, to delay the souring and give the milk a normal taste.

"Mr. Barclay also tested the low priced ice cream sold in the city and said he found that they all contained more than enough butter-fat to comply with the state standard.

"Mr. Law said that the finding of only three violators in Fort Wayne was a compliment to the high standards of local dairymen and ice cream manufacturers and the efficiency of Dr. Kucher and his assistants."

"Health is the greatest asset of any state. Improve public health and you increase the resources of the commonwealth. You cut off waste, public and private. You promote community prosperity and individual welfare, and encourage happiness." said Dr. A. J. Hostetler, president of the Indiana State Board of Health, in his address opening the thirty-sixty annual conference of Indiana state health officers at the Anthony hotel, Fort Wayne, on September 22, 1930.

"Dr. Hostetler quoted President Hoover as saying that "public health should be fully organized and as universally incorporated in our governmental system as is public education."

"Dr. William F. King, Indiana state health commissioner, presided at the session and answered many questions asked by the health officers concerning administration methods and procedures.

"The other speaker at the opening session was Miss Pearl McIver of Jefferson City, Missouri supervisor of public health nursing for Missouri. Her subject was "The Public Health Nurse in Relation to County Health Work." Miss Eva F. MacDougall, director of the public health nursing division of the Indiana board of health, led the discussion.

"One hundred seventy-five health officers have already registered and about 75 more are expected to register.

"One of the addresses on the program will be delivered by Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Mississippi state health commissioner. Dr. King, Indiana state health commissioner, will talk on "The need for Full-Time Health Departments in the Counties and Larger Cities of Indiana."

"Dr. A. E. Bulson, Jr. of Fort Wayne, editor of The Journal of the Indiana State Medical association, will address a luncheon of the health officers at noon at the Anthony hotel.

"The public is especially invited to hear the address of Dr. Allen J. McLaughlin, surgeon of the United States public health service, which will be delivered tonight in the assembly room of the Anthony hotel.

"Dr. Hostetler in his address opening the convention spoke in part as follows:

"The state board of health is the guardian angel of the children of the state and the protecting agency of business industries. It takes care of public health by preventing diseases and curbing epidemics. It protects industries by the service of its sanitary engineers, the division of industrial hygiene, milk, food and drug laboratories.

"The medical profession and health organizations are more closely intimately connected today than ever before. The official relations between the two must be kept in view. The function of the health department

is to make the public dissatisfied with the prevailing health conditions in every respect where improvement is economically possible. It is the function of the practicing physician to provide and apply the medical service necessary to bring about the desired improvement. This eliminates the health officer and the health worker from the practice of medicine. It places upon the medical profession a larger responsibility in preventive work.

"The health department is not in the position of an agency seeking co-operation from physicians without having something to offer in return. It can serve the doctors by furnishing diagnostic laboratory service, and the health officer to relieve quarantine by the laboratory technique. It has authority to make rules and regulations which affect the doctors daily life. It commands access to channels of publicity and education which are largely closed to the practicing physicians. It can influence public opinion with an ease which can never be acquired by the practicing physician. It can exercise an influence over legislative matters that directly concern the medical profession which physicians are not in a position to duplicate.

"Statistics in our state for the last five years, which include diphtheria, typhoid and smallpox, three of the worst contagious diseases which can be prevented and eradicated entirely, show that in the state there were 931 deaths from diphtheria, 760 deaths from typhoid, and 59 deaths from smallpox.

"The state government and its legal health organizations, with all the other public, private and philanthropic scientific welfare agencies, have fallen short in their service in educating the public and convincing physicians that this calamity can be prevented.

"To correct or strengthen this service, Indiana needs a law on its statute books whereby a community, either rural or city, might at least have the privilege of establishing a full-time health department, the officer in charge to be a physician. This seems to be the real way to establish a harmonious relation with the practicing physician. He, after all, is the individual to immunize against contagious diseases and to correct physician deficiencies.

"Dr. King, the state health commissioner expressed the opinion that it is not necessary for all of the smaller and less wealthy counties to have a full-time health department. He said that such counties could combine into health districts with a full-time health official in charge of the work. Dr. King is a strong advocate of the full-time health department, and hopes to see legislation in Indiana in the near future which will make such a thing possible. He also believes that the larger cities such as Fort Wayne, should have a full-time health officer.

"Miss McIver, in her address spoke in part as follows.

"The public health nurse is no longer considered a luxury. Public health officials now realize that money spent in the employment of competent public health nurses is one of the safest and best paying investments.

"The public health nurse must have a good general education. She is a teacher and needs as good a general education as any of the other recognized teachers in the community. The minimum educational requirement should be four years of high school, and since she must teach health, both individually and in group, she must know the fundamental principles of teaching methods and something about educational psychology.

"She must be a graduate of a school of nursing which maintains a high standard of efficiency, and she must be registered under the nurse practice act of the state in which she is employed. She should possess a personality which insures the confidence of others.

"Miss McIver said that one of the functions of the public health nurse is to interpret the health statistics and the program of the health department, to the parents and the children, and one way of doing this is through the organization of health clubs. She expressed the opinion that educational work should occupy the largest part of the nurse's time.

"A dinner for the visiting nurses who are attending the conference was given at the Fort Wayne Woman's Club, Miss McIver was the speaker. The hostesses were the following nurses connected with the local Red Cross public health nursing service.

"Miss Isabel Devlin, superintendent of the visiting nurses league, Miss Christine Zollinger, Miss Faye McFadden, Miss Pauline Myrdol and Miss Irene Leahy."

"The Weber hotel restaurant topped 152 local restaurants in the ratings announced by P. T. Haas of the city board of health. The Weber hotel restaurant was given a rating of 98½.

"The Chamber of Commerce, Ewings, Keenan hotel, Summit City, Murphy's and Wolf & Dessauer establishments were tied with grades of 98.

"The ratings are made on cleanliness and equipment. Twenty local establishments had grades of more than 95."

1931

"The city council committee on health will return an unfavorable report on the proposed meat inspection ordinance before the city council, it was disclosed following a meeting of the committee with the city board of health. Members of the committee said that they would ask that the ordinance be voted down and a new ordinance drawn.

Edwin C. Lindenberg, chairman of the committee, said that members of the group were opposed to several parts of the proposed ordinance, which would require anti and post-mortem inspection of all animals intended for food purposes. He said that they were against the appointment of an additional meat inspector at this time.

"The purpose of the ordinance was to protect residents of Fort Wayne from the dangers of tainted or diseased meat. Opposition was voiced against the ordinance by producers, farmers, stockmen and country butchers.

"Mr. Lindenberg said that the city attorney would be asked to draw up a new meat ordinance if the unfavorable report of the committee is accepted by the city council."

"The city council meeting as a committee of the whole returned a favorable report on the ordinance regulating the slaughtering of animals, inspection and sale of meat.

"The meat ordinance was explained in detail by Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city milk and meat inspector, and met with the approval of the members of the council. J. J. Perrey was the only councilman who voiced any objection and he stated that he believed the ordinance if passed would result in another ordinance creating additional positions as meat inspectors and that it would necessitate the purchase of additional automobiles for the department of public health. That seemed to be his strongest objection to the ordinance."

"Actual construction work on Fort Wayne's new 20,000,000 gallon water storage reservoir was started Thursday, March 19, 1931, at 3 o'clock when Mayor William J. Hosey broke the ground for the new project.

"Members of the board of works, city councilmen and other city officials were on the scene when Mayor Hosey lifted the first shovel full of dirt from Three Rivers park.

"Large steam shovels to be used in the excavation formed the background for the ceremony that attended the start of actual construction.

"The Indiana Service corporation also has started work on the single track spur along Baltes avenue which will connect with Spy Run avenue street car tracks. This track will be used to haul supplies to the reservoir site.

"The construction work was started immediately after the city council passed an ordinance at its special meeting which approved and ratified the contract with the Buesching - Hagerman Construction company of this city. The local concern was awarded the contract for the construction of the reservoir on its bid of \$ 235,777. The cost of the piling which has been estimated at an additional \$ 100,000 will bring the total cost of construction of the reservoir to \$ 335,777. The definite cost of the piling could not be determined as it is not known how much piling will be used.

"The reservoir is to be constructed of concrete and steel and the first section of it is to be ready for use by July 1. The reservoir is being constructed in two units of 10,000,000 gallons each.

"This will make it possible to empty and clean one half of the reservoir at a time without entirely emptying the storage unit.

"After the ordinances were passed by the council, Mayor Hosey added his signature to the bills."

"Charges of violating the city pure foods and milk ordinance were made against two men in city court after city and state board of health inspectors alleged the two men had placed rennet in milk delivered to homes here by their competitors.

"It was alleged that the two men followed the trucks of rival milk companies, and as deliveries were made on front porches or rear entrance, the defendants opened the bottles and injected a few drops of rennet.

"Rennet injected in milk causes it to sour. The inspectors alleged that in a short time a solicitor would inquire the consumers where the milk was alleged to have been doped as to how they were satisfied, and then would attempt to sell them his own brand of milk. Both men were given continuances to July 21, 1931. Robert K. Gordon judge pro tem heard the charges."

"The hospital ward of the Allen county jail was placed under quarantine for cerebral - spinal meningitis by Dr. Carl G. Miller, secretary of the city board of health, following the discovery by Dr. C. A. Savage, jail physician that the inmate who had been confined in that section of the jail has meningitis.

"The inmate is now in St. Joseph's hospital where he has a good chance for recovery, Dr. Savage said. The disease from which the inmate is suffering is highly contagious, the doctors declared. Sheriff Fred G. Lunz said there are only three prisoners in the hospital ward.

"No other cases of meningitis have been reported to the city board of health, Dr. Miller said.

"The report quickly spread around that the entire jail which now contains about 140 prisoners had been quarantined.

"Dr. Miller said after investigating the case that the inmate has been confined to the hospital ward since he entered the jail and that he had not come into contact with any of the prisoners except those in the hospital ward and that it was unnecessary to place a ban upon the entire jail.

"The quarantine will be in effect for at least seven days according to Dr. Miller. If no new cases develop within that time it will be lifted.

"Because of the nature of the illness of the inmate, Dr. Savage called into consultation Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, who is a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana reformatory at Pendleton.

"Dr. Brueggeman expressed the opinion that as a measure of safety no prisoners ought to be taken from the jail to the reformatory of the prison for several days. Sheriff Fred G. Lunz said that he would follow the advice of Dr. Bruggeman.

"Sheriff Lunz said that new prisoners will be taken into the jail since Dr. Miller had felt after his investigation that there was no need to quarantine any of the building except the hospital ward.

The inmate did not get his infection in the jail, Dr. Miller said. "He came in ill and was placed at once in the hospital ward. He had no contact with other prisoners in the jail and they were not exposed.

"The inmate was suffering from the flu when he came to the jail, according to Dr. Savage. When he developed the new illness, Dr. Savage ordered him removed to St. Joseph's hospital where a spinal puncture revealed that the patient had meningitis. He is being given the latest treatment for the disease.

"Dr. Savage explained that there is no vaccine to prevent meningitis.

"The three men in quarantine in the hospital have been suffering from severe colds or the flu."

"Acting upon the advice of the doctors, Sheriff Lunz did not allow visitors to the jail pending the completion of the investigation of the board of health."

Notice to All Pasteurizing Plants Regulations Adopted

To facilitate the adoption of the State Law concerning the dairy industry in the improvement of production and methods of production the Fort Wayne Board of Health has adopted the following regulation as a definite plan upon which to work, pending the adoption of a new ordinance embodying the State Law:

Regulation:

Paragraph One. That on and after October 15, 1931, to qualify for Grade A, the percentage of milk received for pasteurization shall not be less than 80% class One methylene blue reductase test.

Paragraph Two. That on and after December 31, 1931, to qualify for Grade A, all milk received for pasteurization shall be class One methylene blue reductase test and in addition all such milk shall come from farms equipped with and using milk houses and the temperature of such milk shall not exceed 60 degrees Fahrenheit when received at the plant.

Paragraph Three. That the Board of Health in checking the quality, shall be in cases where the percentage allowed is found to be less, make another test within one week, if the percentage is still found to be less the distributor will not be qualified for Grade A until a satisfactory check is made, at any period not later than thirty days from the last check. The same procedure shall be used in sediment testing and temperature readings.

Dr. C. G. Miller, Secretary, City Board of Health.

"Two ordinances amending the regulation of milk in the city were submitted to the council. One important change in the amendment provides that application for a milk license shall not be granted to anyone whose plant is more than four miles from the city limits.

"The ordinance provides that dairies shall score 50 points on methods and at least 35 points on equipment before the license shall be issued. Grade A milk shall be obtained from cows free from disease that are

tuberculin tested annually and that the bacteria colonies shall not exceed 500,000 per cubic centimeter and after pasteurization shall not exceed 30,000 colonies per cubic centimeter. Grade B milk shall pass the same test except that the bacteria colonies after pasteurization shall not exceed 50,000. Milk must be delivered within 24 hours.

"The ordinances were referred to the committee on public health."
(Ordinance passed January 12, 1932.)

"A committee composed of Councilmen Louis C. Langard, Andrew J. Detischel, Jacob Hartman and Charles Hess that investigated conditions on the Barr street market submitted a report urging that an ordinance be prepared to place the marketmaster under the supervision of the board of public health so that city health officials could see that sanitation requirements were enforced on the market. The report stated that the committee found sanitary conditions lax and that many persons other than producers were selling foodstuffs on the market."

"The Keenan hotel tops the restaurants in the city according to the recent inspection made by P. J. Haas of the city board of health, it was announced by Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city milk and meat inspector. The Keenan hotel was the only restaurant to have a rating of 98.

"Eleven of the 140 restaurants inspected had ratings of 96 or better and received gold medals. The gold medal restaurants are: Keenan hotel, South Side high school cafeteria, Murphys, Ewing's, Catholic Community center cafeteria, Wolf and Dessaur's, Y.M.C.A. cafeteria, Twentieth Century lunch, Anthony hotel, North Side high school cafeteria and Throp's restaurant. Ratings are given on sanitation, cleanliness, furniture and fixtures."

1932

Twenty years ago Public Health Nursing was practically unknown in county districts. Its promotion by the American Red Cross dates back to 1912. Ten years later authority for expansion was formally confirmed by the Central Committee.

With positive, radiant health the objective, this service has been established in 370 communities, among them Allen County, Indiana, under the leadership of the Fort Wayne Chapter, which this year completed its thirteenth year of Rural Nursing Service.

This service means that outside the city in Allen County there is a nurse available for the sick in their homes, who will instruct prospective and young mothers in the care of their infants and pre-school children; who will take an active part in the school health service, working directly with the County Health Officer, and who will also organize and instruct classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick in schools and Clubs.

There has been a tremendous growth since its inception thirteen years ago with one nurse. In the bedside service which is but a small part of the work, visits have increased from 241 to 3,567; cases from 42 to 660. Comparative reports show that the work today is just sixteen times heavier than in the first year of service.

Social service work has been definitely on the increase in recent years, and was constantly disrupting our regular health program.

Through a study group on the Nursing Activities Committee, a Social Welfare Committee was organized, representative of Home Economics Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations and other individual clubs. This organization has been functioning for the past few months in cooperation with the

Township Trustee, and to this Committee all relief cases brought to the attention of the nurses are delegated.

The present staff consists of four nurses and a part-time supervisor. To each nurse is assigned a district according to school population. A generalized program is carried on with an average of 9.2 visits per day.

The school health program is perhaps the most important phase of the work. Inspection of children is made annually; special attention is given when necessary; classroom inspection is made when a contagious disease is discovered - every contact carefully followed up, cultured, quarantined, and instructed by order of Dr. Catlett, our County Health Officer. Immunization is carefully explained and encouraged. Parents are notified of symptoms of defects, and urged on home visiting to see family physician. This year 2,811 children were referred to physician, and 2,935 to dentist.

To the older and high school pupils are given instructions in First Aid and Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick.

Teachers are assisted in their health programs; Junior Fit For Service Clubs are organized in order to promote health habits, and thereby prevent contagion.

In one school a health record card attached to the report card is sent home, duly signed by the parent or guardian, and pupils graded as for their studies. In twelve schools the pupils were 100 percent in keeping their health habits, and each school was awarded a banner by our Chairman, Mrs. Hamilton.

Classes in health were conducted in the 4-H Health Clubs, and a nurse supplied for their camp. Her duties were to conduct classes and supervise the health of the 242 campers present.

The Dental Service, also very important in the welfare of our children was instrumental in correcting the dental defects of 569 children - 307 city and 262 county. Here a total of 1,559 treatments were administered. This service was extended to 369 adults at an expenditure of 82 cents per case.

We are pleased to report that during the year 1931-32, although the county has felt the economic stress, the general health of the community has been maintained. The coming year, 1932-33, however, does not look so favorable, as already much contagion has been reported. In the first three months of the school year, 1,484 cultures were taken, and during the entire year of 1931-32 but 202 were taken. This problem is now quite under control, and an immunization program is in progress.

Health supervision to our pre-school children is important. In this the Parent-Teachers Associations are rendering us valuable assistance in rounding up the children for examination before entering school, the nurse assisting at the clinics and following up during the summer months.

Detailed facts and figures concerning the work of the organization are on file in our office, and show that we are operating at a low cost \$35.50 per day.

Our nurses have an eligibility rating in our National Organization for Public Health Nursing of 100 percent.

The Committee extends thanks to the Directors, Federated Relief Agencies, County Council, County Health Officer, Superintendent of Schools, physicians, hospitals, clubs and all friends who have contributed to the progress of the work.

Respectfully submitted, Isabel Devlin, R.N., Supervisor

"A total of 6,269 pupils of the parochial schools of the city were examined during the school year of 1931-32. Miss Hilda Leahy, R.N. parochial school nurse, stated in her report to Dr. Carl G. Miller,

secretary of the city board of public health.

"Of the number of children examined 1,526 were found to have physical defects and 832 cases were referred to physicians and 920 to dentists. A total of 540 throat inspections for diphtheria and 188 head inspections for pediculosis were made.

"The defects most prominent were the teeth, 920 examinations showing defective teeth. Other defects listed in the report are tonsils 627, eyes 256, ears 5, glands 154, thyroid 38, skin 7, heart 7, speech 3, posture 43, nutrition 161, orthopedic 3, and mouth breather 29.

"Corrections listed on the report were: Teeth, 1,038, tonsils, 460, eyes, 113, glands, 24, thyroid, 4, skin, 17 and posture 8."

"Wherever there is sickness and need, whenever a child is born, whenever a mother is worried about food for her child, there is an experienced, capable trained Visiting Nurse available. Public health nursing is an organized community service rendered by graduate nurses to the individual, family and community. This service includes the interpretation of medical, sanitary and social procedures for the correction of defects, the prevention of diseases and the promotion of health, and may include the skilled care of the sick in their homes.

"During the years that the city of Fort Wayne has been fortunate in maintaining a Visiting Nurse league, this service has been for those individuals and families who were unable to financially meet the expenses of hospital or trained nurse attention. With the budget cut drastically this year the organization finds itself greatly in need of funds with which to carry on and for this reason is campaigning for pay-patients. Anyone may have the skilled nursing of the Visiting Nurse and whether rich or poor, whether or not the patient can afford to pay the slight charge asked for general nursing visit, she responds to every call for her service.

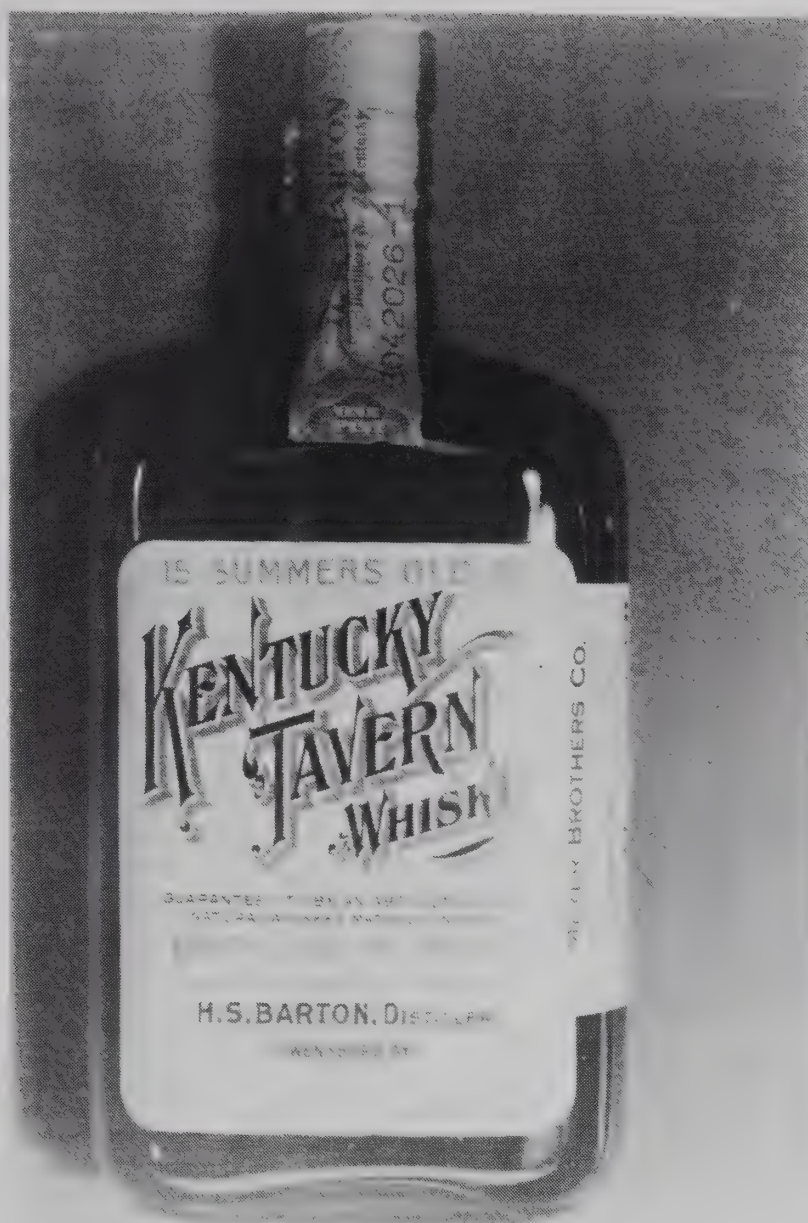
"Sufferers in all diseases, mothers-to-be, new-born babies, aged chronics, those who are economically independent, those who are desperately poor, those who are bewildered because the present depression has given them a new taste of un-dreamed-of poverty. The association invites everyone who needs the service on a part-time basis to communicate with the headquarters office. No one needs to go uncared for whether or not he can afford to pay for the services rendered. Mrs. James Ewing Bond is president of the Fort Wayne Visiting Nurse league."

1933

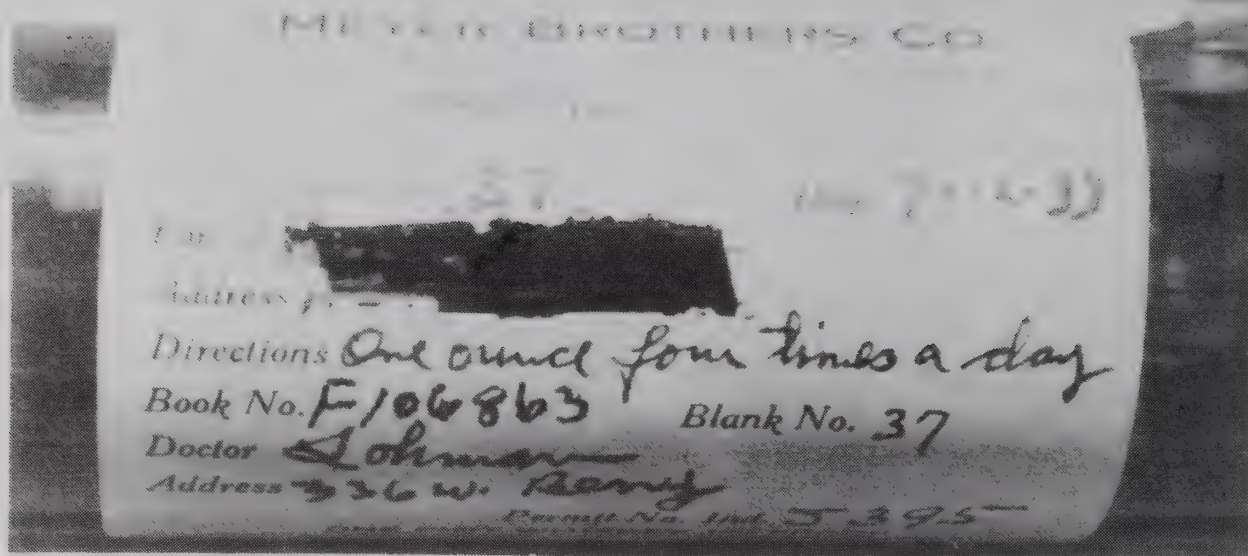
"Old Taylor is back. Not a masquerade, but the genuine Old Taylor of Indiana's pre-prohibition days. Old Taylor arrived March 22, 1933 in Fort Wayne in rather modest state in a Pennsylvania box car but accorded every attention after its arrival including a police guard. Old Taylor made the trip to Fort Wayne in a distinguished company of former outlaws none less than Sunnybrook, Edgewood and Hermitage.

"The whiskys named are included in the first consignment of liquors for medicinal purposes to reach this city. The car containing the liquors was placed on the Pennsylvania siding at Clay street and opened for unloading shortly before noon. Two of the Brown Trucking company's big trucks carried the 500 cases to the Fort Wayne Drug company where it will be held pending distribution to drug stores in accordance with state and federal laws.

"E. A. Manth, secretary of the Fort Wayne Drug company, stated that although all preparations had been made for distribution at once he did not anticipate orders on the supply for a number of days because of the



Above is a picture of a one pint bottle of whiskey with prescription label on side of bottle. During Prohibition, it has been said that more than a million gallons of alcohol were prescribed annually for medicinal purposes.



(Note directions on prescription label call for one ounce of whiskey, four times a day.) (Pictures courtesy of Robert M. Lohman, M.D.)

ORIGINAL			
F107685			
R			
KIND OF LIQUOR		QUANTITY	DIRECTIONS
FULL NAME OF PATIENT			
DATE PRESCRIBED			
PATIENTS ADDRESS			
NUMBER		STREET	CITY STATE
PRESCRIBERS SIGNATURE		PRESCRIBERS PERMIT NUMBER	
PRESCRIBERS ADDRESS		PERMIT NUMBER	
NUMBER		STREET	CITY STATE
CANCELED			
DRUG STORE NAME AS ON PERMIT		PERMIT NUMBER	
DISPENSERS SIGNATURE		DATE FILLED AND CANCELED	STRIP STAMP NUMBER
STORE ADDRESS		PERMIT NUMBER	
NUMBER		STREET	CITY STATE
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS			
DO NOT REFILL OR TRANSFER UNDER PENALTY			
18			
ORIGINAL			

fact the very few physicians have proper forms and very few drug stores have the proper state and federal permits.

"The whisky received is of the very finest obtainable practically all of it having been aged in wood for a period of 15 years or more. Very little of the whisky sold here in pre-prohibition days reached the age of more than eight years. Mr. Manth stated that all whisky purchased by his concern for distribution had been manufactured by reputable distillers who have continued the making of their products under the same formulas for many years.

"Mr. Manth stated that the average retail price would in all probability be \$ 3.00 per pint although some grades will be sold for \$ 2.50. This with the cost of the physician's prescription will bring the cost up to approximately \$ 5.00.

"Drug store proprietors informed of the arrival of the liquor appeared for the most part undecided as to whether or not they would place it in stock. One druggist stated that several prescriptions had already been received from physicians and indicated that they would be filled just as soon as a supply was obtainable.

"Under the federal law patients will present the druggist with a regulation form. The prescription must be filled by registered pharmacist, and both the original and duplicate must be canceled by filling in the name and address and permit number of store and inserting the serial number of the stamp that appears on the neck of the bottle, and marking the word "canceled" on the face of both copies of the prescription.

"The label must bear the name and address of the store and the number of the permit, the number of the prescription, date, name and address of the patient, directions, the book and blank number of the physician, the physicians name and address, and permit numbers. Prescriptions may be dispensed only in original containers and in quantities of one pint only."

Medical examiners for the Fort Wayne public school system found 10,887 defective children during the school year ending June 14, 1933 according to the annual report submitted to the school administration offices by Dr. Charles R. Dancer, chief school physician.

"The school physicians made 16,404 examinations and out of this number 5,617 were found without physical defects.

"Over 6,200 children were found with defective tonsils. The report included 3,916 defective teeth, 1,564 malnutrition cases, 872 defected eyes, 445 thyroid cases, 2,153 posture cases, 437 with impetigo, 276 chickenpox, 1,944 tonsilitis, 246 scabies, 30 vermin, 65 influenza, 2 smallpox, 9 whooping cough, 138 pinkeye, and 77 ring worm.

"The doctors found 54 diphtheria cases, 17 scarlet fever cases, 15 with measles, and 256 with mumps.

"During the year the school physicians sent home 2,913 children for illness."

Public Health Nurses: Supervisor Submits Annual Narrative Report For 1932-1933:

In this brief narrative report I shall endeavor to give you a clear, concise picture of the work of our staff of four Public Health Nurses.

This report covers the period beginning July 1, 1932 and ending June 30, 1933, and in the beginning finds the nurses in the midst of their summer program, which is principally Health Supervision, Health Education, Bedside Nursing and Dental Care.

The staff at this time of year is reduced 50% as the months of July and August are used for vacation periods, the schools being closed. Two

nurses, by careful planning, manage the work. However, they averaged 279 visits per month.

One of the activities of Health Education is among the 4-H Club members. At the close of their summer program contests are entered into. The Health Demonstration Team of Allen County took first place in this district, Northern Indiana, and represented it at the Round-up at Purdue University in May, 1933. At this Round-up our contestant from Allen County placed first in physical fitness.

School health supervision begins with the opening of school in September. We endeavor to give to the schools a service that will ultimately be of benefit to the children and community in general.

The schools are all visited in September. Health programs with the teachers are discussed, as it is important that these two health forces work in closest harmony. Then follows the physical examination by physician, when possible, but the majority are inspected by the nurse, and referred to their family physician and dentist as statistical report shows.

Early in September this regular routine program was interrupted by diphtheria in one section of our County. For a time the entire force was needed to get control of this situation.

Here the Red Cross serves the community best by its joint service with the Health Commissioner. With his knowledge of Public Health, leadership and guidance in adopting Public Health Procedures, and the nurses' assistance in interpreting his knowledge of Public Health procedures to family and neighbors, we have a well balanced program.

The duties of the nurse as a Deputy Health Commissioner are:

1. To get history of case.
2. Locate contacts.
3. Take cultures and specimens
4. Instruct in personal hygiene.
5. Instruct in danger of spreading disease.
6. Give advice to families as to their rights, as well as duty to neighbors and community.

In the school:

1. Health inspections of 560 pupils were made every two days.
2. The pupils in three schools affected were cultured.
3. Suspicious cases were sent home.
4. Teachers were encouraged to make morning inspections.

In the Home:

1. Isolated the patient in order to reduce contacts between sick and well.
2. Taught the strict observance of personal hygiene to prevent transmission of disease.
3. Taught the building up of bodily resistance.
4. Taught the use of immunizing agents, as toxoid and vaccines.

Statistical reports show that during this period 8,719 inspections were made in the schools; over 2,000 cultures were taken, and 50% of the children were immunized for diphtheria. To obtain this result the Health Officer, physicians, township trustees, teachers and parents all contributed their service.

Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick classes, a High School activity, got under way with the opening of the schools. This sixteen weeks course covers:

Home Hygiene:

1. Individual Health and Hygiene.
2. Sanitation in the home.

3. Special care of healthy individuals in the home.

Care of the Sick:

1. Indications of sickness.
2. Nursing and devices for the comfort of the sick.
3. Prevention of the spread of communicable diseases.

Seventy students took this course, receiving one credit from the school and certificates from the American National Red Cross, but perhaps the greatest lesson learned by these students is that individual and public health can not be disassociated.

Bedside Nursing:

Nursing care continued throughout the year, but reached its peak in December, when our new cases doubled those of November. During the year 709 cases received maternity, general bedside and health supervision care in their homes. Of these, 37% were paid for by the Insurance Companies; 1.7% were part pay, and 61.3% received free care.

For the thirty-fifth time in twelve years we were called to one home. Nursing care has been given to each of the ten members of this family. The man, while a steady worker, has never been a large wage earner, consequently they have had a hard struggle, but have progressed, and today we find the older children in High School, the younger in grade school, and all in very good physical condition.

Dental Service:

Dental Clinic is held once a week for a three hour period. 587 children and 195 adults received 1,927 treatments. This dental service is now confined to rural Allen County due to the fact that in February, 1933 the City work was taken over by the Hospital and Home Service.

That this work is appreciated is illustrated in the following case:

A man came into our office one evening after closing time, apparently suffering intensely. He had been referred by his family physician. He was immediately referred to a dentist who had volunteered free service. He returned to our office the next morning to express his appreciation, stating that he had slept for the first time in over a week. This proved to be a stubborn case of Vincent's Angina. Treatment and follow-up covered a period of several months.

Our nurses referred 2,407 children to the dentist. 482 received clinic service and 818 had corrections made by family dentist.

In January of 1933 we were again able to resume routine school inspections as the contagion was then well under control, and we completed this piece of work in April, 1933. Our report shows that 6,158 children were inspected, and 2,544 referred to the family doctor.

Social service work, which means service not related to health, presented quite a problem until a study was made by our Nursing Activities Committee. An organization known as the Allen County Allied Welfare Organization under the leadership of a member of our Nursing Activities Committee, relieved our nurses of much of this detail work. However, 229 visits were made by the nurses, and 301 interviews were held.

From time to time talks and group instructions are given to various community groups. This year 36 talks and 181 meetings were attended.

A nurse was supplied for the 4-H Club camp held at Camp Potawatomi. In the four days of camp the nurse gave first aid service to 70 children and taught first aid classes to the entire group, numbering 242.

Another service used to great advantage is that of our loan closet. Sick room articles, bed linen, gowns, and layettes are supplied as needed. this adds much to the efficiency of our nursing care and to the comfort of the patient.

In April and May of 1933 we cooperated with the Parent-Teacher Associations in their summer round-up, which means getting the first graders ready for school. The children, with their parents in attendance, meet at the school; are examined by the physician; defects noted, and during the summer corrections are made. Immunization against diseases are completed and the child enters school in September ready to begin his eight long years of school work.

Contagion earlier in the school year educated the community to the needs of toxoid clinics, and this activity was entered into. Summing up we find 488 children were immunized against diphtheria.

June finds the schools now closed for the year, and the nurses concentrated on one of their most important duties, home visiting or the follow-up of the pupils into their homes - the ultimate aim of which is the corrections of physical defects. 7,920 home visits were made this year, and although school inspection revealed that 59% had symptoms of physical defects, we feel that the home visits of the nurses resulted in the correction of 1,755 defects. Or, in other words, 41% had defects corrected. In fact symptoms of defects were reduced from 71% in 1932 to 59% in 1933.

And so my story of the year's work ends. And again on June 30th, 1933 we find our nurses in the midst of the summer program.

Respectfully submitted, Isabel Devlin, R.N. Supervisor.

"An inspection tour along the Maumee river and in the town of New Haven was made by David Erwin of the board of public works and members of the special city council committee appointed to investigate the conditions along the river between Fort Wayne and New Haven.

"The inspection trip was ordered after a group of New Haven citizens appeared before the city council protesting against Fort Wayne sewage being emptied into the river.

"The party followed the river into New Haven and detected no offensive odors except in two places.

"New Haven citizens have appealed to the city council to borrow money from the government to construct a sewage disposal plant.

"City officials contend that the construction of a sewage disposal plant at present cannot be undertaken. It would necessitate the immediate construction of large main sewers in three sections of the city.

"Mr. Erwin pointed out that after the filtration plant is placed in operation the lime sludge from the filtration plant will be carried to the sewer interceptor and this will in a large degree relieve the present condition. The heavy sludge will help dispose of the sewage, Mr. Erwin pointed out.

"The cost of the disposal plant would exceed \$ 1,000,000, Mr. Erwin said. It also would be necessary to construct the southwest, southeast and northeast sewers which have been designed by City Engineer Van A. Barnett.

"The board ordered plans and approved specifications for these projects and advertised hearings. At the public hearings property owners filed remonstrances against the proposed improvements. They pointed out that the improvements were needed but that property owners were unable to assume the heavy assessments which would follow.

"Mr. Erwin pointed out that none of the present sewers would be large enough to carry the load of storm water and sewage in the event the disposal plant is erected. The present sewers have overflow lines to the river and some sewage still would be deposited in the stream.

"The council committee agreed that eventually the city should erect

a sewage disposal plant and stated that unless it was constructed through money borrowed from the government the project could not be attempted at this time.

"Those members of the committee who are familiar with the condition of the Maumee river during the summer months agreed there was an unpleasant and undesirable stench.

"Councilman J. J. Perrey, chairman of the committee suggested that the plan to construct it with funds borrowed from the government be considered."

"Sources of the pollution of the St. Marys, St. Joseph and Maumee rivers are outlined in the report submitted to city officials by L. A. Geupel, chief engineer of the department of chemistry and industry of the state division of public health.

"In the report, which recommends the immediate construction of a complete system of intercepting sewers and a municipal sewage treatment plant for the city, the engineer cites the many sources of pollution of the three streams.

"The survey showed that the St. Marys river upstream from Decatur, Indiana receives pollution from Blue Creek. The town of Berne, Indiana discharges raw sewage into Blue Creek, but plans have been prepared for a sewage disposal plant which it is believed will be constructed in the near future.

"Mr. Geupel in his report stated: "The St. Marys river at Decatur discharges the sewage of about 80 per cent of its population, the wastes of a small meat packing plant and the wastes of a dairy products plant. The condition of the St. Marys river in low stage downstream from Decatur does not show evidence of gross pollution, however Decatur will be required to consider treatment of its wastes as the pollution load increases.

"The St. Marys river downstream from Decatur is grossly polluted during the manufacture of sugar by the Holland-St. Louis Sugar company. Beet sugar is basically a wet industry and over 2,700,000 gallons of sugar polluted organic and silt laden wash water, which has a very high oxygen demand, and with low stage of river kills fish and affects the river flowing into Fort Wayne. The industrial waste is difficult to purify, but with continued operation the sugar company must install a purifying process for its waste water or risk legal process from the citizens of Fort Wayne.

"The St. Joseph river upstream from the mouth of Cedar Creek is not polluted. Cedar Creek with Garrett ditch and West Creek as tributaries is grossly polluted from the partially treated sewage of Waterloo, Indiana and the seasonal cannery wastes of the Hall-Stingle Packing company which is discharged into Cedar Creek through a Waterloo storm sewer.

"The Garrett ditch which flows into Cedar Creek is an open sewer in summer and receives the domestic sewage of Garrett, Indiana and the milk wastes from the plant of the Van Camp Milk company. The municipal sewage and industrial wastes of Auburn, Indiana are discharged into Cedar Creek and increase materially the pollution of Cedar Creek. West Creek receives the waste of a water gas plant and a small rendering plant located at Auburn Junction.

"This condition was outlined by the engineering firm of Hoad, Decker, Shoecraft and Drury of Ann Arbor, Michigan, when they completed their survey of the St. Joseph river when planning the water filtration plant for the city.

"They suggested that the impounding dam be located about Cedar Creek so that the water supply to be used by the city would be free of pollution.

However, the filtration plant here which will be placed in operation this fall will purify the water taken from the river at the North Anthony boulevard dam.

"The chief engineer in his report continued.

"Cedar Creek flows into the St. Joseph river near Cedarville and such diluted wastes and sewage flow down the St. Joseph river to the Maumee river. Recommendations that sewage disposal plants be constructed at Auburn and Garrett and the Waterloo Packing company have been made."

"As a matter of interest to the citizens of Fort Wayne the new water supply for their city is taken from the St. Joseph river, which receives at present the sewage of Auburn, Garrett and the Waterloo packing company. It is interesting to note as Fort Wayne permits its sewage and wastes to pass down the Maumee river for Defiance, Ohio to filter and drink, so will they receive that dilution of sewage from Auburn, Garrett and Waterloo in the St. Joseph river to filter and drink.

"In making his report on the condition of the St. Marys and St. Joseph rivers in Fort Wayne the engineer stated:

"Fort Wayne discharges its domestic sewage and industrial wastes into a combined sewer system. No sewage treatment is provided and the sewer outlets discharges into all three rivers at convenient points. The city of Fort Wayne has a population of 114,936 (1930 census) and about 80 per cent of the population is served by the municipal sewer system.

"The St. Marys river flowing in Fort Wayne receives the raw sewage and industrial waste discharged from 12 municipal outlets ranging in size from 10 inches to 72 inches in diameter.

"The St. Joseph river in Fort Wayne receives the raw sewage and industrial waste discharged from the sewers 12 inches in diameter.

"The Indiana state farm colony sewer has been changed so that it will empty into the river below the impounding dam. The change was made by the board of public works several weeks ago so that the water at the dam would not be polluted from this source.

"The Maumee river flowing in Fort Wayne receives the raw sewage and industrial wastes of four large main sewers ranging in size from 24 inches to 60 inches.

"Industrial wastes from 16 industries in the city were investigated. The industries were chosen because they represented the various types of industries typical to Fort Wayne. Some of this number will need further investigation for the purpose of determining definitely the harmful effects of their wastes on the water of the stream or on the operation of a municipal sewage treatment plant." (By Park Williams, Journal-Gazette.)

"A large section of the population of New Haven, Indiana turned out in a protest against the pollution of the Maumee river caused by the emptying of Fort Wayne sewage into the stream.

"A general mass meeting was held in the business district of the town, and the crowd was swelled to nearly 2,000 with farmers and delegations from along the Maumee river, east of Fort Wayne in attendance. Defiance and Napoleon, Ohio, sent groups to the gathering to register their disapproval of pollution in the stream.

"They demonstrated in their mass meeting a determination to bring necessary pressure to bear in remedying a repulsive misuse of the Maumee river by the present system of disposal of Fort Wayne sewage.

"Harry H. Hilgemann, Fort Wayne attorney and former prosecuting attorney of Allen County, made the principal address. He praised the citizens of New Haven and their neighbors in the Maumee valley for their work in bringing to the attention of the state board of health the necessity for

correcting the deplorable condition of the Maumee river east of Fort Wayne through New Haven and on to Defiance, Ohio. He paid a tribute to John B. Maling of New Haven, who has been the leader in arousing the farmers and people of New Haven against the pollution of the river.

"Mr. Hilgemann said that the city of Fort Wayne is without funds at the present time to construct a municipal sewage plant with a system of intercepting sewers, but he did say that Fort Wayne and New Haven and others interested along the Maumee river might use their influence in getting a federal loan to erect a sewage disposed plant.

"We need to correct the pollution of the stream because it is seriously endangering health, and it makes living along the river almost unbearable during the summer months east of Fort Wayne, Mr. Hilgemann said.

"The citizens of Fort Wayne are in favor of correcting this thing and want to help you," the speaker added.

"L. H. Dunten of Fort Wayne, president of the Izaak Walton league state organization, Rev. Michael Andrew Chapman of St. John's Catholic Church of New Haven, W. H. Frazier, an engineer with the fish and game department of the state conservation department, and Ralph Peters, editor of the Defiance Ohio, Crescent News, attended the meeting and spoke against pollution of the Maumee river."

Mr. Chairman and Members of the City Council:

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Since April 1st, 1933, we have had several deaths in the Nebraska School due to diphtheria. We have lost a number of children, also our principal, Mr. Morton W. Arnold. There have been other cases that did not result in death. The death rate has been so great that I feel there should be an immediate investigation of the buildings and playgrounds and steps taken to eliminate any more danger of this sickness if possible.

Mr. Chairman, I move a copy of this be given to the Fort Wayne School Board and Fort Wayne Board of Health, and the school not opened this fall until a satisfactory cleaning and sterilizing of the premises is made.

Edwin C. Lindenberg, Adopted and clerk ordered to send copies to Fort Wayne School Board and Fort Wayne Board of Health.

Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana:

We, the undersigned, your Committee on River Pollution, have made an investigation and inspection of the sewage problem of the City of Fort Wayne, and we find as follows:

The sewage of the City of Fort Wayne is not treated and empties into the Maumee River in its raw and untreated state. This has caused objection and remonstrance by residents and citizens living near or in the vicinity of the Maumee River some distance from Fort Wayne to the east. The dumping of raw sewage in rivers has been and is still the practice of many citizens in the United States. However, many cities have constructed modern sewage disposal plants which seem to operate satisfactory and prevent annoyance.

The Federal Government has provided three billion three hundred million dollars for the purpose of financing municipalities in engaging in the erection and construction of public works and improvements for the purpose of giving employment to the idle and relieving the unemployment situation and eliminating the demoralizing effect upon human beings of being kept and maintained at public and private charities.

We find, therefore, that to furnish employment and work for the unemployed of the City of Fort Wayne and for the purpose of constructing an improvement of public benefit and utility, that we favor the adoption of

a resolution by the Common Council requesting the Mayor, Board of Public Works, and City Attorney to take steps for the allocation to the City of Fort Wayne of a sum sufficient to erect and construct a Sewage Disposal Plant, southeast sewer and other trunk line sewers to carry sewage from the city sewer system to the proposed disposal plant. Made a matter of record. J. J. Perrey, Edwin C. Lindenberg, Charles H. Young, Edw. H. Fisher and Albert Moran.

"Definite information regarding the application for a government loan for the construction of a sewage disposal plant here will be sought by city officials at Indianapolis, Monday October 16th. Mayor William J. Hosey told members of the Maumee river improvement committee Wednesday night October 11th.

"Information also will be sought to determine the most satisfactory manner of repaying the loan to the government over a long period of years. The river improvement committee will meet again and at which time Mayor Hosey, City Attorney William Fruechtenicht and members of the board of public works will outline the results of the Indianapolis conference.

"It was suggested by Henry Herust chairman of the river improvement committee, that city officials after the hearing with the state board of health on the need for a disposal plant, confer with Otto P. DeLuse, director of the public works administration in Indiana, and if possible make application for the government loan at that time."

"Following is the text of the letter to Mayor Hosey, and the board of works in which formal demand for construction of a city sewage disposal plant was made by the state through its division of public health.

"Hon. William J. Hosey, Mayor
and Board of Public Works.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

"Re: Sewage and Trade Waste Pollution Conditions of the
Maumee River.

"Whereas, numerous complaints and a petition with more than 500 citizens endorsing the petition have been received, it has been shown from the field investigations and results of the laboratory examination to the satisfaction of the Indiana state division of public health that the municipality of Fort Wayne, Indiana by discharging and depositing domestic sewage and industrial wastes into the Maumee river and its tributary streams is hereby befouling the waters of the Maumee river to injury of the public health and comfort of citizens living near the stream, and the waters of the Maumee river deleterious to public health and which adversely affects the use of the Maumee river water for agricultural pursuits and is thereby creating a public nuisance by discharging and depositing offal, filth, and noisome substances into the Maumee river and its tributaries to the damage, prejudice and discomfort of others and the public.

"Whereas, a hearing was held before the board of state division of public health in executive session on October 16, 1933, with representative officials of the city of Fort Wayne present, whereat, the records of findings and the recommendations for corrections of the conditions were discussed informally, whereat in the course of the hearing the officials of the city of Fort Wayne acknowledged that the sewage and industrial waste discharged by the city into the stream pollutes the Maumee river for certain instances and whereas in the course of the hearing the officials of the city of Fort Wayne were informed that with the means available to obtain funds without undue hardship upon the citizens of the city of Fort Wayne, the conditions of the pollution which may and actually do constitute a public nuisance a menace to public health and discomfort to

the public living adjacent and thereby, should be eliminated as soon as it is practically possible to do so in an ethical manner.

"Be it ordered by the Indiana state division of public health that the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana shall proceed at once to investigate methods of sanitary disposal of sewage and of sewage treatment applicable to said city and to adopt plans for necessary sewage disposal and sewage treatment works for the purpose of preventing and eliminating the pollution of the Maumee river or of any of the streams of the state of Indiana by domestic sewage industrial, or trade wastes from the city of Fort Wayne.

"Be it further ordered by the Indiana state division of public health that the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana through its responsible officials shall submit to the Indiana state division of public health for approval, plans and methods as to the extent and degree of sewage treatment contemplated and plans and specifications for such construction work as may be necessary to comply with this order.

"Be it further ordered by the state division of public health that the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, shall through its responsible officials make formal report to the Indiana state division of public health on or before December 1, 1933 with regard to plans, methods under construction or being performed in compliance with this order.

"Be it further ordered by the state division of public health that the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, shall complete such additions to the sewage system and the construction of an adequate sewage treatment plant and place same in proper operation by June 1, 1935.

Attest: Verne K. Harvey, M.D. Director, Indiana State Division of Public Health."

"Alarm over deaths as a result of diphtheria is unnecessary, Dr. M. B. Catlett, Allen county health officer, stated upon his return from the annual meeting of the Indiana health officers held at Indianapolis.

"Statistics show that one death in 200 is caused by diphtheria which should show that diphtheria is not such a dangerous disease when properly handled Dr. Catlett stated.

Only one death in Allen County so far this year has been caused by diphtheria, Dr. Catlett said, and the cause of this death was questionable.

"The annual report of the county health nurses will show the care being given to arrest the spread of diphtheria, the county health official said.

"The annual service report for the year ending in July, which was submitted to Dr. Catlett is as follows.

"Total number of patients given care 709, Maternity service 236, General service 323, Babies given care 150, Maternity service visits 1,743, Other bedside nursing 3,023, School children 3,724, Visits to schools 545, All other visits 796, Health inspections at schools 14,963, Cultures taken 2,254, Toxoid immunizations for diphtheria 488, Water specimens collected and examined 26, Homes visited for isolation 285, Children found with defects 3,691, Referred to physician 2,011, Referred to dentist 2,393, Classes taught in high schools 5, Dental treatment for children 655, Dental treatment for adults 140."

"The total number of deaths due to diphtheria in Fort Wayne during the year 1933 is five, as compared with the total of seven in 1932, according to the annual mortality report of the city board of health.

"Dr. Ernest Carlo, chairman of the committee in charge of the anti-diphtheria campaign in this city, stated that the city was credited with the death of two patients who had come to this city with the disease already

contracted and also said that if the actual facts were known, a great many deaths attributed to diphtheria were due to some other complication.

"Notwithstanding the decrease in deaths due to this disease during the past year, the Fort Wayne Medical society is planning to carry on a months immunization campaign which will start soon, Dr. Carlo announced.

"Heart disease led the list as the disease causing the most deaths in 1933. Its toll for the year was 286. In 1932 this malady took 296 lives. Cancer was next, with 107 deaths to its credit. Its 1932 toll was 120, however.

"Third on the list was pneumonia, with 88 deaths attributed to it, and apoplexy was fourth with a total of 78 deaths. The number of lives taken by these two afflictions in 1932 was 106 and 121, respectively."

"A Girl Scouts duty is to be useful and to help others.

"That law, which is the third in a group of ten, has certainly not been forgotten by those almost 1,000 Girl Scouts in Fort Wayne. There useful and helpful duties are many and varied, but one of the most unusual of them all is the aid which two girls give every Saturday morning at the township clinic where children are immunized for diphtheria.

"The offices which are located on the second floor of the Hollywood building at Broadway and Washington boulevard were filled when the reporter visited there. The two faithful Girl Scouts were spied immediately because of their uniforms.

"Debby Bostick and Harriet Dellinger are both members of Troop 16 at Lakeside school of which Mrs. J. D. O'Mara is the captain. Both of the girls have helped at the clinic since last June, spending every Saturday morning but four, aiding Dr. D. D. Johnston. When it was necessary for them to leave the city, they asked someone to serve in their places.

Mary Catherine Lappincott, who has since moved to Angola, Indiana. Mary Jane Snook and Doris Greenier, all members of the Lakeside troop, have done their part to help the clinic.

"We couldn't get along without them," smiled Dr. Johnston, the township physician, after the morning's immunizations were finished. They have certainly rendered us a valuable service and they have been very faithful. One morning we timed ourselves, and we found that in 20 minutes 100 children had been given the toxoid. Of course everything was clicking, or it couldn't have been done. These girls line the children up and after I have finished with them, they take them away and wash the little wounds." To date, it was found that the township has completed 1,600 immunizations, the record morning having taken care of 214.

"Indeed the experience was an interesting one to the reporter, who sat nearby and watched the operations. In 12 minutes 40 children from big boys to tiny babies were inoculated, and though the big boys would be expected to behave better than any of the others, it was surprising to see that they were the biggest cowards of all. The little babies did not even cry. "It hurts about as much as a lite bee sting," said one of the girls.

"When asked if they enjoyed their duties as Girl Scouts, both Harriet and Debby smiled convincing smiles and nodded their heads. "I want to be a nurse when I'm old enough," said Debby. (By Jane Vesey.)

"Sixteen of the 176 restaurants in Fort Wayne inspected by the city board of health were given gold medal ratings in the semi-annual inspection, Dr. Carl G. Miller, secretary of the board of public health, stated after approving the report.

"Those restaurants given the gold medal standings had ratings of 95 or higher. The inspections were made by P. T. Haas inspector for the board

of public health and Charles Merz, city plumbing inspector."

"Dr. Carl G. Miller, secretary of the city board of public health, announced that a request had been made of the board of health to station inspectors in all places selling beer to see that beer mugs were thoroughly sterilized after being used.

"Dr. Miller pointed out that the health department, already handicapped by shortage of men and curtailment of funds, could not station inspectors at all of the many places selling beer in the city. He suggested that the complainant drink his beer only in those places where he was certain the glasses would meet his approval and pointed out that it was not necessary for beer drinkers to quench their thirst in places where glasses were not sterilized to meet approval."

"With the new water filtration plant ready to be placed in operation the board of public works is receiving many inquiries daily regarding the operation and cost of the plant.

"In order to enlighten the water consumers the board of public works will answer all questions asked about the new plant. Questions and their answers will be prepared for the Journal-Gazette by the board of public works.

"Those persons seeking information regarding the operation of the new water plant are invited to submit their questions either to the Journal-Gazette or the board of public works.

"Those questions, answered by David Erwin, board of works member are as follows:

"Question - Is the city really going to soften the water and how soft will the new water supply be?

"Answer - Yes, the city is going to soften the new water supply at the same time that they filter it. The present water supply has an average hardness of about 30 grains, it sometimes runs much higher, and the water that will come from the new filtration and softening plant will be reduced to about six to seven grains of hardness. It has not been found practical in public water supplies to soften the water lower than six or seven grains of hardness, and water of this quality compares very favorably to the average cistern water that has been retained for any length of time in the cistern. In case you have a softener it will run four or five times as long as it formerly did before needing regeneration.

"Question - I have been told that our water rate will have to be increased to pay for the new improvements that have been made. Is this true?

"Answer - That is not true. The present water rates that we have in the City of Fort Wayne are revised rates that were determined by the public service commission of Indiana before any improvements were started. These rates were not made by local officials, but were the rates set by the public service commission after careful study of the proposed new improvements, and are ample to pay for all of the improvements that have been made, principal and interest and there will be no occasion for an increase of water rates. These rates were put into effect February 1, 1932, nor do any taxes go to pay for any of the new improvements. Water revenues alone will pay for the plant over a 25-year period.

"Question - Will we still be bothered with rusty water when we get our new filtration plant in operation? The water is certainly terrible in our neighborhood now.

"Answer - Our new water supply will not have this rusty sediment in it that the present well supply now has. It will be impossible for such material to get through the filter beds at the new plant. We will be bothered for a while at least with the rusty water condition because our

distribution system is completely filled with this soft, slushy sediment, and it will take some time before it can be flushed out of the mains. Some cities who have gone to a soft water supply have found that by putting soft water into the mains they loosen up much more sediment, and for a short time they are bothered considerably. So it may be that the city of Fort Wayne will have some additional difficulties for a short period of time when the change is made from a hard to soft water supply, but the new supply will be completely free from any sediment."

"Thousands of visitors are expected to inspect Fort Wayne's new \$ 2,500,000 water filtration plant which will be dedicated formally on Tuesday December 5, 1933, at 1:30 o'clock at which time the building will be open for inspection to the general public.

"Arrangements have been completed for the dedication which will be held regardless of weather conditions. In the event the weather permits, the dedicatory program will be held on the steps in front of the building. However, should it be impossible to hold the program outdoors it will be held in the filter control gallery.

"Mayor William J. Hosey extended an invitation to all Fort Wayne to inspect the new plant which has been completed. The filtration plant will be in operation through the afternoon so that visitors may see how the river water will be softened and filtered.

"Water will be pumped from the river to the plant through the emergency intake. It will be run through the entire filtering and softening process and then discharged back into the river. The water will not be placed in the water mains, members of the board of works pointed out.

"City officials have urged that everyone turn out for the dedication which marks the completion of one of the finest water filtration plants in the country. The new improvement was started two years ago.

"A brief dedicatory program will be held before the plant is opened for inspection. The invocation will be given by Rev. Samuel Callen, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

"Following the convocation the keys to the plant will be presented to Mayor William J. Hosey by W. C. Hoad, member of the firm of Hoad, Decker, Shoecraft and Drury.

"Mayor Hosey will accept the plant for city officials and in turn will present it to the citizens of Fort Wayne.

"Andrew G. Burry, treasurer and general manager of the Wayne Paper Box and Printing corporation will accept the plant for the city.

"The filtration plant then will be thrown open and tours of inspection will be started."

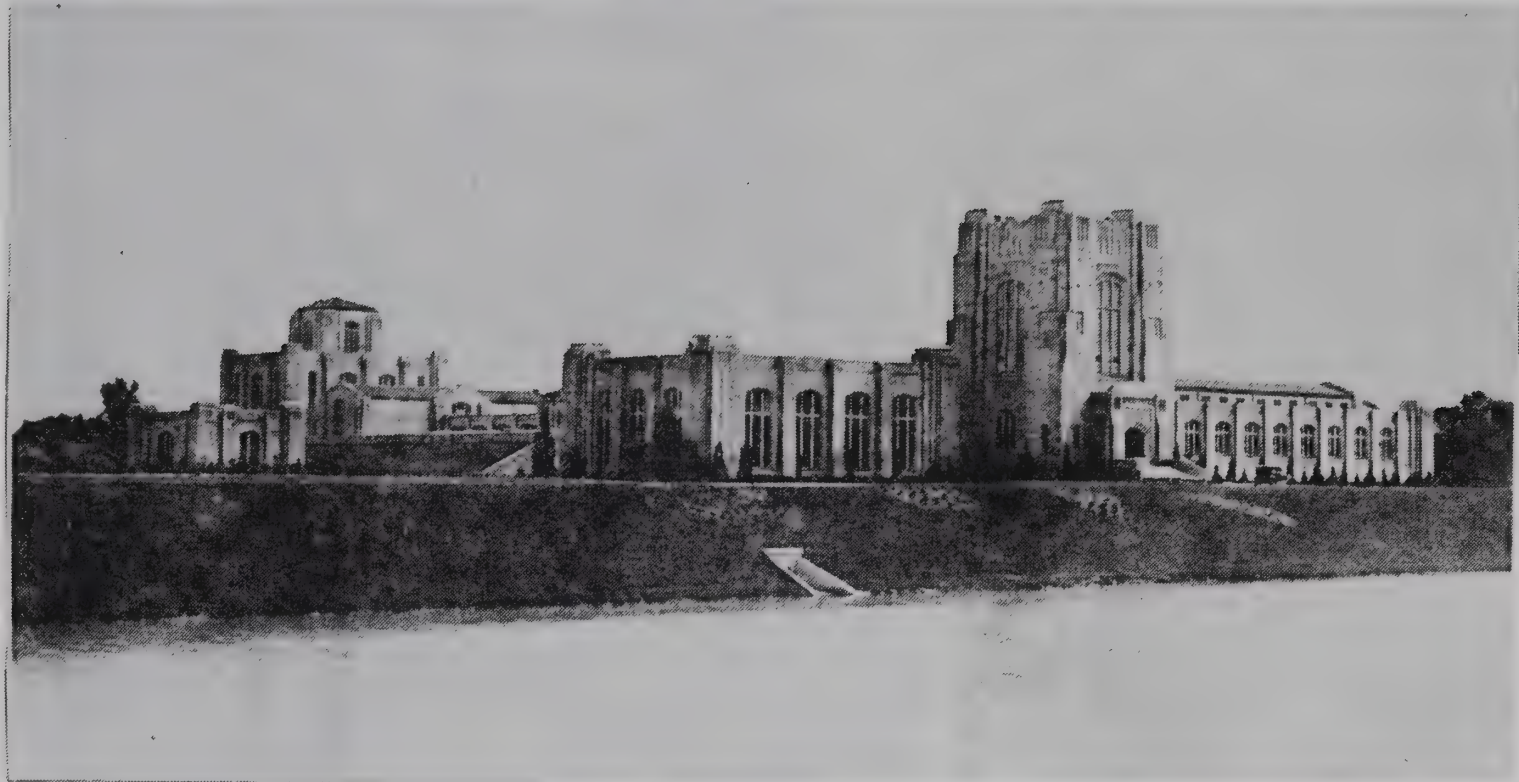
"Frank Roberts, Editor of the Journal-Gazette, stated 'No municipal improvement in the history of Fort Wayne has combined utility and beauty in such a marked degree as has the Filtration Plant. The public appreciation of it will grow with the coming years, and it will remain a glorious monument to the courage and vision of its builders.'

"Arther K. Remmell, Editor of the News Sentinel, wrote: 'As a citizen of Fort Wayne the new City Water Works Filtration Plant in Three Rivers Park will be one of the show places to which I will find much delight in taking visitors. However, it is more than a show place. It is necessity and will insure Fort Wayne an adequate, as well as a pure and wholesome water supply for many years to come.'"

"The local campaign against diphtheria in conjunction with the state wide drive against the disease will start in this city January 22nd, 1934 and will continue until March 1st it was announced by Dr. L. P. Harshman, secretary of the Fort Wayne Medical society.



This was afternoon before Yule, picture of employees in the City Department of Public Health on the third floor of City Hall in 1933. Seated, left to right, are Emma Lepper, John Leeuw, Ruth (Masterson) Kucher, Hilda Leahy, Anna Sullivan, and Ruth Sturtivant. Standing, left to right, Howard King, P. T. Haas, John Collins, George Saloman, Herbert Scheiman, Harry Nern, Dr. Paul C. Kucher and Martin Draths. Picture courtesy of Capt. William H. Fuhrman, board of health.



Fort Wayne's new Water Filtration Plant on the river bank at the junction of city's three rivers.

Actual construction work was started on March 19, 1931, at 3 o'clock and completed in late 1933.

Filtered and softened river water was placed in the city distribution system for the first time on January 19, 1934.

(Picture from Municipal Review.)

"The medical society also is urging smallpox vaccination in order that the scientific check on that disease might not be relinquished. Dr. Harshman said that the immunization campaign has already started in many cities of the state and that he had received word from a physician in Monroeville that the town is prepared to do its part in the drive.

"The campaign is intended primarily for children from six months of age to 10 years, during which period the susceptibility to the disease is considered greatest. Everyone, however is urged by the medical society to consult his family physician for examination, to be immunized and to co-operate with the program in every way possible.

"Newspapers will furnish the first medium for work against diphtheria but it was stated that lay organizations and school departments will aid later on. A house to house campaign will not be made.

"The committee in charge of the drive is headed by Dr. Ernest Carlo and includes Dr. M. B. Catlett, county health commissioner and Dr. C. G. Miller city health commissioner."

"The death rate in Fort Wayne from diphtheria during the year 1933 was the second lowest since 1915, it was learned from a detailed report of 93 cities in the country that appeared in the Journal of the American Medical association. The death rate in this city for 1933 was 3.3 per hundred thousand population. The lowest the rate has been since 1915 is 0.9 in 1930.

"Of 18 cities surveyed in the east north central states, Peoria, Dayton, Indianapolis, Evansville and Flint have higher rates than Fort Wayne. The rates of Indianapolis and Evansville were 4.0 and 4.7 respectively. South Bend has not had a death from this disease in the past two years.

"The cities with the highest death rates in 1933 were Dallas, Atlanta and Lowell, each with 12.0 deaths per hundred thousands.

"The Medical Journal is quoted as saying: The east north central states have made a fine showing, Chicago's record (0.2) is indeed spectacular. Detroit also made a new low, 3.0. This group of cities from 1925 to 1929 had the highest average rate (11.21) in any geographic division. It is now next to the lowest with 1.75."

1934

"Filtered and softened river water was placed in the city distribution system for the first time Friday afternoon January 19, 1934, when Mayor William J. Hosey turned on the high service pumps at the water filtration plant and pumping station and sent the new water supply rushing into the mains.

"As city officials stood by his side, Mayor Hosey pushed the button controlling the pumps and amid the loud roar of the motor Fort Wayne's new water system was placed in operation. The water was turned into the distribution system at 4:27 p.m.

"As soon as the water was turned into the mains Ralph Hoot, chief chemist at the plant, brought several glasses of the filtered water to city officials. All expressed satisfaction at the taste of the new water. It was clear and sparkling, free from all odor and taste.

"Mr. Hoot said the water turned into the mains had been softened to 10 grains. The rock well water has a hardness of 32 grains.

"Howard King of the board of public health stated that tests completed by the board found the water to be free from all gas. A 34 hour test was made of the water before it was turned into the distribution system.

"City officials who were at the filtration plant when the new water was turned on included John C. Trier, chairman of the board of public works, David Erwin and Harvey E. Crane, board of works members, City Controller Julian F. Franke, City Attorney William Fruechtenicht, Scott S. Snyder, secretary of the board of works, Ralph Hoot, chief chemist, L. R. Mathews, superintendent of the filtration plant and pumping station, Howard King of the board of public health, and Councilman Louis Voors.

"The first flow of the filtered water was concentrated in the Lake-side mains where the rock well water has been unsatisfactory, conditions requiring heavy chlorination. Then the water was sent through the entire distribution system.

"About 10 per cent of the total pumpage was filtered river water, the remaining 90 per cent being rock well water. The filtered river water will be increased daily until it entirely replaces the rock well water.

"It has been explained to water patrons that for a few days water in the mains will be discolored. This is caused by the increased pressure and the action of the softened water which is dislodging iron rust in the mains. However much of this was eliminated by flushing the mains under the increased pressure.

"It also was explained that some sections of the city will not receive the filtered river water for several days as it will take some time for the new water to go through the entire system."

"With the opening on Monday January 22, 1934 of the local campaign against diphtheria, which is being led by the Fort Wayne Medical society, the state division of public health has issued material for publication concerning the facts of immunization against the disease.

"The bulletin from the state division points out that no child need die of diphtheria if all parents would co-operate, with all that science knows about the prevention and control of the disease.

"Continuing, the bulletin states:

"The campaign for the immunization of all children of Indiana against diphtheria calls to mind the fact that the diphtheria germ is probably better understood than any other living thing. An enormous amount of study has been devoted to this germ and the study has been very highly productive. We know exactly what the germ looks like. We have special stains for bringing out the striking peculiarities as seen under the microscope. We have very special culture media for growing the germ so that we may study it and make the diagnosis of the disease. We know exactly the manner in which the disease is spread from one person to another. We know the means by which an epidemic may be abruptly brought to an end in a community.

"It would seem from the above that the eradication of diphtheria would be a very simple matter. This is indeed true provided the public can be induced to take advantage of these means. If everything that is known about diphtheria and the germ of diphtheria were put into practice, there would be no need whatever that a single child should die with this disease in Indiana.

"All persons are asked by the Fort Wayne Medical society to consult their family physician concerning the immunization by either of three methods. The first method is by means of three injections of a preparation known as toxin-antitoxin. These injections are given at intervals of one week and may be counted to immunize approximately three-fourths of all the children who take the treatment. This method is not much used in present years but is still recommended for persons above 13 or 15 years of age.

"The second preparation used is known as toxoid. As a rule two injections are given. These two are more efficient than three injections of toxin-antitoxin. This eliminates one trip to the doctor's office. this method it is stated rarely produces any reaction in children under 12 years of age. It is this product that is being furnished by the state for the immunization of children unable to pay.

"Even more recently, a preparation known as alum toxoid is being recommended, says the state health bulletin. Its advantage is that it only takes one injection, although some doctors prefer to use it in two. This method makes the arm a little sorer than the other two methods in some instances."

"Appeal of the city of Fort Wayne from an order of the state board of health, requiring the city to build a sewage disposal plant because of alleged pollution of the Maumee river, was received at the office of Mrs. Alma App Reed, Allen County clerk, from the board of health at Indianapolis.

"City attorney William Fruechtenicht stated that the next move of the Indiana attorney general may be to set the appeal for hearing in circuit court.

"The transcript, 137 typewritten pages in length, embodies a complete record of complaints and proceedings in regard to alleged pollution of the Maumee river by the city of Fort Wayne.

"It was explained that the filling of such a transcript is made mandatory by law. The document was filed by Louis A. Geupel, chief engineer, Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, Indianapolis, and certified by Vern K. Havey, secretary of the state board of health and director of the division of public health, state of Indiana.

"City Attorney William Fruechtenicht said that he would attack the entire act when the hearing was held. In his opinion the act is vague and indefinite. He said that he doubted if the law is sufficient for the purpose intended.

"The city filed notice that it would appeal the order of the state board of health after the board ordered the city to proceed with the construction of a sewage disposal plant here.

"The notice was filed with the state board of health. The action by the state board is in reply to the city's notice of appeal."

"In spite of the fact that the Fort Wayne Medical society has withdrawn its support from the Fort Wayne health clinic, which has between 500 and 600 patients, the clinic will remain open with the six county physicians, hired by Elmer Fox, township trustee, taking care of all indigents, it was announced by Mrs. W. K. Noble, president of the Hospital Home Service bureau, which sponsors the clinic.

"Mrs. Noble pointed out that it would be impossible to close the clinic with so many patients depending on the care received there. The medical society withdrew its support because of the refusal of Elmer Fox to follow federal regulations for indigent medical care.

"The head of the Hospital Home Service bureau also pointed out that the physicians of Fort Wayne had donated \$ 40,000 worth of free services in 1932 and \$ 60,000 worth of services in 1933.

"The medical society is asking that the indigents be allowed to go to their family physician and keep the family physician relationship intact instead of having the indigents go to the county physicians and that the physicians receive a small remuneration from the state and county for their service.

"Mrs. Noble stated that the clinic was helpless without the support

of the medical society and that an immediate reconciliation would be attempted. A wire, following one of the medical society, will be sent to Harry Hopkins, national relief director.

"It has been pointed out by the committee in charge of the current campaign against diphtheria in this community that the withdrawal of the medical society from the health clinic does not affect the immunization drive.

"Dr. Ernest Carlo, chairman of the committee, stated that the drive is enjoying a great success in the city and also the county."

"Fort Wayne public school physicians found 10,358 defective children out of a total enrollment of 17,868 during the first term of school, ending January 19, 1934, it was announced in a report made public at a meeting of the school board. A total of 16,432 were examined.

"The medical report on the schools was filed by Dr. Charles R. Dancer, chief school physician.

"The report shows a larger number of children, examined last semester than for any other term in the history of the city school system.

"Highlights of the detailed report are as follows:

"Number of children without defects, 6,074, defective tonsils 5,292, defective teeth 3,382, cervical glands 3,101, cardiac organic 66, orthopedic defects 268, malnutrition 1,811, thyroid 97, defective eyes 1,006, defective ears 238, and defective posture 1,128.

"The assistant school physicians are Dr. E. C. Singer, Dr. Warner Duemling, Dr. Harvey Murdock, Dr. E. M. Edlavitch, Dr. N. H. Prentias, Dr. Katherine Jackson and Dr. A. E. Moravec."

"Nearly 10,000 persons in Allen County were immunized against diphtheria during the six weeks immunization campaign that closed, it was announced by Dr. Ernest Carlo, chairman of the Fort Wayne Medical society committee that sponsored the drive.

"The special prices for immunization during the campaign are now cancelled, it was stated, but everyone who has not been immunized, is urged to have treatment. Vaccination against smallpox is also urged by the medical authorities and Dr. Carlo noted that in the concentration on diphtheria many people had neglected the treatment against smallpox. Lowered prices will continue for this vaccination for those persons who have not yet completed their diphtheria immunization.

"Persons unable to pay may still be treated at the city board of health and the relief center.

"In an effort to have all school children immunized against diphtheria, Merle J. Abbett superintendent of public schools is co-operating with the medical authorities to warn parents and teachers of the dangers of the disease.

"Questionnaires will be sent to the parents of all students to find out if the children have been immunized and whether or not the parents would be able to pay anything for the treatment. It is felt by Dr. Carlo that this questionnaire will aid materially in attaining the goal to have all school children immunized against diphtheria and smallpox."

"Water from the Three Rivers filtration plant and pumping station is passing the United States treasury department standard of safety which is accepted water standard in the United States, Ralph N. Hoot, chief chemist at the water filtration plant, stated. Bacteriological analysis of the water is made four times each day at the chemical laboratory at the filtration plant, Mr. Hoot said.

"Since the recent flare-up of typhoid fever in the city some persons still are of the belief that the new water supply has been the cause of

the contagion. The water tests made by the state board of health, the city board of health and the bacteriologist at the water plant have shown conclusively that this is not the cause.

"Tests at the filtration plant have been most satisfactory, John C. Trier, chairman of the board of public works, stated.

"A chlorine test is made of the water each hour, Mr. Hoot explained. The minimum amount of chlorine in the water is 25 per million parts.

"It has been demonstrated by the Chicago department of health that eberthella typhi the organism of typhoid is killed in 15 seconds in chlorine of 20 per million, Mr. Hoot explained.

"The chlorine death point is 20 per million while at the water plant here the amount of chlorine in the water is 25 per million and is in the water for a period of 24 hours.

"Samples are selected four times daily and a complete bacteriological analysis is made as required by the state board of health. The raw water supply is tested and tests also are made of the water during its various processes of treatment.

"The chlorine application at this plant at a minimum is higher than at any of the nine water plants I have known, Mr. Hood said in conclusion."

"With no new cases of typhoid fever reported since April 22nd, Dr. Carl G. Miller, city health commissioner, stated that he believed the epidemic to be checked in the city. If it had not been checked, he stated then more cases would have developed in the past week. The city board of health has pretty well eliminated the milk-bootlegger, a possible source of infection, and has tested all the dairies for contamination. The city water in all instances has proved pure as has the well water used in some of the dairies. The public has also been warned to steer clear of unlicensed food peddlers whose products are not examined.

"With all these precautions, we must have hit the source of the epidemic," Dr. Miller stated. He also pointed out that Widol tests were being made of all people connected with dairies as a further check on the milk supply. The Widol test is a blood test to detect typhoid in the system. Carriers of the disease are found by this method, it was noted."

"The inspection of nine city dairies and one outside the city, made by Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city meat and milk inspector, in an effort to locate the source of typhoid fever cases in the city, proved that all equipment was in good shape and that there was no contamination of the milk.

"Tests were made of recording thermometers of the pasteurizing equipment and they were all found in good order. The bacteriological counts of the dairies were high. The water used by the dairies was checked and the results will be known later.

"Dr. Kucher stated that he believed the source of the typhoid among patients in the east end of the city where the fever is centered was not in the milk supply.

"This is the second check of the dairies made by the board of health since the disease was reported. Tests two weeks ago showed the milk and water free from contamination.

"No new cases have been reported to the city board of health and the number remains at 15."

"Examination of pre-school children will begin in the parochial schools of Fort Wayne Tuesday, May 1st. Parents are requested to bring all children who will enter school in September to their respective schools at a given date, at which time the school doctors will be present to give them a thorough physical examination. Those who will be in charge of this service are Dr. Ernest R. Carlo and Dr. J. E. Bickel, assisted by the city

board of health school nurse, Miss Hilda Leahy."

"Two hundred twenty-one children were immunized against diphtheria in April by employes of the Red Cross nursing service in rural sections of Allen county, it was announced by Miss Isabel Devlin at the regular meeting of the board.

"A total of 857 visits were made during the month by the nurses, of which 78 were classified under the heading of maternity, 273 under morbidity, and 331 under health supervision.

"Ten thousand seventy children were given special attention during the month by the nurses, and rapid classroom inspections were given 330. The nurses traveled 4,129 miles in visiting their patients."

"Disease is on the decline in Allen county according to the report of the Indiana division of public health for the week ending May 19th.

"Only three cases of diphtheria were reported during that period as compared to six the week before. This low number led the other counties however. Marion county reported two cases and Adams, Decatur, LaPort and Monroe counties each turned in one case.

"Compared with 15 cases of scarlet fever the week before, only eight cases were reported during the last week. Allen county was fourth in the state in the number of these cases reported.

"Influenza dropped from five cases for the week ending May 12th to two for the last week. Carroll county also had two cases while Greene had six. Measles dropped from 45 cases to 22. Allen county is way down the list in this disease. Marion county leads with 501 cases and Madison is next with 263. No typhoid fever was reported in Allen county either last week or the week before. There are now 14 cases of this disease in Fort Wayne at the present time. There are nine cases of diphtheria in Fort Wayne and 21 cases of scarlet fever."

"More education of the parents of school children concerning diphtheria immunization and smallpox vaccination is needed in Fort Wayne, stated Hilda Leahy, city board of health nurse in the parochial schools, after completing a survey of the parochial grade schools to determine how many children there have been immunized and vaccinated.

"Miss Leahy pointed out that 5,000 questionnaires were sent out to the parents of the children several weeks ago. Four thousand three hundred fifteen were returned with complete information. The school nurse expressed satisfaction with the per cent returned.

"The following figures were secured from the returned questionnaires. Total immunized 1,121, total not immunized, 3,194. Of those that had been immunized, 387 took a Schick test afterwards to determine whether the immunization was successful. Seven hundred thirty-four did not take the Schick test after immunization.

"One thousand eight hundred forty two of the parochial school children have been vaccinated for smallpox and 2,474 have never been vaccinated.

"Miss Leahy noted that this large number which has never been vaccinated for smallpox was deplorable and stated that she would do all in her power to start an educational program for vaccination and also the immunization for diphtheria. We don't want to wait for an epidemic to wake up the parents to the consideration of their childrens health.

"Singular answers were received on some of the questionnaires. A few showing the attitude of some of the parents toward immunization and vaccination follow. "No and I don't intend to," "This information is not necessary." "We give our children medical attention when necessary."

"Please send my child home if the doctor wants to give it that stuff."

"I never heard of it." "Don't you give it to him either until you

hear from me."

"One thousand nine-hundred and ten children out of 6,205 that were examined physically during the past year in the parochial schools of the city were found to have some defect, according to the annual report of Hilda Leahy, parochial school nurse of the city board of health.

"One thousand one hundred and thirty-six children were referred to doctors and 1,149 were referred to dentists. The report of the doctors on the number of defects found and the number of corrections made follows: Teeth, 1,149 defects, 1,114 corrections; tonsils 662 defects, 242 corrections; underweights, 342 defects, 24 corrections; skin, 21 defects, 24 corrections; thyroid or goiter, 34 defects, three corrections; mouth breathers, 11 defects, four corrections.

"According to the nurses report, visits made to school children totaled 1,709; visits to the schools, 413; classrooms visited, 772; visits in behalf of service, 50; health talks given, 95.

"Cases were referred to different organizations in the following numbers: Associated Catholic charities, 9; Lutheran Social Service league, 10; Hospital and Home Service bureau, 56; township trustee, 37; attendance department, 26; Kiddie camp, 90; dental clinic, 46; orthopedic nurse, 5.

"Meetings attended by the nurse numbered 10. There were 201 head inspections; six exclusions for pediculosis (lice); 22 skin inspections; 13 exclusions for skin diseases; 330 inspections for scarlet fever; 103 inspections for mumps; 93 throat inspections; 10 cultures taken and exclusions because of conjunctivitis (pink eye)."

"A general survey of the typhoid fever situation in the city has been made by the officials of the Fort Wayne board of health and released for the information of the public.

"One new case of the disease was reported. This makes the total number of active cases in the city three. All others have been released from hospitals or pronounced recovered by their physicians.

"There have been 31 cases reported here to date since the middle of March, when the fever started. Seven have died of the disease, it was announced.

"Miss Ruth Strutevant, city board of health bacteriologist, stated that according to the history of the last number of cases, the patients have drank well water and that in most of the cases the water has been proved impure by board of health tests.

"In none of the cases has the city water tested other than pure, she stated.

"People recently have started to uncover old and long-unused wells that are shallow and have dirty pipes and that have never been tested. These are a constant source of infection and anyone using such wells should have the water tested as a precaution against typhoid."

"A weekly sanitary report of the condition of the public swimming pools of the city, including pools at Trier's park, Lawton park, the Y.M.C.A. and the Catholic Community center, will be published beginning next week, it was announced by officials of the Fort Wayne board of health.

"The report is being issued with a view of securing intelligent co-operation between the pool owners, the public and the health department in eliminating a possible source of infectious disease. A sample of the water of the pools will be taken each week and its contents analyzed by Miss Ruth Sturtevant, city bacteriologist. The inspector will take a sample and after complete analysis the report will be ready for publication.

"The pools have been inspected and tested every week in the past years but the report was never published officials said.

"It was stated that water pollution of the pools which might be caused by faulty sterilization due to a bad chlorinator, overcrowding or not cleaning the water often enough, is often the source of many infectious diseases."

Red Cross Nursing Service Annual Narrative Report
July 1, 1933 - June 30, 1934

Public Health Nursing is an organized community service rendered by graduate nurses to the individual, family and community.

The three underlying principles of Red Cross Public Health Nursing are:

1. Emphasis on the constructive preventive and educational side while not neglecting the remedial side.
2. Service in the homes produces the most permanent and practical reform in hygienic habits.
3. During an epidemic or an emergency all other work is temporarily laid aside.

To the end that Red Cross Public Health Nursing Service may be of the highest standard, the National Office determines national policies, sets uniform standards, outlines uniform administrative procedures, employs qualified public health nurses and maintains general supervision.

To you who sponsor this activity in Allen County, I shall endeavor to briefly render an account of the service of our staff of four nurses and myself for the year 1933-34.

A generalized nursing program is carried, each nurse giving all types of service in her district - the family as a unit.

School Nursing:

The major service, school nursing, was given to over 6,000 pupils in 81 schools. Following the 11,421 inspections of these pupils made by the nurses, a slip is sent home notifying the parents of any symptoms of contagious disease or abnormality which proves to the parents that the nurse is not only guarding their children's health, but the health of all the children in the school.

As a result of these inspections, physical handicaps such as diseased tonsils, adenoids, defective eyesight, defective hearing and undernourishment were corrected in 979 children.

65 percent of the pupils showed some symptoms of defects. This was an increase of 6 percent over the previous year.

Cooperation with Health Officer, physicians and dentists is practiced. 2,391 children were referred to their doctors, and 2,402 to the dentists.

Board of Health:

Without regular follow-up visits much of this work would be lost. The County Health Commissioner, responsible for all health activities in the County, directs the nurse in this follow-up service in the homes of the school children.

In schools where diphtheria breaks out periodically, a carrier is generally responsible. During the school year this happened in one of our consolidated schools and was traced to either of two bus loads of children. Both bus loads were cultured - six carriers found, and a virulence test done. Two proved virulent, one, a very stubborn case, required six weeks of isolation and treatment. After this special attention there were no further reports of the disease.

In another case a child innocently reported to the nurse that her little sister was ill with symptoms of scarlet fever, but no physician in attendance. A follow-up home visit was made. Needless to say she was not cordially received, but she did prevail upon the family to secure medical attention. Her suspicions were confirmed, and the family quarantined.

We find that Board of Health and social service work enter into the majority of the public health nurses' calls. We have been relieved this year of the majority of our social service work which has been referred to the volunteer Allied Welfare organization of the Parent-Teacher Association and the Home Economics Clubs, and to the social service workers of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief who started to work the latter part of our school year.

Clinics:

In order to further facilitate the school work of the nurse, the Red Cross maintains a Dental Clinic for three hours weekly where dental service is given to children whose parents are unable to pay. This year 54 dental sessions with a nurse in attendance were held, and 343 children received 830 treatments.

Early in the year of 1934 a State wide program for immunization against diphtheria and smallpox was launched. The Health Officer sponsored this program in Allen County, the Township Trustees cooperating. The nurses assisted Township physicians in immunizing 3,951 children against diphtheria, and 274 against smallpox. 435 were preschool children. 3,561 or 60 percent of our school children were immunized against diphtheria. The previous year 488 children were immunized so that now approximately 69 percent of our school children are immunized against diphtheria.

Throughout this campaign we endeavored to teach the importance of immunization to parents, teachers and pupils. At this period we noted an increase in mileage to the extent of 5,126 miles, thus increasing unforeseen expense in transportation.

To get the child ready for his eight or ten years of school life has long been one of our objectives. By this is meant that he be free from all physical defects, and immunized against disease before he enters school. We have not been as successful in this activity as in the immunization program, as our statistical report shows that but three clinics were held, and 23 children examined. However, in Wayne Township every first grade pupil is examined by a physician during their first month of school. At these clinics the nurse assists.

Classes:

Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick classes were taught in three High Schools, 36 students taking this course for which they receive one-half credit in high school and a certificate from the American National Red Cross. This course of sixteen lessons teaches.

1. How to maintain health
2. Indications of sickness
3. Simple nursing procedures

In Jefferson Township, Mrs. VanHorn, one of the teachers, organized a First Aid class which included all of the pupils in her Township. These classes, under the direction of our First Aid Chairman, Dr. Garton, were supervised by our nurse and examinations given. 27 out of 37 enrolled pupils completed the course and received certificates from National Headquarters.

4-H clubs, always a summer activity, were again served. 18 sessions with the girls were held, and as physical fitness is always stressed, 143

members were inspected and four classes taught. Their special projects in health were school lunch, infant care and home nursing.

At the end of the year a contest is held and the healthiest member chosen by a physician and sent to Purdue to represent Allen County. Our contestant received honorable mention, scoring 97.8, just .5 of a point below the winner.

Bedside Nursing:

Bedside care is given in all types of cases including communicable disease. Not only is the sick served, but some member of the family is taught how to give the necessary care in the nurse's absence.

In maternity service the patient is visited for eight or ten days, and followed up at the end of six weeks. If further care of the infant is indicated it is continued. 1,573 visits were made to 202 cases in this service.

Teaching the control of communicable disease is one of the important features of the Red Cross Nursing Service which is most effectively done by demonstration. Allen County measures up to the minimum standard of two visits per case. 1,202 visits were made for this purpose, and 1,750 to non-communicable disease cases. The reports of the latter months of the year show that bedside care increased 56 percent.

In addition to this bedside and disease prevention program, 5,527 visits were made for the purpose of giving health lessons and instruction in hygienic methods of caring for the sick and well.

An average day's work for our staff showed that 183 individuals were served. The summary is as follows:

1. Thirty-five patients were given bedside care.
2. Eight visits were made to the schools.
3. Thirty-six cultures in one school and ten in the homes - totalling forty-six.
4. Ninety-two children were given annual inspection by nurse.
5. Two diphtheria cases were given nursing care - one child critically ill.
6. Two families were released from quarantine and instructed in terminal disinfection.
7. Eleven follow up visits were made to the homes of school children.
8. Seven children were taken to the Dental Clinic. The nurse assisted the dentist and took the children back to school.
9. The "Little Red School House" was visited and the question of a First Aid class was discussed. The teacher later organized her township for first aid classes.

If the home visits alone were paid for by the community, it would mean a cost of \$ 96.00 and the dental service could be estimated at \$ 70.00. This, only part of the day's service, may be estimated at \$ 166.00, yet our office operated at the extremely low cost of \$ 31.73 per day.

Special Activities:

In addition to our nursing program, many special requests are made for service. Some of this year's special activities were:

1. Selecting the healthiest girl in 4-H Clubs.
2. Five days attendance at first aid stations at group meetings.
3. Twenty-six demonstrations and talks at County group meetings and high schools in the City.
4. National Child Health Recovery program.

Educational and preventive work especially the care of the pre-school child, a very important activity of Public Health Nursing, has been curtailed

due to the pressure of work for those acutely ill. This year one of our objectives is to protect these children against communicable disease by immunization. The Public Health Nurse recognizes the fact that the hope of the future lies in the welfare of these little citizens.

It may seem in this annual report that only our accomplishments have been stressed, and that we have had few if any difficulties or problems.

This year the Nursing Activities Committee like all other years has not been without its problems, the principal one being finances when we were faced with a cut budget by the County in the beginning of 1934, and we are ever grateful to those organizations and individuals, namely: the Allen County Allied Welfare Organization, the Township Trustees, County Superintendent of Schools, County Health Officer, and our own Red Cross Executive Committee who have assisted us in an educational program to obtain finances, and thus permitted us to continue an uninterrupted service to the end of the year.

Respectfully submitted, Mrs. Allen Hamilton, Chairman, Isabel Devlin, R.N., Secretary.

"The water of all public swimming pools of the city except one proved unsatisfactory due to high bacterial count, according to the reports of the city board of health issued by Miss Ruth Sturtevant, city bacteriologist. Tests were made of water taken from the pools. Daily tests will now be made to ascertain as soon as possible when the water in the three unsatisfactory pools is cleared up Miss Sturtevant said.

"The Catholic Community Center pool was the only pool that tested satisfactorily. Those that had a high bacteriological count according to the report are: Y.M.C.A. Trier's park and Lawton park.

"The probable reason for the condition of the unsatisfactory pools was that too many people were using the pools during the present heat wave, Miss Sturtevant said."

"Preliminaries of the 1934 Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign here will get under way Friday October 5th at 11:55 o'clock in the morning when Dr. Maurice Lohman, president of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league, over station WOWO delivers an address on the life of Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau founder of the first great tuberculosis sanatorium and the first president of the National Tuberculosis association, which is now an international organization. Friday will be his eighty-sixth birthday.

"Dr. Trudeau is the man who discovered that sunshine and rest were paramount in the treatment of tuberculosis, and prolonged his own life by 40 years with the method.

"Merle J. Abbott, superintendent of the Fort Wayne public schools, has arranged for the teachers of health education in the three local high schools to acquaint their students with facts about the work and life of Trudeau and Robert Koch, who found the tuberculosis germ. The material for the program is being furnished by the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league.

"The teachers who will direct the work in the high schools are: Miss Amey Barnes of Central, Miss Julia Alexander of North Side, and Miss Edith Crowe of South Side."

"Mayor William J. Hosey, Dr. Carl G. Miller, secretary of the city board of health, and Dr. P. C. Kucher of the board of health in talks before the milk wagon drivers and dairy employes at Truck Drivers hall, 111 East Main street, said that the milk license ordinance here will be fully enforced by the city administration.

"The speakers urged full co-operation on the part of the general public in bringing about enforcement of the milk ordinance to eliminate "bootleg

and inferior milk coming in from out of the city. The speakers were introduced by Pat Hess, business agent of the Chauffeurs and Teamsters union No. 414, under whose auspices the gathering was held.

"Mr. Hosey, said that the city would like to have a larger city board of health department to carry on its work more effectively, but finances for the city government will not permit an increase in this work at the present time."

"A great increase of contagious disease in 1934 as compared with 1933 was evident in Fort Wayne according to the annual report of the city board of health. According to the statement issued there were 45 cases of typhoid fever in the city in the past year as compared with 14 the year before.

"Twenty-one persons were immunized last year against typhoid fever by the board of health, while 12 were immunized here in 1933.

"Diphtheria also increased here in spite of the active war against this disease. While 481 were immunized at the city board of health against diphtheria in 1934 as compared to 210 in 1933, the report shows that there were 268 cases of this disease in 1934 and only 242 cases in 1933.

"The first case of smallpox here in three years this past fall resulted in the first person to die of that disease in Fort Wayne since 1916. Scarlet fever took more than a 50 per cent increase in 1934 as the board of health reported 458 in 1934 as compared with 206 in 1933.

"A quick survey of the number of contagious cases in the city last year is given by the fact that 727 homes were quarantined in that period, while in 1933 only 455 homes were quarantined. In addition to the homes quarantined this year, 42 patients were taken to the isolation hospital. Schick tests totalled 204, and 139 persons were given vaccinations for smallpox.

"In contrast with the increase in contagion, the number of patients in the venereal clinic at the city board of health dropped from 10,271 in 1933 to 8,913 in the past year, while the number of investigations dropped from 442 to 390.

"According to the laboratory report made by Miss Ruth Sturtevant, city bacteriologist, a total of 4,313 milk samples were tested, and 1,935 analyses of water were made. Pathological tests in the laboratory totaled 2,778. Total tests were 9,871.

"In the sanitary department of the health office, 4,625 general inspections and 3,800 re-inspections were made. Six hundred chlorine tests were made and 1,074 samples of city water were collected along with 268 samples of well water.

"There were 243 samples collected from the swimming pools of the city, 215 samples from the city filtration plant, and 194 water samples from dairies. Only five samples were taken from the old reservoir.

"Yard inspections of the sanitary department totaled 1,125, toilet inspections, 700, cellars, 645, garbage in yards and alleys, 750, rubbish in yards and alleys, 650. Verbal notices were sent to 2,850 people, and 10 wells were condemned.

"The food inspection department of the city board of health was quite active in 1934 with a total of 2,500 inspections, 2,500 re-inspections and 2,500 office complaints to handle.

"In the course of the year 719 restaurant inspections were made and 5,720 packages were condemned. Grocery inspections totaled 705, confectionary, 150, bakeries, 48, candy factory inspections six, pop factory inspections 10, beer tavern 22, fish market five, and show ground, five.

"In the inspections of the meat of the city there were 1,036 slaughter

house inspections, 15 stock yard inspections, 361 retail market and 251 wholesale market. It was found that there were no unlawful meat sales in the city.

"Of the anti-mortem inspections of stock 12,722 were for hogs, 4,487 cattle, 1,605 calves, 531 sheep, and 2 goats. In the post-mortem examinations of animals, there were 151 hogs and 385 cattle. There also were 4 calves condemned, 51 hog carcasses and 5 cattle carcasses. A total of 50 pounds of veal, 6,158 and 7,180 pounds of beef were condemned.

"Included in the milk report of the board of health, 1,185 bacteria tests of platform milk were made and 303 dairy inspections were made. Two thousand two hundred fifteen milk samples were collected and tested and 2,200 were subjected to the reductance test. There were 2,133 sediment tests made during the past year and the milk of 51 groceries was inspected.

"According to the mortality statement of the office for the past year of the totals of 1,371 deaths in the city, 368 of these were caused by heart attacks. Cancer caused 130 deaths in the city, apoplexy, 100, tuberculosis, 56, pneumonia, 33, Bright's disease, 71, paralysis, 12, influenza, 11, and tetanus, 2.

"There were four murders here and 74 accidental deaths. Suicides intaled 25, contagious diseases 18, and automobile accidents, 31. Puerperal diseases caused 6 deaths, alcoholism 3, erysipelas, 3, pernicious anemia, 4, meningitis, 3, syphilis, 2, and unknown causes 4. Nineteen persons died from appendicitis."

1935

From the Mayor

I consider the following to be the major achievements of the City Board of Health for the year 1935.

Our city water supply was raised to the highest possible degree of purity, and is now recognized by the United States Public Health Service. Every possible source of contamination has been eliminated in accordance with the demands by the State Board of Health.

Your Council co-operated in the passing of an ordinance which required the inspection of 385 eating and drinking establishments, which was another vital safeguard to public health.

A diphtheria immunization campaign was conducted. Approximately 18,000 children were contacted by Red Cross Nurses, who made more than 25,000 home visits in the interest and welfare of the youth of our city.

Our Board of Health is continuing aggressively this campaign with the hope of reducing to a minimum the casualties resulting from this dreaded disease.

The inspection of Parochial school children has been placed upon a par with the examination service given children in the public schools. The Parochial Examination Board has been increased from 3 to 5 doctors without any additional expense to the public.

All other services which come under the jurisdiction of this Board such as milk inspection, meat inspection, sanitation, venereal clinic, and the many other responsibilities, have been rendered courteously and efficiently.

Healthful living conditions of the city are vital to the health and happiness of our children, and the general economic welfare of the adults. Therefore, the importance of the fine work of our Board of Health, with the assistance of the Medical Fraternity, who have co-operated so generously,

cannot be over-emphasized and is deserving of comment.

Respectfully submitted, H. W. Baals, Mayor, City of Fort Wayne.

"Forty-five milk dealers of Fort Wayne were told by board of health officials last night at a meeting called by Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city milk and meat inspector, that every effort would be made to keep up the high standard of milk in the city. It was emphasized that the daily check on milk samples would continue.

"It was decided at the meeting to use the direct method of testing the daily samples which will allow the board of health to notify dairies of faulty milk the same day the sample is collected. Heretofore, it has taken 48 hours for the test to be run. The cooperation of the dairy operators as a whole was promised.

"Dr. Karl Eberly, secretary of the board of health and city health commissioner, and Dr. Lynn Elston of the board of health staff, also spoke at the gathering."

"Dr. Karl C. Eberly secretary of the board of health and city health commissioner has heartily indorsed the local program of the National Negro Health week which will be observed here from Sunday to Friday, April 5.

"Dr. Eberly, who is preparing for a city-wide immunization campaign and health drive, made the following statement concerning the Negro Health week. The board of health is glad to advise the colored citizenry of Fort Wayne to take advantage of health week beginning Sunday.

"To conduct an activity of this type requires an enormous amount of effort on the part of leaders and everyone should take advantage of the possibilities offered. The baby clinic is especially of interest because many diseases of later years are results of faulty infant feeding.

"Certain lung conditions are particularly prevalent among the colored people, and this thing alone should attract the adults to the lectures and other parts of the program that has been arranged. Fort Wayne is fortunate in having such an organization as the Wheatley Social Center which is sponsoring the local activity in addition to the Fort Wayne Civic League and other groups.

"The pastors of all colored churches in the city will use the subject of health for their sermon topic Sunday morning. The baby clinic will be held from 1 until 4 O'Clock Tuesday afternoon at the Wheatley Center. This will be conducted by Drs. Theodore R. Borders and William H. Connors assisted by nurses from the visiting Nurse League. Wednesday will be generally clean-up day and on Friday night a large health mass meeting will be held in the center auditorium.

"Dr. M. H. Draper, medical director of the Irene Byron sanatorium, and president of the Indiana State Tuberculosis association will be the speaker. Health movies will also be shown."

"Construction of a sewage disposal plant and an adequate sewerage system is the outstanding improvement to be submitted to the federal public works authorities by city officials.

"Since the city has been mandated by the State board of public health to eliminate stream pollution this project is regarded as of paramount importance. Along with the construction of the disposal plant will be the development of the sewage system. Interceptors and large main sewers are needed to complete the program.

"The appointment of a citizens committee of 195 members to assist city officials in outlining the proposed federal relief works program here opened the city's drive for government funds last week. This committee which will be divided into sub-committees will outline needed public improvements to be considered by city and federal officials.



Dr. Karl C. Eberly

Karl C. Eberly, M.D., was appointed City Health Commissioner and secretary of the Fort Wayne Board of Health in 1935.

An all-time low for diphtheria and typhoid fever has been enjoyed by the city while Dr. Eberly has been Health Commissioner. Near the close of 1941, Fort Wayne had gone almost four years without a diphtheria death and nearly seven years without a typhoid fever fatality. Other acute contagious diseases are well controlled and infant and maternal mortality rates are being lowered.

Prior to his appointment as City Health Commissioner he served for four years as Wayne Township Physician and four years, 1925 to 1929, as Allen County Health Commissioner.



Location of billboard in Fort Wayne, unknown.

"City officials have expressed the opinion that government aid can be secured for the construction of the disposal plant and adequate sewerage system. The estimated cost of the disposal plant has been set at \$ 1,800,000 while construction of a comprehensive sewerage system has been estimated at \$ 3,000,000.

"\$4,800,000 on per Capita Basis.

"If the \$ 4,800,000 federal relief appropriation is distributed on a per capita basis the city would receive as its share \$ 4,800,000 or enough to undertake the sewage program."

"A total of 4,653 visits have been made in the board of health and the Fort Wayne Medical Society immunization campaign under way since May 6, it was reported yesterday by Miss Isabel Devlin, superintendent of the Visiting Nurse league and the Red Cross Nursing service, who is in charge of the survey.

"Six additional nurses have been placed in the survey through the FERA and have been trained in home visiting by the Visiting Nurse League. The 11 nurses will interview the parents of 18,000 children under 9 years of age in the city and educate them to the benefits of immunization for diphtheria and smallpox.

"Of the total visits made 2,136 children were referred to their physician for treatment. It was found that 793 of the children have been immunized for diphtheria and that 241 had been vaccinated. Only 164 children refused immunization. There were 1,444 not found and 81 were not at home."

"Two deaths resulted from diphtheria in Fort Wayne in the last month, according to the report of the City board of health for that period released yesterday. Twenty-two cases of that disease were reported in May.

"Dr. Karl C. Eberly, City health commissioner and secretary of the board of health, stated that these deaths bring the total diphtheria death toll already this year to five.

"The total number of diphtheria deaths is expected to reach 12 at the end of the year unless parents cooperate to a greater extent in the present immunization campaign and cease delaying the treatment of their children," Dr. Eberly said.

"Even though there is not a severe epidemic of the disease in the city, he stated, people are still dying, and will continue to do so unless immediate action is taken."

"Other diseases reported during May include 10 cases of scarlet fever, 22 cases of measles, eight cases chicken pox and one case whooping cough. Fifty-two release cultures were taken and 354 calls were made at quarantined homes.

"According to the report there were 119 deaths and 138 births in the city last month.

"In the meat and milk division of the board of health, 2,332 pounds of beef were condemned along with two carcasses.

"A total of 1,277 patients visited the venereal clinic of the board of health last month. Of this number 1,225 were unable to pay for treatment."

"A classification of the duties of the nurses engaged in the immunization drive being sponsored by the city board of health and the Fort Wayne Medical Society has been made by officials of the board of health. It has been found in the several weeks of the campaign that a few of the parents believe that sort of a racket is being perpetrated, it was pointed out.

"Everyone is familiar with the numerous duties of the Red Cross nurse. They know that during war she nurses the wounded soldiers and suffers the

hardships of camp life. They know that during epidemics, floods and famines she is among the first to arrive to look after diseased and injured. They also know that as a visiting nurse she comes to their homes, lessens their suffering and gives the bedside care so necessary to comfort and recovery. However, some people are not quite clear about the duties of the nurses during this immunization campaign.

"Some parents, fortunately very few believe that this campaign is some sort of a racket to find employment for nurses, it was said. A few others think that the nurses are interfering with the relations between the family and the family doctor. Neither of these thoughts could be farther from the truth. The duties of the nurses are just as clear in the teaching of protection to parents as they are in aiding the wounded soldiers or lessening the suffering of bed-ridden patients."

"Their function is entirely educational. Many parents are too busy earning a living and caring for their children to read in the papers that other children are dying of diphtheria. It is this message the nurses are carrying to the homes. They are not trying to scare the mothers but to teach that there is such a thing as prevention of diphtheria, and to explain to them the simplicity of the methods. Rather than interfere with the family doctor they are trying to have the family doctors patients contact him so that he and he alone may explain to the parents the plan to protect their children.

"The nurses are striving to give the children of Fort Wayne the same protection the children of other cities are receiving. Their purpose is twofold (1) To answer any questions the parents may wish to ask concerning the protection of their children against preventable diseases (2) To advise the parents to consult their family physician. When this is done the nurses responsibility ceases.

"Every mother and every father wants their children to live, be healthy and enjoy life and the Red Cross nurses bring to each home the message of how this can be accomplished. Their motive is most sincere and worthy of the greatest of praise."

"Most stringent enforcement of sanitary conditions of the eating places and drink establishments in Fort Wayne is planned by the City board of health and an ordinance which is hoped to be presented at the council meeting tonight has been drafted by Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city meat and milk inspector, who also checks on sanitary conditions in the restaurants.

"The new ordinance is in the hands of city attorney Walter Helmke who will prepare the final draft.

"The new ordinance is predicated on the rules of the state board of health in its sanitary measures. It also provides that the proprietor of an eating place or drink establishment must make application for a license prior to the opening of his establishment. This application will be subject to approval or denial by the board of health. The sanitary construction of the premises is to be the deciding factor.

"The new ordinance also calls for the sanitary care of all glasses in an establishment and physical examinations of all employees. A close check on all restaurants and drinking places will be made at intervals and they will be scored according to specified standards. These results will be published as in the past.

"Most of these sanitary measures have been followed heretofore by the local board of health in accordance with the state board of health regulations. With the passage of this ordinance a more strict enforcement will be possible, Dr. Kucher said."

"The committee on public health received an ordinance providing for

the licensing and regulating the sanitation of all eating places and drinking establishments in the city.

"The bill authorizes the city board of public health to make regular inspections and investigations in such establishments and to publish the ratings of sanitation. The board of public health has requested the passage of the ordinance.

"Many complaints have been received regarding unsanitary conditions existing in establishments where beer and alcoholic beverages are sold. The ordinance, which places such establishments under state board of health regulations, will eliminate these conditions."

"The committee on public health took under advisement the ordinance providing for the licensing and regulation of sanitation in all establishments where food or beverages are sold. Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city milk and meat inspector, and P. T. Hass, inspector for the board of public health, appeared before the committee and explained the purpose of the ordinance. No one appeared in opposition to the bill. The committee is expected to submit a favorable report."

"Another hearing on the ordinance providing for the licensing and regulation of sanitation in all establishments where beverages or food are sold was held by the city council committee on public health.

"A group of druggists who came under the provisions of the bill appeared before the council.

"Dr. Karl C. Eberly, secretary of the board of public health explained the purpose of the ordinance. He pointed out that the city was not passing the ordinance to impose another license fee but did want to better the sanitary conditions in the city. He cited the diphtheria and typhoid record here and said he believed every effort should be made to improve conditions.

"The druggists stated they want to cooperate in every way possible with the board of health and are entirely in accord with the plan to improve sanitary conditions in the city. The druggists pointed out that they already were required to have eight or nine licenses in order to operate a drug store and did not like to have a city license fee added to this, stating that one city license fee might open the way for other city fees.

"However, they did not oppose the ordinance and requested that Dr. Eberly address the next meeting of the Retail Druggists association and explain the purpose of the bill to all local druggists.

"The committee will submit a favorable report on the ordinance at the next regular council meeting."

An Ordinance providing for the licensing and regulating the sanitation of all eating places and drink establishments in the City of Fort Wayne.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate or attempt to operate any establishment where food or drink is dispensed or sold for consumption on the premises, within the corporate limits of the City of Fort Wayne without first having obtained a licenses so to do.

Section 2. Application for such licenses shall be made to the Board of Public Health on forms provided by the Board for such purpose. Such forms, shall, when completed show the name of the applicant, the name under which he or it intends to operate, the address of the establishment, the number of stools and/or chairs to be used in the ordinary conduct of the establishment and the report of the inspector or agent making the initial inspection of the applicant.

The Board of Public Health upon receipt of such application shall

within one week inspect the premises described in such application and approve or disapprove the application.

License Fee

Upon approval of the premises described in the application the Board of Public Health shall issue the applicant a permit in duplicate and the applicant shall pay to the City Controller fee as herein prescribed:

One (1) to Fifty (50) stools and/or chairs, Five (\$5.00) Dollars. Fifty (50) to one hundred (100) stools and/or chairs, Ten (\$10.00) Dollars. One hundred (100) to One hundred fifty (150) stools and/or chairs, Fifteen (\$15.00) Dollars. One Hundred Fifty (150) to Two Hundred (200) stools and/or chairs, Twenty (\$20.00) Dollars. Over Two Hundred (200) stools and/or chairs, Twenty-Five (\$25.00) Dollars. Upon receipt of such fee the City Controller shall issue a license to the applicant as hereinafter provided, for the conduct of such business. Licenses shall be issued for a period of one year from January 1st; licenses issued on or after August 1st shall be one-half the annual fee; all licenses shall expire on December 31st. License certificates shall be displayed in full view in all such establishments so licensed. That the licensing application and procedure thus described shall not apply to persons firms or corporation desiring to operate eating places or drink establishments in connection with circuses, carnivals, schools, churches, socials or other similar connections; however, such establishments shall be subjected to the sanitary construction, operation and maintenance as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. The construction, sanitation and sanitary maintenance of all premises included in this Ordinance shall be in accordance with the sanitary food law of the State of Indiana and also all rules of the State Board of Health that apply to such food and/or drink establishments.

Section 4. The Board of Public Health through its representative shall have full ingress and egress to any such premises described in this Ordinance during their open hours for the purpose of inspection or investigation; and shall publish or cause to be published at intervals a rating of the sanitation of such premises licensed by this Ordinance. The Board of Public Health shall after inspection of such establishments loan to the licensee a certificate of cleanliness and sanitation, which certificate shall remain with the licensee as long as the establishment is maintained in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 5. The wilful or continued violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be unlawful. The Board of Public Health shall notify either by written or verbal notice the owner or manager of any such premise, of the occurrence of any violation of the provisions of this Ordinance, and shall upon a second similar violation refer the information to the City Attorney for proper legal disposition. Any person, firm or corporation found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance not covered by statute shall upon conviction be fined not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars nor more than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars and upon conviction of any third offense, his or its license shall be revoked.

Section 6. If any section, paragraph, subdivision, clause, sentence or provision of this Ordinance shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction, to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, invalidate or nullify the remainder of this Ordinance, but the effect thereof shall be confined to the section, paragraph, subdivision, clause, sentence or provision immediately involved in the controversy in which judgment or decree shall be rendered.

Section 7. That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval of the Mayor and legal publication thereof.

General Ordinance No. 1841, Passed July 9th, 1935

"Two cases of typhoid fever the first cases of real typhoid here this year, have been reported to the city board of health, it was announced yesterday by Karl C. Eberly, secretary of the board and city health commissioner.

"The patients are at the St. Joseph's hospital where they are improving.

"It has been determined by the board of health through a complete study of the environment and the history of the cases that the disease was not contracted in Fort Wayne. A month before the contraction of the disease Mr. Russ had been in Milwaukee, Wis., Chicago, Ill. and Oil City, Pa. It is believed that infection was received in one of these cities or while on the trip. The attending physician thought the patients at first had undulant fever but later tests showed a positive typhoid reaction. The cows of the dairy supplying the family with milk were tested for undulant fever and these showed negative.

"The city water used at the home also proved free from contamination." Dr. Eberly stated and other tests made point to an outside source of the disease.

"Fort Wayne is getting a national reputation for typhoid fever, the health commissioner said. Last year this city had more cases of this disease than any other northern city in the country.

"It is up to the people to co-operate with the health agencies in eliminating this disease." Dr. Eberly stated. The city protects its water supply in every way possible. Daily tests are made of samples picked up at points in each section of the city. In addition to samples sent from the filtration plant to the board of health. Samples are tested every six hours there for any contamination and three samples are sent to Indianapolis for inspection there.

"One of the most important things for the people of this city to guard against, Dr. Eberly declared is the contraction of typhoid at lakes and bringing the disease back to this city."

"A test of all lake water used for drinking purposes and a check on the milk supply is urged on the part of the cottagers. The boiling of water and the use of pasteurized milk from tested cows was suggested."

"The first part of the city board of health's immunization campaign has been completed with 18,175 visits to children under nine years of age. This number was the total amount of names acquired from the birth records of the board of health.

"The survey will continue, Miss Isabel Devlin superintendent of the Red Cross Nursing service and the Visiting Nurse league, who is in charge, stated, the remaining part of the project to be completed by the FERA nurses in the return visits to the homes of the 2,405 children that were not home at the first call, and the contacting of 4,624 children were not found at the address given the nurses."

The Board of Public Health is cited for its splendid work against preventable contagious diseases, such as diphtheria and smallpox. Maximum success, however, cannot be obtained without the wholehearted cooperation of everyone. No campaign ever had a more laudable purpose - the saving of lives of children. Dr. Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner, asks the cooperation of all city employees, in the following article:

"The City Board of Public Health is undertaking the task of protection

of all children between the ages of six months and nine years against diphtheria and smallpox. The names of eighteen thousand children between these ages were collected from the birth records and from the school teachers. The parents of these children are being called upon by Red Cross Nurses. It is the duty of these nurses to explain the value of protection and answer any questions they possibly can. The purpose is entirely educational. All parents are requested to take their children to their family physician without delay.

"The nurses' reports show that only 10% of the children are protected against smallpox, which means an epidemic in the near future. No one knows which children will contract the disease."

"As for diphtheria, there is no disease about which we know more - what causes it, how to cure it and how to prevent it - but still deaths continue. During the past month there have been two diphtheria deaths in small children and the "March of Death" will continue until all of our children are protected.

"Next winter some children are going to die from diphtheria, Will your children be among them? This need not be, for you can protect your child from such a tragedy. During the summer is the time to act. Take your children to your family physician - not tomorrow, but today."

Fort Wayne declared first city in state to comply fully with the State Board of Health demands guarding city water supply.

Dr. Henry F. Vaughn, Health Commissioner of Detroit, was a distinguished visitor to this city and commended upon Fort Wayne's splendid health program.

Early in February Mayor Baals suggested the idea that inasmuch as the Filtration Plant was responsible for the production of pure drinking water for the city, and the Health Department was charged with the duty of check-its purity and preventing water-born diseases, such as typhoid, the natural thing to do was to co-ordinate these forces. The practicability of this plan was readily accepted by the Health Department and Leo Mathews, Superintendent of the Filtration Plant, as well as Ralph Hoot, Bacteriologist and Chemist as the Filtration Plant. As the result of the united efforts of the two Departments, the water has been kept free from contaminating bacteria and we feel certain that no one has been infected by the city water.

Another undertaking was a survey and the removal of cross connections between private water supplies and the city water mains. There is a State Health Law governing these cross connections which requires that they meet certain specifications in regard to the valves, etc. Whether or not our cross connections have been a health hazard in the past we do not know, but we do know that some of them have been at least legal hazards. The survey showed there were approximately thirty-six of these cross-connections, all of which have been removed with the exception of three. These three installed cross-connections as required by the State Board of Health, and thereby met every requirement of the law. The Health Department and Mr. Mathews supervised this work while the actual contacts were made by Howard King of the Health Department, and Louis Kiep, of the Water Works Construction Department. The owners of the plants and hotels having these cross connections cannot be complimented too highly for their readiness to cooperate with us. All of them met our requirements without ill-feeling and manifested actual pleasure in aiding us to protect the health of our citizens.

We understand that for the first time in the history of Fort Wayne our water is to be certified by the United States Public Health Department. Although we are justly proud of this we have also gained a large amount of

satisfaction that through Mayor Baals' suggestion we were able to co-ordinate two Departments vitally interested in the same project, namely the production of pure water, and the fact that our citizens so graciously aided us.

At the date of this writing, November 4th, there were thirty-two cases of diphtheria. When winter comes undoubtedly there will be many more. For the sake of your children won't you take them at once to your family physician for protection?

"Another diphtheria death the first week in October, making a total of seven this year, acts as a silent but vivid reminder that our children are not protected.

"Everyone reading this who has children between the ages of six months and ten years should immediately consult his family physician if the children are not already immunized. It is a simple and quite painless procedure and, fortunately, causes practically no reaction in children between the ages of six months and five years.

"If your child is ten years of age or older, it is advisable to have the Schick Test made. By this test the doctor can tell whether or not your child is apt to contract diphtheria. If nature has supplied the proper protection, nothing more is necessary; but if nature has not supplied sufficient protection, the child should be immunized by all means.

"On the 4th of October, after only twenty-three school days, we already had twenty-seven cases of diphtheria. This shows the close relationship between the occurrence of diphtheria and the start of school, as it is unusual to have so many diphtheria patients at this time of year. This means that we can expect another epidemic this fall, winter and spring.

"If you wish to be safe rather than sorry, we strongly recommend that you take your children to your family doctor without further delay.

"City employees, parents, teachers, and all responsible adults are asked to cooperate with the Board of Health in protecting the lives of our children."

(Signed) Board of Public Health

"Last month diphtheria and scarlet fever continued to be very prevalent. We feel it the duty of the Board of Health to keep our citizens advised so they may protect themselves in every manner possible.

"Apparently diphtheria is under control for the time being. The number of cases is slowly decreasing and we hope that it has passed its peak. However, diphtheria can never be trusted. It is one of the most treacherous, if not the most treacherous, of children's diseases. Through the intelligent cooperation of the school physicians and the Board of Health many carriers have been found and quarantined and this has had much to do with the stopping the spread of the disease.

"The vast majority of the cases are centralized in one area, Bloomingtondale. Inhabitants of that part of the city are again advised and even warned about the possibility of a fresh out-break and should use every precaution possible to protect their children. This can be done by a simple, painless method which requires only one injection. The proper age is between six months and ten years. Fortunately, the younger the child the less reaction there is and the less pain. Diphtheria can be and will be stamped out of Fort Wayne and the quicker we get the cooperation of the citizens the quicker this will be accomplished. Remember that even though diphtheria is temporarily checked it has a tendency to reoccur in January and February. If you desire to help prevent another flare-up, have your children immunized at once. It takes some weeks for the protection to

develop so please do not delay. If your children are over ten years of age take them to your doctor for a Schick Test. This test will tell whether or not they are susceptible to diphtheria. Please do this at once, thereby not only protecting your own children but your neighbor's also.

"The protection against scarlet fever is not so certain. This disease must be controlled by rigid quarantine.

"The Board of Health, the school physicians, the Medical Society and the nurses are doing their part but it requires the cooperation of every citizen."

"Nothing is more interesting to everyone than babies. This has been proven to be particularly true in the past two years because of the Dionne quintuplets. While going through the records for another purpose we took occasion to tabulate the births and found what we believe are statistics that will be interesting to the members of the Municipal Employees Club.

"In 1935 there was a total of 1865 births. 50 of these babies were born dead, which means that they did not breathe after they were born. Of the total births 977 were boys and 888 were girls, showing 4.8% more boys than girls. 1626 of the mothers lived in Fort Wayne and 239 were non-residents. 1286 babies were born in the various hospitals and the remainder were born at home. These deliveries were made by 148 doctors.

"The most interesting part of the statistics show that 12 pairs of twins were born in the hospitals and 6 pairs were born at home, making a total of 18 pairs of twins born in Fort Wayne in 1935. According to these figures, out of every 100 births, one pair of twins is born. There were no multiple births other than these twins.

"We wish to repeat again, and hope to continue to repeat that every child between the ages of six months and ten years should be properly immunized against diphtheria. At this writing, October 28, we have reported three cases of diphtheria while during the entire month of September there were only two cases. Because of an insufficient number of children having been immunized we expect a steady rise in the number of diphtheria cases during the fall and winter months. If you have not had your children protected against diphtheria why not act promptly now to guard your little ones from the ravages of this preventable disease?

1936

Whereas, The United States Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with the American Public Health Association, will award a free public Health Survey to one of the cities participating in the 1935 City Health Contest and,

Whereas, Fort Wayne is in dire need of a thorough study of its present health conservation program and desires to secure the benefits of such a survey, and,

Whereas, the Public Health Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Wayne has recommended the following three reasons in support of a request for a free public health survey:

1. The matter of Diphtheria prevention.
2. Arousing public interest in the necessity of an adequate sewage disposal plant.
3. The matter of inspection of milk and food, particularly the source of supply of each.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Fort Wayne City Council agrees to and does hereby endorse the efforts of the local Health Committee in securing an award of a free health survey and further pledges its united

support toward the successful culmination of a public health program in the City of Fort Wayne.

Moved by George A. Dinnen and Seconded by Arno C. Spiegel that this resolution be adopted and the clerk be instructed to send a certified copy to Dr. Karl C. Eberly.

Public Health Committee, City Council
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

It has been brought to our attention that there are being distributed quite promiscuously rubber goods of inferior quality and unsafe. Obviously these will give the users a false sense of security and aid in the promulgation of venereal diseases.

Inasmuch as venereal diseases are at present the greatest plague to our people, anything that would tend to curb their spread would be advantageous.

Therefore, from the health viewpoint, we would heartily support any Ordinance which prohibits the illegal sale of such defective goods.

Signed,

Board of Public Health

Karl C. Eberly, Secretary

"Three hundred and ninety-two tests daily, or one approximately every four minutes, are made on the city water in order to insure its purity and to maintain it at the proper degree of softness. This fact was pointed out by Ralph Hoot, chemist at the Filtration Plant, in his talk on chemical and bacteriological analyses, given at the regular monthly cabinet meeting conducted by the Board of Public Works at which Robert G. Beams, Chairman, presided. The 'school' was under the auspices of the Municipal Employees Club. Mr. Hoot also pointed out that city water is reduced to a hardness of 6 grains where it is maintained; that there is no increase in hardness after the water leaves the plant, and that the water, after 12,000 bacteriological tests in 1935, easily meets the accepted requirements for safe and pure water. Mr. Hoot's talk was delightfully illustrated and featured by several 'Thurston-like' stunts, such as turning a blue solution into a colorless one. Mr. Hoot was assisted by Mr. Clussorath."

"Sunday, January 19, marked the second anniversary of pumpage into the distribution system from Three Rivers Filtration Plant. Since pumpage was started on January 19, 1934, at 4:30 p.m. up until January 1, 1936, the total pumpage has been 5,964,183,400 gallons. During 1934, after January 19, the pumpage from the new plant was 3,005,770,900 gallons, and in 1935 it was 3,958,392,500 gallons. During 1933 the last year of pumpage from the deep rock wells, the total was 2,974,038,200 gallons."

"City Board of Health Report"

"Pneumonia is aptly termed the 'King of Death'. It terminates many lives, particularly of the young and old, but it is not adverse to attacking people in the prime of life. It is difficult to cure and has a high death rate - usually one out of every three dies.

"There are two types of pneumonia, the so-called bronchial pneumonia and the lobar pneumonia. Bronchial pneumonia usually begins with a severe bronchitis, which eventually involves the lungs. Lobar pneumonia starts with a severe chill following high fever and the patient becomes desperately sick. In most cases the patient either greatly improves or dies within seven to nine days.

"In one way pneumonia can be considered a merciful disease because many individuals with chronic, lingering, incurable ailments have their

lives terminated by this disease. Therefore the real death rates as it appears in the reports of Health Departments is not a true index of the actual number of pneumonia deaths. In these terminal cases pneumonia is considered the contributory cause rather than the direct cause. The records of the Board of Health show that last year 131 people died of pneumonia, it being the sole cause of sickness and death."

"By the time this article appears in print we will be in the middle of the pneumonia season and it is our object to help save some people from suffering this disease. The prevention of pneumonia is much simpler than the cure. If each individual will follow the rules listed below many will be spared this disease.

- "1. Rest. Do not allow yourself to become exhausted or worn out.
 2. If you have a cold, particularly a cough, go to a doctor or go to bed until the cough is relieved and you feel fully rested.
 3. Avoid exposure to colds, becoming chilled, and wet clothing.
- If these things unavoidably happen to you, go home immediately and take a hot bath and a hot drink and go to bed.

"These rules are simple and if followed during the next two months some of the readers will be saved contracting pneumonia."

"With diphtheria under control we find that our citizens are being attacked by grip, colds and scarlet fever. Grip and colds are not serious if proper care is given, one of the most vital factors being rest; however, scarlet fever is always a serious disease. Even in light forms it is accompanied by complications such as middle ear infections, rheumatism and infected kidneys. Scarlet fever is a disease of the throat and is caused by a form of the streptococcus. Most people have heard of streptococcus sore throat but many do not realize that scarlet fever, too, is caused by streptococcus, one of the characteristics symptoms being a very brilliant rash over the entire body. It is a very contagious disease and is spread from person to person or through carelessness in using dishes of the patient. The cases prevalent now are particularly contagious and in several instances the entire family is stricken, there being as many as six cases in one home.

"Unlike diphtheria, we do not know exactly when scarlet fever ceases to be contagious. Formerly it was believed that the disease was spread by the scales caused by the peeling of the skin which is a characteristic symptom of the disease. We know now that it is spread as previously stated and not by the scales. Health authorities have never agreed on how long quarantine should continue - some believe that three weeks is long enough and others believe quarantine should last at least six weeks. We are of the opinion that the best way to quarantine is for at least three weeks and continue the quarantine until such time as the patient is entirely well and his throat is completely healed. Quite a few cases are so mild that a doctor is not called, and consequently the child is allowed to go to school and infect the other children. We hope that by rigidly enforcing the quarantine laws and extending the period of quarantine until the patient is entirely well eventually the number of cases can be reduced to a minimum.

"We feel sure that the time will come when both diphtheria and scarlet fever will be rare diseases."

"Citizens have just observed "Child's Health Week" and "Clean-Up" Week. These weeks should be observed throughout the year. "Child's Health Week" is sponsored by the City Board of Health in conjunction with the Medical Society, and "Clean-Up" Week is sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Obviously it is fitting that these two be united because the health of the community depends largely on its sanitation.

"If we go back over the records of fifty years ago we find this region stricken with typhoid, malaria and many other diseases that are now quite rare. The abolishment of these diseases was largely the result of better sanitation. Much of this sanitation was developed by the efforts of physicians and lay organizations composed of men so public spirited that they were willing to devote a great deal of their time without pay to the betterment of the community in general.

"Each year the City Department of Health received thousands of complaints about faulty sanitation, particularly in the alleys. It costs the taxpayers many hundreds of dollars each year to see that these conditions are remedied. For instance, many people are particularly careless about their garbage. Either their garbage cans are inadequate, are not covered or are not anchored and as a result this filth is distributed by dogs and cats from one yard to another and all through the alley. Everyone knows the danger presented by filth such as garbage and its injurious effects upon the health. After such a severe winter undoubtedly there has been an accumulation of rubbish and other unsightly material which is detrimental not only to the health of the community but to its beauty. This condition could be remedied very easily if each occupant would clean up his own yard and exert every effort to keep it clean throughout the good weather. It is not a difficult task for each individual to be his own Sanitary Officer and aid in this "Clean-Up Week."

"Again the Health Department emphasizes the necessity for protecting our children against diphtheria, particularly the pre-school children. Hundreds of children will start school in the fall who should at this time be preparing for that great step in their lives. Their physical condition is much more important than any other preparation to be made. Physical defects of all kinds should be remedied this summer, especially diseased tonsils and teeth, faulty vision and hearing, undernourishment and skin diseases. It is advisable to take your child to your family doctor and find out if he is going to be able to meet the responsibilities of school and succeed in his studies or be hampered by constant illnesses, loss of time from school and be retarded. It is sufficiently difficult for the well equipped child to succeed, and the least we can do for our children is to give them a good start. It matters little how much money is spent on books, clothing and other preparation, if a child has some physical ailment that is going to retard him.

"Now is the time for your child to be immunized against diphtheria because it takes approximately six months for the toxoid to produce the proper amount of immunity and by that time school will be starting again. Last fall when school began we were struck with the beginning of a diphtheria epidemic and history may repeat itself.

"In the effective program of the city administration and the City Board of Health to keep our city water supply free from contamination, the waterworks construction department has a very definite part. Several precautionary constructive measures to guarantee the purity of our water were taken during the present administration. This included the elimination of all cross connections of water from private wells or from raw river water which were possible sources of contamination. In this respect Fort Wayne was the first city in the state to comply fully with the State Board of Health standards. The city water is tested every four minutes by the Filtration Plant chemists. In addition regular tests are made by the Board of Health of the water in the mains in various sections of the city. Because of the effectiveness of the water treatment methods, Fort Wayne has earned a certificate of the United States Government attesting

to the satisfactory sanitary qualify and safety of the city's water supply for drinking and culinary purposes."

"In February and March of the past winter, when water mains started bursting because of the unusual depth to which the ground had frozen due to the severe weather, the City Board of Health immediately emphasized the need of taking restrictive measures to prevent the contamination of water. This department cooperated readily by adhering to the most rigid rules covering the operation and by taking precautions to prevent contamination. As a result not a single case of typhoid fever or any other water-born disease from contamination by bacteria in the water was reported. These rigid rules are observed by the water works construction department whenever breaks occur in mains or services and where a tap is made in mains for installing new services."

"When trouble of this nature arises, water is immediately shut off. The point where a break or leak appears to be is then dug up. The broken pipe or joint is removed to be replaced. However, before the new part is put in place, the main or service as the case may be, is given a treatment of chlorine, and the replacement part or parts given the same treatment. This part of the work is done by one of the chemists from the Filtration Plant laboratory. The repair is then completed after which water is turned on. If it was a main line break, a fire hydrant is then turned on and the line is flushed out, the water being allowed to flow until tests taken by the chemist show it to be free from chlorine. In the case of service repairs or a new service, water is allowed to flow from the line in the home, and the same tests are made.

"When tests show water free from chlorine, samples of water are then taken and placed in sealed bottles. These last samples are for the laboratory at the Filtration Plant when final tests and analyses are made."

"During the summer months the majority of the residents of Fort Wayne will leave the city for the various lakes and other places of recreation. Undoubtedly vacations are necessary to promote a person's health; however, if we become sick from impure water or milk, it is most undesirable to say the least. It is our desire to inform our citizens to the best of our knowledge regarding the precautions necessary to avoid typhoid and similar diseases."

"We advise anyone who plans to take a long trip, especially where city water will not be available, to take typhoid inoculations. These inoculations are usually painless, are accompanied by little reaction and are a sure guarantee against typhoid. Unfortunately, the protection usually lasts for only two years and they must be repeated at the end of that time if you wish to maintain immunity. Tourists who drink water from an untested source expose themselves to a very grave danger. It would be much better to drink bottled beverages which you know have been prepared under the proper conditions."

"Our own city water, even though it is filtered, purified and chlorinated, is tested every hour to insure safety. To test a well once and say the water is suitable for drinking purposes during the summer months would be misleading and give the users a false sense of security. By far the safest way is to boil all drinking water when at a lake, except in those cases where you have a rock water well that is in perfect condition."

"The source of the milk supply should also be most thoroughly investigated. Raw, unlicensed milk is always a source of danger. If properly pasteurized milk is not available then it is advisable to use milk that has been brought to the boiling point.

"Another source of infection is the faulty disposal of sewage. Very

often the same person kicks violently about an open garbage can in the city, but will be careless about garbage at the lake. Cleanliness, sanitation and good health, all go together, and if one is to stay well, he must apply the proper rules every day."

"To those who have cottages at the lakes we cannot urge them too strongly to investigate thoroughly both the water and milk supplies. A dug well, of course, is exposed to contamination at all times and is not suitable for drinking purposes. Well incased driven wells undoubtedly are much safer, but even these must be in good repair if contamination is to be avoided. We have numerous requests at the Health Department for the examination of well water from cottages. If the water is bad when examined, then the examination is worthwhile. However, if the water is good when examined we would not guarantee its safety because unless the well is a driven one and in perfect condition one test is meaningless. A few minutes after the examined sample is taken it might become contaminated and therefore unfit."

"Each year typhoid cases have been brought into Fort Wayne from the lakes and this will continue until every individual lives under the same sanitary conditions while on his vacation that he does while at home. The Department of Health is ready at all times to aid our citizens in any manner possible. While you remain in the city, every possible source of illness is controlled to the best of our ability and we can give the people the proper protection, but when you go away all we can give you is advice.

"To avoid contracting typhoid and similar diseases while at the lake or on your vacation, we make the following recommendations:

1. Boil all drinking water.
 2. Use pasteurized milk or milk that has been brought to the boiling point.
 3. Observe cleanliness and the proper disposal of sewage.
 4. Do not rely upon one water analysis to prove the purity of water from an ordinary well.
 5. Take typhoid inoculations if an extended tour is contemplated.
 6. If the above rules are followed our typhoid record will be much improved.
- Last year we had ten cases of typhoid, all but one of which gave a history of having been out of town and drinking untested water. With the active cooperation of all our citizens this record can be greatly improved.

"A city without citizens would be but an empty shell - ruins reminiscent of past grandeur. Therefore the birth of every child is a matter of major importance officially to the city. There is probably no accurate way of reckoning, in dollars and cents, the value of each such child born. Undoubtedly it runs in the thousands of dollars. Of course every proud parent places it at "millions".

"Symbolizing the importance which the city attaches to the birth of the child, the City Board of Health inaugurated last month the practice of sending certified certificates of birth to all parents of new-born children. While the city in the past has made a record of the birth of each child, never before has the city mailed a certified copy of this birth record to the parents. The record will be of value to the parents and also the child in later life when the birth record is necessary to establish the individual's age for school attendance, work permits, driving automobiles, voting and many other things. It is important for inheritance purposes and also is most important in traveling abroad as it proves one's right to the protection of the Government of the United States in foreign lands. It should be filed away and kept with other valuable possessions."

"The city continues to maintain its contact with the parents because it is interested in seeing that the child reaches mature health and becomes

a vigorous citizen of the community. The copy of the birth record is followed in six months by a letter from the Board of Health urging parents to have the health of the child checked and also to have it immunized against diphtheria. The parents will also receive a letter from the Board of Health upon the child's first birthday and also just before the child enters school at the age of six years."

"During the summer months considerable sickness results from eating the wrong foods and drinking bad milk and water. Last month we explained in detail the manner in which you can avoid contracting typhoid by drinking water and milk that are free from contamination. Due to the large amount of raw foods available at this time of the year there is a tendency toward more or less indigestion and bowel trouble.

"Another source of danger is extreme exposure to sunshine, especially on the water, when individuals are not accustomed to it. People who are exposed to the sun gradually, beginning in the spring, can usually stand the sun rays very well by this time of the year. However, far too often individuals who are on a vacation are inclined to go in swimming or expose themselves to the sun on a beach or a diving platform, hoping to develop a nice sun-tan. Instead of that they acquire a vicious sunburn which can put them to bed for a week or ten days. This has been proven injurious and now that there are so many creams that can be applied to avoid this intense sunburn it is advisable to use them. It is also advisable to refrain from too much exposure to the sun when one is not accustomed to it.

"At the date of this writing the city is unusually healthy, there being but one case of diphtheria, four of scarlet fever and no cases of typhoid. What sickness will occur in the next two or three months will be largely the result of the individuals own indiscretions such as faulty eating and drinking and too much sun exposure.

"We wish to remind you again, in spite of the chance of it becoming burdensome, to have your children between the ages of six months and ten years immunized against diphtheria and Schicked. The opening of school will undoubtedly be accompanied by much diphtheria unless this is done at once."

"Many of the older people wonder what has become of the disease that formerly was called cholera infantum. This disease formerly was prevalent between July and August and attacked infants, causing a great number of deaths. The symptoms were intense diarrhea. The milder cases were called "summer complaint."

"This disease has been practically banished because of the purity of our milk and water supply. When raw milk was delivered in large cans by a horse and wagon, accompanied by a large flock of flies, it was extremely poisonous by the time it was given to the baby. With our modern methods of delivering cold bottled milk from inspected dairies, there is little danger of this disease. Pasteurized or thoroughly supervised raw milk along with proper sanitation have made cholera infantum almost an unknown disease.

"Anyone who uses raw milk from an unlicensed source exposes himself and family to severe gastro-intestinal trouble and serious diseases such as typhoid, tuberculosis and streptococcus sore throat."

"It is with a great deal of pleasure that the City Board of Health announces to its fellow-employees that the health of our city during this summer has been most remarkable as far as contagious diseases are concerned. The first week in September marked the first period in ten years wherein not a single case of contagion was reported to the Health Department.

We are not inclined to take credit for this because it is self-evident that a department with such few members could not possibly control the health of a city of 122,000 people. It requires the aid of all the city departments and every citizen.

"For many years Fort Wayne has had an unfortunately large number of cases of typhoid. Rightfully or wrongfully, our drinking water was blamed. With the aid of the officials of the Filtration Plant and the various business and industrial concerns, all sources of danger were removed as far as cross connections were concerned. This past winter when many broken water mains had to be repaired, it was done in such an excellent manner by the maintenance department of the City Water Works that not even one case of intestinal disturbance was reported. In the past ten months we have had one case of true typhoid and another doubtful case. Both of these were investigated and it was found that they had contracted the disease outside of the city. This means that not only is our own milk and water supply pure, but the tourists and vacationists are, as a rule, watching the source of their milk and water supply very closely.

"A diphtheria epidemic that has been attacking our children since November, 1930, was broken in March, 1936 after there had been 1,468 cases with 29 deaths. To accomplish this required the united efforts of many hundreds of people as well as thousands of parents.

"The scarlet fever epidemic finally subsided because the majority of people obeyed the quarantine restrictions and did everything in their power to aid the Health Department.

"The point we wish to stress and emphasize is that everyone must consider himself a deputy health officer whose duty it is to see that he and his family follow not only the laws of public health but also those that regulate their own personal health. If each one considers the health of our city his own civic pride, Fort Wayne will soon develop a reputation as a healthy city in which to live."

"To most people Christmas time means merriment, gifts and homecomings. To the City Health Department it means this and more. It means that if we have done our task well there are some children, yes some adults, who will enjoy Christmas who would not have done so if the community health had been neglected.

"As the end of the year approaches it also gives us an opportunity to invoice and determine how well we have carried out Mayor Baals' request that we rid the city of preventable diseases. From the first Mayor Baals has manifested deep concern about the health of our citizens, particularly our children. He has followed the various efforts of the Health Department very closely and at all times we have found this advice most valuable. When shown the records and havoc wrought by such diseases as typhoid, diphtheria and scarlet fever, he is deeply worried. It is with a keen sense of satisfaction that we can report to him and our fellow employes, as well as the rest of our citizens that it would be hard to find a city so free from contagious diseases as is Fort Wayne.

"Few people realize that the City Health Department with its small budget of \$ 34,000 is the one department that follows the individual from the day he is born until the day of his death. The birth certificate, which the Health Department files, is a most valuable documents because it proves one's age for working, voting or driving a car, his right to an inheritance and his rights as an American citizen when abroad as well as many other things. Through the examination and inspection of water, milk, food, grocery stores, meat markets, the removal of unsanitary conditions and the quarantining of contagious disease, each citizen is

protected from preventable diseases as far as possible. When he dies his death certificate is filed. This is silent evidence of the right of his relatives to receive insurance money or any other monies left behind by him. Each day the Health Department watches over every citizen so that he or she may not only live longer but better. We are glad to say that our records show that the year 1936 has been a most happy one as far as contagious diseases are concerned. We only hope that next year will be even better. Each one in the Health Department wishes each one in every department a very Merry Christmas and a Better and Happier New Year, and we pledge, with your cooperation, to continue our efforts to make Fort Wayne a healthier city."

'Dr. Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner."

The second meeting of the Board directing the Delivery Nursing Service was held at the Chamber of Commerce December 10th at 1 p.m.

Those present were Dr. M. B. Catlett, member of the Board of Health; Dr. Lynn Elston, President of the Board of Health Dr. Doster Buckner, Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Fort Wayne Medical Society; Dr. N. A. Rockey, County Health Officer; Dr. Lyman T. Rawles, Chairman of Trustees of the Fort Wayne Medical Society; Dr. Karl Beierlein; Mrs. Garrett VanSweringen, President of the First District of Indiana State Nurses' Association; Miss Esther Ley, newly appointed nurse; Miss Isabel Devlin, Superintendent of the Visiting Nurse League; Dr. Karl Eberly, Secretary of the Board of Health, presiding.

Dr. Eberly read the suggested rules and regulations as drawn up by the Consultant Nurse of the Indiana State Department of Public Health Nursing, Miss Martha Ida Hawk.

The following rules and regulations governing the delivery service were adapted:

1. The delivery nurse will contact the attending physician in the prenatal stage for orders at the time of delivery. If an emergency arises, the nurse is to act according to her own judgment.
2. If labor is prolonged, nurse is to get estimate as to when delivery will take place from doctor and leave, returning, in time for delivery.
3. Nurse is to remain at least one hour after delivery.
4. Nurse is to obtain from attending physician a substitute physician if he can not be located.

Eligibility for Service

1. Patients on Township relief list.
2. Patients on private charities list.
3. Patients who can pay part of fee for delivery.

Minimum fee to be \$ 1.00. Maximum to be \$ 3.00. Families who can pay the regular fee of \$ 5.00 are to be referred to private duty nurse. This is to be left to the judgment of attending physician and nurse.

Policies for Nurse

Regulations of hours fixed at 41 hours per week, to be left to advisory nurse.

Qualification of Miss Welch for second nurse were discussed by members. No decision was reached.

Isabel Devlin, R.N.

Acting Secretary

1937

"To the Common Council

City of Fort Wayne

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Members of your Honorable Body:

"You, of course, are familiar with the splendid manner in which Fort Wayne citizens responded to the call for relief from our neighboring cities along the Ohio River devastated by the recent flood. I feel that the part they played in willingly donating money, time, equipment and supplies should not pass without comment. I can mention each and every instance of sacrificial cooperation on the part of our fine community, but I think a formal mention should be made in your record of the things done by certain organizations such as the American Legion and its Auxillary, the Red Cross, International Harvester Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other organizations and institutions during this emergency to save life and relieve human suffering.

"In fact, so outstanding was Fort Wayne's cooperation that the Cincinnati Enquirer published the following editorial under date of January 30, 1937:

"Cincinnati bows with respect, admiration, gratitude to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Fort Wayne where the St. Joe and St. Mary's Rivers join to form the sometimes turbulent Maumee has known trial by water. Though those trials have not been so great that a city like Fort Wayne could not take them easily in stride the heart of Fort Wayne, in remembrance is great indeed.

"Under the alert leadership of Mayor H. W. Baals, the people of Fort Wayne have sent to Cincinnati six railroad tank cars of water. Today thousands of gallons of water from one of these cars was made available by the Enquirer to Good Samaritan Hospital. Fort Wayne has sent to us, full of water, four large tank trucks. These trucks are at Cincinnati's disposal for the flood emergency.

"A part of the fire fighting equipment of Fort Wayne is now in Evansville, Indiana, to help meet the grave crisis there. Fort Wayne had a quote of \$ 4,000 to aid the Red Cross. Its people raised that sum and then doubled it. Now the total has soared far beyond to approximately \$ 40,000. On that scale generosity is more than a civic understaking. It is a positive expression of the splendid character of the people of that city.

"This is not to depreciate the aid sent by other cities, near and far. It has been magnificent. Cincinnati thanks with enriched friendship the cities of Hamilton, Middletown, Dayton. It was once our privilege to help them; now they have been quick to come to our aid. We are neighbors living next to one another on the same street; that street is the Miami Valley.

"Fort Wayne lives, let us say, in the next block. But distance does not cool its neighborliness. Fort Wayne stands out as a singularly fine instance of the American spirit of helpfulness that is healing the wounds of the flood area. Cincinnati is grateful beyond expression.

"The foregoing is a splendid and deserved tribute from Cincinnati to Fort Wayne organizations and its citizens, and it occurs to me at this time that some recognition of this tribute by your Honorable Body would be most appropriate.

"Sincerely and respectfully yours, H. W. Baals, Mayor"

The third meeting of the Board of Directors of the Delivery Nursing Service was held at the Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday, March 23, 1937, following a luncheon at 12 o'clock noon.

Those present were: Doctors M. D. Catlett, Lynn Elston, Doster Buckner, Lyman T. Rawles, Robert W. Wilkins, Charles J. Rothschild, Miss Esther Ley, Mrs. Frances Floyd and Miss Isabell Devlin, Dr. Karl Eberly, presiding.

The question of whether the nurses should carry the following drugs for emergency use was presented by the nurses: silver nitrate, ergot and pituitin, also sterile gauze for packing. The Board decided that as silver nitrate is the direct responsibility of the physician, it should not be carried by the nurse, but granted permission to carry ergot, pituitin and sterile gauze to be used in the emergencies only by order of the physician.

The economic status of the patients was also discussed. It was decided to give each case individual consideration, the eligibility for this service to be determined by the physician and the nurse.

The question of permitting the nurse to go in time to make adequate preparation for the delivery was presented, as the nurses find it impractical to wait until the patient is ready for delivery and go with the doctor only for that purpose. It was decided that she could give more adequate care to the mother if she could precede the doctor by a short time. This presented another question as to who should call the nurse - the family or the doctor, and the decision was that if the doctor had OK'd the Delivery Nursing Service then the family should call the nurse when they needed her. Dr. Rothschild then suggested that when the family wishes the services of the nurse for delivery, a card should be sent to the doctor and he should authorize this service and sign the card.

As the two nurses have not had as much work as they could take care of, it was decided to extend the service into the county. The superintendent of nurses was advised to write Dr. Rockey, County Health Officer, and ask him to inform the county doctors that this service is now available to them.

The board thought it advisable to give talks to clubs explaining the service and stressing early prenatal care, also to give out literature to mothers. The superintendent advised that the office has on hand prenatal and infant care books which are sent from the State Department of Health.

The preparation of the patient was discussed. The use of bichloride was prohibited. The use of rubber gloves was advised.

Anaesthetics; This is the physician's responsibility. The physician should understand that a nurse is not an anaesthetist. The question of giving an anaesthetic when the physician is not present if ordered by him in an emergency to regard the birth of the baby until he arrived was presented. The Board decided this is the physician's responsibility and if such an order was given the nurse could not refuse to carry it out.

The nurses have been receiving their calls through the Visiting Nurse League office during the day and at time at their homes. This arrangement does not permit the nurse much leisure time and the question of having a central place to receive calls at night was presented. Two ways of meeting this problem were suggested:

First, registration with the Central Bureau of Nursing, and second, registration with the Physicians and Surgeons exchange. The Board favored the latter as the physicians are familiar with this number. Dr. Eberly informed the Board that a letter had been sent to every doctor explaining

the Delivery Service, and also some publicity had been given the service in "Caduccus."

"The inauguration of Fort Wayne's campaign against contagious venereal diseases at a meeting in the Shrine clubhouse was so heavily attended that a second meeting will be necessary to take care of the hundreds of knowledge seeking persons who were turned away from the door.

"Between 500 and 600 persons jammed into the ballroom of the clubhouse early in the evening, and a line to Berry street was waiting to gain entrance. Because of the limited capacity it was necessary to turn away scores of persons. A second meeting in connection with the social hygiene program will be held in the near future, it was announced.

"At the same time it was stated that a League of Social Hygiene, similar to the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league, will be formed here, to disseminate information concerning the checking and stamping out of the social diseases, syphilis and gonorrhea.

"Several local physicians, experts in this field, opened the local observance of National Social Hygiene day with talks on various phases of two diseases. Their addresses were followed by a talking picture, "For All Our Sakes" which stressed the value of education and concerted efforts in eradicating these afflictions.

"The film told how typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis and malaria have all been curbed by education and action. Since these are now controlled, no other disease causes as many deaths as syphilis, and only because of unnecessary prejudice, false shame and ignorance.

"Bringing the story close home, one local physician speaking on syphilis, observed that as a result of the state requiring blood tests for barbers and beauticians here in 1936, it was found that four per cent of Fort Wayne barbers had syphilis, while two per cent of the beauticians were afflicted with the disease.

"Those found to have the disease were of course denied a license to operate, the physician stated.

"The barbers and beauticians were commended for their action in bringing about legislation of this kind.

"They recognized the danger of transmitting syphilis, and met it on their own accord, one speaker said.

"Now none of their profession can practice if he has the disease.

"The same speaker stated that in 1910, at the start of the scientific investigation of syphilis it was estimated that 10 per cent of the population in the country had syphilis.

"Twenty-five per cent of the victims didn't know they had it, and 12 per cent didn't know how they got it, he declared. He observed that the figures estimate that 7 per cent of the population have syphilis. He also stated that about 20 per cent of all heart disease is caused by syphilis, a great percentage unknowingly.

"He expressed the belief that the only solution to the problem was a eugenic test for every couple planning to be married.

"Unfortunately a false modesty prevails and the average individual shuts his eyes and ears when the word 'syphilis' is mentioned, another physician observed.

"This false modesty has retarded the progress in the fight against syphilis, particularly in reference to the bearing the disease has at child birth. The hereditary syphilis is a pathetic object and bears the marks of the disease which his mother failed to check. His condition is hard to treat and it is never quite certain that he is cured.

"However, acquired syphilis, received through sex relations, kissing,

or other contacts is readily cured. If a pregnant woman has the disease and is treated early in her pregnancy the child will be born normal and will not bear the stamp of the affliction. However, if the mother waits until after the first three months before treatment, an entirely different procedure must be taken, and the chances are considerably less that the child will be born without the disease.

"Syphilis is one of the easiest of diseases to contract and may be received innocently, he stated.

"Another physician in speaking on gonorrhea stressed the fact that this ailment is particularly known for its chronicity.

"When is it safe for a man with this disease to marry? he asked.

"Gonorrhea is curable to a certain extent although there is no condition for its cure, he said. Some few are never cured.

"This disease is the commonest cause, of sterility in women. It likewise causes sterility in men. A positive test means something while a negative test means nothing. It means only that the disease isn't there. This is particularly true in women. There is no specific cure for gonorrhea but it is being controlled at the present time.

"Ignorance and indifference are handicaps in its eradication, with both to be overcome by education. We cannot force people to look after their health, but we can educate them," he said.

"Emphasis was also made to consult reputable physicians for treatment of the social diseases, and steer away from "quacks".

"Syphilis is a disease not a disgrace, was the closing slogan of the film shown.

"The sound projection machine was furnished through the courtesy of the Magnavox company."

"Mayor Harry W. Baals advised city councilmen that he had signed two ordinances passed at a previous meeting, one authorizing the board of public works to proceed with negotiations for construction of a sanitary sewage treatment system should a satisfactory grant of funds be awarded by the public works administration.

"This ordinance does not become effective until the government has agreed to finance the project in a manner satisfactory to the city. Also contingent upon successful negotiations between the city and government is a contract between the board of works and the firm of Cole, Moore and Geupel, South Bend, for engineering supervision.

"Now that the authorization ordinance bears the mayor's signature the board of works may proceed immediately with arrangements for construction work should government funds be awarded for the project."

"Tuberculosis is not hereditary. It is preventable, and knowledge makes prevention possible," Bynum Legg, representative of the Indiana state board of health, stated on his arrival here to conduct a three weeks educational campaign against the "White plague" in Fort Wayne and Allen County.

"Mr. Legg stated that many persons are surprised when they hear that tuberculosis is not hereditary. One man, he pointed out, was convinced that the disease was inherited since his father, his father's brother, and his father's father all died of tuberculosis, one after the other.

"Like thousands of other people, he didn't know the true cause of tuberculosis, a disease that is still the leading cause of death between the ages of 18 and 45," Mr. Legg stated.

"There is no denying that it runs in the family. But there is a very definite reason why, Tuberculosis runs in the family because it is a germ disease," he emphasized.

"Therefore if one member of the family gets tuberculosis, it is easily passed on to other members.

"The infection results through close contact, sneezing, kissing and by carrying into the mouth anything that may have been used and contaminated by the one who has had tuberculosis.

"Tuberculosis may occur in practically any organ of the body, but in 80 per cent of the cases the lungs are affected. When a person has lung or pulmonary tuberculosis, the disease may be easily transferred to another person because the living germs are present in the sputum."

"Mr. Legg will start his tour of the schools of the county and city and the nurses training schools. He will show the sound film, "Behind the Shadows," which explains the Mantoux skin test for tuberculosis. He will be introduced in his many appearances by Miss Maxine Biebesheimer, executive secretary of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league.

"He will speak at the New Haven high school, and will show the film to nurses of the Methodist hospital. He will also speak at the Huntertown school and at the Lutheran hospital."

"Negro health week observance in Fort Wayne will start with a mass meeting at the Mt. Olive Baptist church with the film on tuberculosis prevention. "Behind the Shadows" to be presented by Bynum Legg, representative of the Indiana state board of health.

"Oliver Lee, a member of the board of directors of the Wheatley social center, will preside at the gathering which is expected to attract a large crowd. The Peerless young men's club of the Wheatley center will attend in a body, and the members of the center Boy Scout troop No. 4 will serve as ushers.

"The meeting is being sponsored by the health committee of the Wheatley Center board and the Fort Wayne Civic league. B. T. Shaw is Chairman of the latter committee.

"Both are working with the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league in the negro health campaign which will continue here until April 2. A series of lectures before clubs and other organizations will be given on venereal diseases by Dr. Theodore R. Borders and Dr. H. J. Wilson. The latter program is in conjunction with the city's campaign against social diseases.

"A "clean-up" day on Friday, April 2, will climax the local observance of National Negro Health week."

"The Mantoux skin testing program of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league is progressing, and seniors of several county high schools will receive the tuberculosis test this week and next.

"All seniors of the Woodburn high school will receive tests at the school this morning and graduating students of Hoagland high school will be tested in the afternoon. Miss Maxine Biebesheimer, executive secretary of the league, announced that Huntertown high school seniors will receive the test next Tuesday.

"All parents have given permission for their children to be tested for the disease which is carried unknowingly by many.

"It is also planned to extend the Mantoux skin tests to the teachers of the county this summer, and officials of the league hope to test every teacher in the county for tuberculosis before the fall term opens in September.

"The committee of the league in charge of the meeting includes Dr. Maurice R. Lohman, president, Dr. M. H. Draper, medical director of the Irene Byron sanatorium, Dr. Werner Duemling, chief school physician, and Dr. H. V. Blosser."

"Realizing the civic importance of combating the social diseases,

syphilis and gonorrhea, through educational means, approximately 1,600 persons attended the second of the public social hygiene gatherings at the Shrine auditorium. The meeting was sponsored by the Fort Wayne board of health, the Fort Wayne Medical society, and the League Against Venereal Diseases.

"The need of education along these lines was driven home by Dr. Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner, who estimated that about 6,000 cases of syphilis in the city are not being properly treated, and also estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 cases of gonorrhea were likewise not receiving proper attention.

"Every pregnant woman should have a Wasserman test to safeguard the future happiness of her child. Every child should be tested after birth. The child again should be examined at the age of 2 years, and again at high school age, it was emphasized at the large gathering.

"Cards for membership in the newly organized League Against Venereal Diseases were distributed by nurses of the three hospitals here.

"A warning about the authenticity of reading matter found in wash-rooms was sounded by Dr. S. R. Mercer.

"The compulsory blood testing of all food handlers was advocated by Dr. B. W. Rhamy, who discussed the importance of blood examination, not only among the sick, but also in business and industry. He lounded the barbers and beauticians who asked for legislation requiring members of their profession to have blood tests made, and observed that about 2 per cent of 850 beauticians tested last year were found to have syphilis.

"He also noted that 2 per cent of 2,500 employes tested at the General Electric plant here were found to have the disease.

"Dr. Paul Bailey spoke on the signs and symptoms of gonorrhea, and stated that when this disease is transmitted in the chronic states, only a small percentage of cases are cured, yet all can be cured if given proper and early treatment, he said.

"Andrew G. Burry, president of the League Against Venereal Diseases opened the meeting."

"By Merle J. Abbott, Superintendent of City Schools"

"We have always felt that the health of a child is of paramount importance. The examples we have observed of neglect in a balanced school program which emphasized health are numerous in the past in many schools. The very great economic pressure felt in the homes during the past several years caused serious concern and called for improved and additional attention to this need. It was, and in many cases still is, prevalent in many homes although great relief has been afforded.

"The pupils appeared greatly undernourished and our citizens of Fort Wayne were loyal to the task and understanding in the emergency. The Community Chest was so satisfactorily and generally accepted and so suitably constituted that the task was greatly reduced. The Family Service Bureau and all of its efficient staff gave a very personal attention to this need.

"The milk was provided under a very splendid arrangement that provided two things at least that were very important. It brought the milk to the child under the most direct and favorable conditions. It served those that were unable to pay and it was provided for those who needed the food and could pay for the same. There are few food products that are more desirable for children than milk. It is unnecessary in this space to analyze the properties and define the content. It is sufficient to say that the value and the ready nature of milk to be assimilated renders it almost a necessity as a constant diet.

"The ability of children to throw off disease bacteria and the failure of many exposures to find illness result, may be due to a good sound physical body. We feel a very deep gratitude for the services of organizations, individuals and producers in the milk program that has been made possible for our children. The tender years can stand no great impairment from lack of proper food and grow to strong manhood and good citizenship. Your contribution has been one that only time can show the genuine benefit that we feel will result."

"Rural districts in Allen county now have the best health record in their history, according to the Allen county health commissioner, and have reported fewer contagious disease cases during the first quarter of the year than ever before.

"Only one case of diphtheria has been reported to the Allen county public health department since November 20, 1936. The disease once was rampant for a period of more than five months each year. It was pointed out that the coming five months period promises very little diphtheria since the majority of the rural schools of the county have now been closed for the summer.

"Dr. Rockey, Allen county health commissioner in commenting attributes the record to several causes.

"First, the intensive work of the public health nursing organizations, which have four nurses in regular attendance throughout the rural districts of Allen county.

"These, with the co-operation and efforts of the physicians practicing in Allen county, the parent-teachers associations of the public and parochial schools, the American Legion, and various other organizations and agencies throughout the county, all deserve credit.

"Credit for the remarkable county record was also given to the intensive campaign for diphtheria immunization not only here but the entire nation as well.

"In Allen county alone, where more than 4,000 children were immunized in our campaign during the early months of 1934, the percentage of diphtheria cases dropped in a year's time to 12 and one-half per cent, of the previous year. It has remained low due to the constant immunizing of small children throughout the county, the commissioner said, adding:

"The second reason for the good health of rural Allen county is that the general standard of living has been raised in the past few years in a great number of the homes. Health has been improved by the increase in family incomes, which enables the people to obtain better food and medical care.

"This being Child Health week throughout the United States, we in Allen county are making every effort to further aid the children to good health. But we must continue to maintain constant vigilance over our babies and children, and make every week a health week by avoiding unnecessary exposures, by correcting unsanitary conditions about the premises, by immunizing our children against diphtheria, and vaccinating them against smallpox.

"Dr. Rockey, the county health commissioner concluded by urging the parent to consult the family physician on any complaint of the child or observation of any impairment, since proper care alone may preserve good health, and medical aid may save destruction of the whole machine of the human body."

"Two years ago the city board of health and the Fort Wayne Medical society united their forces to banish diphtheria from the city and improve the health of our children. We are joined by the vast majority of

the leading organizations of the city. A year ago we announced during Child Health week the excellent results that we had obtained and how they were obtained. This year we wish to again bring to the attention of our citizens what has been accomplished since we observed Child Health week in 1936. In other words, we consider every day Child Health day and use this week to give a resume to those who are interested.

"Obviously it would be impossible for the small personnel of the department of health and a hundred and fifty doctors to supervise the health of thousands of children. This can be accomplished only through the splendid cooperation of the many health agencies and institutions of our city and, most of all, by parents. Doctors knew the efficiency of diphtheria immunization and other health procedures but few realized what a remarkable response the parents of our children would give to the efforts of all health workers.

"Last year at this time we felt that this epidemic of diphtheria which had been prevalent for approximately five years was broken, but we knew there was not a sufficient percentage of children immunized to make Fort Wayne secure. We lost one infant in the first months of last year and were destined to lose another in June, but we are proud to report that since June, 1936, not one Fort Wayne child was succumbed to diphtheria. This did not just happen but is the result of hard work and the co-operation of hundreds and hundreds of individuals. Last summer through the efforts of the parochial school nurse and the Visiting Nurses, many children were immunized with the consent of their family physicians. The work was done at the three hospitals, the St. Joseph, the Methodist, and the Lutheran. The hospitals were kind enough to furnish the nurses, the board of health furnished the material and members of the Fort Wayne Medical society vaccinated and immunized these children. To further aid this great movement the Lincoln National Life Insurance company and Wolf and Dessauer furnished money to pay a public health nurse. Later the city council kindly approved an appropriation so now the health department not only has a parochial school nurse but also a public health nurse to aid their aggressive health department. Too much credit cannot be given to the doctors who donated their services and their time and to the untiring efforts of the nurses of the Visiting Nurse league. What has been the result? When school began in the fall of 1936, instead of another epidemic of diphtheria breaking out, diphtheria had disappeared from our schools. Another link in this almost endless chain of co-operative workers is the parent-teachers clubs. They not only form a medium, for education but also aid the nurses in every manner possible. So now Fort Wayne children are guarded against diphtheria which is probably the most treacherous and vicious disease of infancy and early childhood.

"The epidemic of scarlet fever that spread throughout the country like wildfire during the school year of 1935-1936 has abated this year. Unfortunately immunization against scarlet fever has not developed to such a degree that it can be done on such a large scale but rather is available in certain selective cases which are up to the judgment of the family physician.

"Typhoid fever, too, has disappeared from our midst, practically the only cases reported are those brought in by citizens who have been out of the city or by tourists.

"If this splendid record is to be retained Fort Wayne will stand out among the leading cities of the country as a healthy place in which to live. This has only been made possible by the readiness with which citizens have accepted the knowledge given them.

"Instead of the sanitary inspectors spending their time carding homes for contagious diseases and taking cultures and performing the many other duties connected with quarantine they have exerted their efforts in a more constructive way. Inasmuch as milk is the most vital food in infant feeding these men inspected nearly 1,300 farms which form the source of the milk supply for our children. Milk producers are being taught how to produce clean milk, and it is our goal to protect every Fort Wayne child against unclean milk. We know the parents wish to protect their children in every manner possible.

"It is our ambition to make every day Child Health day because, just as a house is as strong as its foundation and a tree is as mightily as its roots, so a nation's development depends upon the preservation of its youth. We know that the health workers are being stimulated by the success of their past efforts and it is unnecessary to say that the citizens, and particularly the parents of our children, have every reason to believe that these teachings are worth while and will accept them with even greater eagerness. United strength and endeavor can never fail when there is a definite goal to be achieved."

"The tuberculosis death rate of the colored population of Fort Wayne is exceedingly high, Miss Maxine Biebersheimer, executive secretary of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league, stated in releasing the results of a survey made by the league for the Wheatley Social center.

"Approximately 20 per cent of all the negroes who have been victims of tuberculosis in the past five years, have died, it was pointed out.

"During the five-year period, a total of 142 colored persons have been known to have the disease, and of this number 24 have died.

"The majority of the patients have been women. The survey showed that 53 colored women have had the disease, 49 children, and 40 men. Thirty-eight of the total were treated at the Irene Byron sanatorium, and 22 of the patients were cured.

"In analyzing the survey, Miss Biebescheimer stated that from the large percentage of deaths, it was evident that the cases were not caught early enough, and observed had they been, a greater number would have been cured.

"She warned that these patients in all probability have infected a number of other persons, and urged an immediate check in order that the disease might be halted in its early stages.

"The executive secretary also stated that returns from the Christmas seal sale are still coming into headquarters of the league in the Central building. Oscar H. Bushing, chairman of the sale, expressed his gratitude to the senders, and urged that any more of the letters found in spring house cleaning, be returned to the headquarters."

"Two promotions in the city department of public health were made by the board of safety at its meeting on July 9, 1937.

"Howard E. King of 516 Florence avenue, who has been connected with the department for the last 18 years and who served as sergeant for the last 15 years, has been advanced to the rank of detective sergeant. Mr. King replaces John W. Leeuw, who died last January.

"At the same time, the board also advanced Martin S. Draths of 1310 Lynn avenue, who has been with the department for the last 20 years in the capacity of sanitary officer to the rank of sergeant to take Mr. King's place.

"The two promotions will become effective immediately, Charles Bowen chairman of the board of safety, announced."

Annual Narrative Report, Allen County Red Cross Public Health Nursing Service, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, July 1, 1936 - June 30, 1937

The chief goal of the Red Cross Nursing Service is Health Service to the family and community.

In the past year the county has been very healthy as far as contagious diseases are concerned. In fact, one of the healthiest that has been recorded for many years.

In comparing the past two years, diphtheria has been reduced from 37 to 12 cases. Scarlet Fever from 131 to 59. Two cases of typhoid fever were recorded in 1935-36 and none this past year. These three diseases, especially diphtheria and typhoid, has kept Fort Wayne and Allen County on the black list, but with the city and county Board of Health working on their immunization and vaccination programs, the results I have mentioned have been obtained.

The following figures will show how contagion in the county increases the work of the Public Health Nurses. In 1932 we had a mild epidemic of diphtheria. 2,254 cultures were taken by the nurses. In the past year 93 cultures were taken on the twelve cases mentioned above.

Smallpox and infantile paralysis are other serious contagious diseases which are again showing up this year. We have had few cases of smallpox since 1930 and only scattered cases of infantile paralysis during the period of the past twenty years.

Another method used in stamping out contagious disease was the classroom inspection of all school children the first week of school. The nurses instructed the teachers in morning inspections and made a survey of disease experience and immunization.

Following the epidemic of 1932 an immunization program was put on and 69% of the school children were immunized. We found, on making this survey in 1936-1937 that 64% of the children had been immunized against diphtheria. A detailed report of this survey will be found in the statistical report.

The consolidation of three townships has simplified the work of the nurse by reducing the number of schools by fifteen. Today we find all but three townships consolidated.

Among the educational features was an Institute in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick conducted for two days by a National Red Cross Instructor, Mrs. Charlotte M. Heilman. Forty-five interested committee members, nurses and members of the Parent-Teacher Associations were present.

Our Parent-Teacher Associations and Home Economics Clubs are becoming interested in this course. During the past year five classes were held, giving instruction to 71 students.

Other talks and demonstrations to high school groups, senior hospital students, home economics clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations total 39, with an approximate attendance of 1,600.

At the annual meeting of the American Red Cross held in Chicago, the three speakers on the Public Health Nursing program stressed the two greatest contributions of the Public Health Nursing Services to the rural communities, bedside nursing and home hygiene and care of the sick. As both of these services are already being given in Allen County, our objective has been this year to improve and increase these services by giving more instruction in bedside nursing and increasing adult classes and lessening the difference between the number of students enrolled and the number receiving certificates.

A new service instituted in May of this year came to us through the

Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in the form of an obstetrical nurse for home deliveries. This service is greatly appreciated in the rural communities by the twenty-four families who have had this service.

A dental survey of approximately 1,000 pupils was made by two dentists outside of the city. The parents were given a copy of the dental defects and an estimate of the cost. We see the need of dental clinics in these communities as 66% of the children need dental care. At the regular dental clinic held in Fort Wayne, 263 children had their dental defects corrected.

Other services rendered by our staff were:

1. Assistance to Parent-Teacher Organizations at their Summer Round-Up of pre-school children.
2. Assistance in the 4-H Club contest.
3. Nursing service at community group meetings.
4. Exhibits at public meetings.

Miss Johnson Lissner, a member of the staff was given a leave of absence of six weeks to take some special work at the University of Michigan.

Twenty-five years ago the Red Cross Public Health Nursing Service had its inception as a result of the vision of a great nursing leader, Lillian D. Wald, then superintendent of the Henry Street Settlement in New York City.

The same year, a sister organization, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing was started at a meeting of 2500 public health nurses in Chicago.

In this quarter of a century these two organizations, the Red Cross Public Health Nursing Service and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, have worked side by side, setting the standards and developing public health nursing.

December, 1937 brings to a close this twenty-fifth anniversary year of the American Red Cross Nursing Service.

The Fort Wayne Chapter celebrates its twentieth anniversary.

The people of rural Allen County have shown their confidence in the American Red Cross by their support and undivided use of the service. The vision of the Nursing Activities Committee for the future is a still greater development and more efficient community service.

Respectfully submitted,

Miss Allen Hamilton, Chairman, Nursing Activities Committee, American Red Cross

Miss Isabel Devlin, R.N. Supervisor, Public Health Nursing Service, American Red Cross

To: The City of Fort Wayne
County of Allen
State of Indiana

You are hereby notified that it has been determined by the Department of Commerce and Industries of the State of Indiana, that you are violating the provisions of Section 5, Chapter 152, Acts of the General Assembly of Indiana of 1935, in that you are throwing, running, draining and otherwise disposing into the water of the Maumee River, and are causing, permitting and suffering to be thrown, run, drained and otherwise disposed into such waters certain organic and inorganic matter, to-wit: domestic sewage and industrial waste, which are contributing to a polluted condition of such waters, according to a determination of the qualities and properties of water indicating a polluted condition thereof which is deleterious to the public health, injuriously affects the use of such waters for domestic animals, and injuriously affects aquatic life and the growth and propagation

thereof, as fixed and determined by the Department of Commerce and Industries of the State of Indiana and filed of record in the office of said Department at the City of Indianapolis, County of Marion, Indiana.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Charter 152 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Indiana of 1935, you are hereby ordered and directed to cease such violation and to abate and correct such condition of pollution on or before the first day of January, 1939.

This notice executed and issued at Indianapolis, County of Marion, Indiana this 31st day of July, 1937.

Department of Commerce and Industries, State of Indiana, By: W. H. Frazier, Assistant Director, Indiana State Board of Health

Certificate

I, Leonard H. Ellenwood, the duly elected qualified and acting Clerk of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, do hereby certify that the attached copy of the Notice and Order relative to the pollution of the Maumee River, is a true, correct and compared copy of the original Notice and Order from the Department of Commerce and Industries of the State Board of Health, received and filed in my office on the 31st day of August, 1937.

Witness my hand and seal this 2nd day of September, 1937.

Leonard H. Ellenwood, City Clerk of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.
October 8th, 1937

Mr. W. H. Frazier, Assistant Director
Indiana State Board of Health

State House

Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Frazier

I have your letter of October 1st in which you call attention to the mandate of the State Board of Health, requiring the City of Fort Wayne to abate the pollution of the Maumee River by January 1, 1939, and further call attention to the state law which requires the city to take some appropriate action within thirty days after the mandate.

This, of course, requires the building of a sewage disposal plant, and revamping of our sewer system. Steps to comply with the order have been taken, but final and exact plans must depend upon whether or not we are to obtain Federal aid. We have never been officially advised that we would not receive a PWA grant, although we have received information today through the press that Senator Minton stated that the grant would not be made, (copy of news story is attached), and I feel that we should not require the citizens of Fort Wayne to pay any more than is necessary. Your Department can assist us greatly in our objective, and I will therefore give you a short history of what has been done to the present time.

I contacted personally in 1935, the various departments at Washington having jurisdiction of Federal aid projects. On the general assurance given, we called a mass meeting of the citizens of Fort Wayne at the City Hall on the 29th day of March, 1935, which was addressed by the Honorable J. I. Farley, congressman from this district, and at that meeting a Citizens' Committee of nine was appointed, with Mr. Fred B. Shoaff as Chairman, for the purpose of assisting in forwarding the project.

At that time we received assurance from our congressman and U.S. Senators from Indiana that they would co-operate in securing Federal aid for this very necessary municipal project. Subsequently, with the approval of the Common Council of Fort Wayne, engineers were employed to prepare necessary plans and specifications. You can readily see that the project from the very beginning has had the unified backing of the Citizens' Committee and the city officials.

The application and the engineers' report was then filed on the 12th day of August, 1935, with the proper department at Washington, and the officials in charge made the statement that it reflected a project with sound merit with the engineering features and setups in proper order so as to meet the requirements of the department, and that in fact the project was in the preferred list. However, there being no apparent progress toward granting the solicited federal aid, I called on the department again in 1936 along with Mr. Shoaff, the Chairman, of the Citizens' Committee, and Mr. Thomas Kelly, president of the Chamber of Commerce. We were assured that the project was worthy, but that certain department situations would first have to be cleared up before the grant would finally go through.

Many other additional efforts were made in the meantime and still no word was received until finally our congressman, Mr. Farley, informed us that it seemed opportune for a committee from Fort Wayne to go to Washington to again contact the department. Acting on this information I visited the department at Washington again accompanied by all the members of the City Council except one, who was absent from the city, and also our City Attorney, Mr. Helmke, and the Chairman of the Board of Public Works, Mr. Beams. This was on the 20th day of August, 1937. Apparently, the situation was the same as it had been at the time of our previous calls on the department.

Since then we had received the order from your department which makes it mandatory for us to proceed with this expensive project with or without Federal aid. I appreciate the spirit of good government and public health that prompted your order. I am certain that you are not satisfied with merely giving us the order, but really want the work accomplished to the end of conserving public health which is a matter of importance not only to the City of Fort Wayne, but likewise to the State of Indiana. For this reason I feel that since we have exhausted every known effort to persuade the officials at Washington to make the grant, that our final recourse must be to enlist the known influence of the State of Indiana through its officials to assist us in securing the necessary grant that has received approval of the Citizens' Committee, the Common Council, and even of the State of Indiana, expressed through your mandate that the work be done. There is no need to outline the merit of the project or detail the reasons why a city of the size and importance of Fort Wayne should be given the utmost consideration.

I am convinced that it is my duty to inform the public of Fort Wayne that we have been unable, after making every conceivable effort to secure Federal aid, and the project, if carried out in compliance with your order, will, unless such aid is required, have to be paid for wholly and entirely by local taxpayers. If other communities were not receiving substantial grants for this character of work and other projects, we would be in no position to complain. However, with all of the evidence that the project is necessary and with the stamp of the express approval of your department contained in your official mandate, I feel that even though we have been thus far unsuccessful we should exhaust every possibility to secure for the citizens of Fort Wayne the money aid which they are entitled to from the Federal Government on this project.

I am, therefore, asking that you take the matter up with your department and in turn have the department contact Governor Townsend to see what assistance can be given us so that we at least will have a clear conscience by reason of having exhausted every possible means of taking a share of the great burden and hardship of the cost of this project off of the taxpayers of Fort Wayne. Their contributions to the Federal Government in

many ways, I feel, entitled them to this consideration. It is apparent that we will not receive this aid unless vigorous representations are made by the State of Indiana itself to the Government at Washington that the Fort Wayne project is a worthy one as a matter of public health, and entitled to the grant as originally applied for. I would appreciate it very much if you would arrange to meet with the members of the City Council at the City of Fort Wayne, the Citizens' Committee and the other city officials. I am writing them at this time along the same lines, and if it is convenient for you to confer with us here I will then urge upon the persons mentioned the importance of journeying to Indianapolis to take the matter up with you and your associates directly.

I think that after our conference that all of us should arrange to meet with Governor Townsend. I am sure that if he gives the project his approval he will be able to learn very quickly, and without experiencing the discouraging delay that we have experienced, whether or not the grant is one that can ever be obtained. I am most anxious that the grant be secured, but if it cannot be secured, I am anxious to know that fact so that we may pursue the proper steps in financing the project wholly at the expense of the local taxpayers.

I will appreciate your earliest possible consideration of my suggestion, and sincerely hope that you can meet with us here and arrange for the other necessary conferences at Indianapolis so that your official order can be legally and promptly complied with.

Respectfully yours, H. W. Baals, Mayor

"A campaign to prevent the spread of disease through unsanitary conditions in public eating houses and drinking establishments in Indiana will be launched by the health authorities in every community assisted by the state board of health, Dr. Verne K. Harvey, state director, announced.

"Legal action will be taken if necessary to force restaurants, taverns, and soda fountain operators to comply with the sanitary regulations. Particular attention will be paid to the washing and sterilization of glassware and eating utensils.

"The bureau of food and drugs reports where sterilization cannot be obtained by use of scalding hot water, a rinse in a chlorine solution is required and such rinse must contain at least 100 parts per million of available chlorine.

"Dr. Harvey said. The danger of spreading communicable diseases through the use of dirty and germ infested dishes, implements and glassware is too apparent to tolerate carelessness on the part of the responsible persons.

"Common sense and decency dictate that every possible precaution be taken to protect the customer from infection. We welcome the opportunity to explain our regulations to all those interested."

"Shantytown must go, but her citizens will be taken care of.

"This is the aim of a new civic movement in Fort Wayne, precipitated by a state board of health evacuation order. Sanitary conditions there are not conducive to health, the board advised.

"W. Marshall Dale, vice-president and general manager of the Indiana Service corporation, which owns the ground over which the shacks and cottages are scattered, recently asked the state board of health to make a sanitary survey of the property, civic leaders having again suggested abandonment of the riverside community.

"After a trip through Shantytown, the state inspector reported to his superiors that raw sewage was being tossed into the St. Mary's river,

and that the village had no facilities for garbage disposal. His observations led to the evacuation order.

"Although Shantytown is without sanitation, a careful check has not shown conditions there to be responsible for contagion, members of the city board of health reported. According to investigations of sanitary inspectors, quick disposal has been made of garbage and sewage.

"The clearing of Shantytown calls for a co-operative program by the Indiana Service corporation, the city, civic and relief agencies, Mr. Dale said. If the state order is to be met, the shelters must be empty in 30 days.

"These people can't be shoved into the street, and it is not our intention to do so, Mr. Dale commented. This means that living conditions more satisfactory than Shantytown affords must be provided for them.

"In a letter to Mayor Harry W. Baals, Mr. Dale explained the company's request for a survey of conditions there and suggested that a joint movement be planned by the company, city and charitable institutions to make possible the evacuation.

"Copies of the evacuation order, directed to the Indiana Service corporation were posted in the yards of hut dwellers.

"The community's pollution of the river is believed to have carried much weight in the state board's decision, in view of a recent mandate served upon the city to establish a sewage disposal system before 1939, to end contamination of the Maumee river.

"Villagers were not gladdened by the prospects of moving. However, it will be the objective of the community program to improve living conditions for all with the evacuation."

(Note: Shantytown village was located in the area of the old Jail-house flats, along the south bank of the St. Mary's river, between Clinton and Calhoun streets, north of Superior street.)

"A part of the ragweed pollen drifting through the Three Rivers filtration plant sticks to Chief Chemist Ralph Hoot's greased microscope slides, and some day he may enable hay fever victims to adjust their habits for relief.

"Himself a sufferer, Hoot already has been able to do this by studying the concentrate of ragweed pollen in the air at various periods. The other day he locked the laboratory on a sweeping janitor and the pollen content of the chamber dropped from 80 particles per cubic yard of air to 18 in 24 hours.

"Now Chemist Hoot comes to work after the janitors have finished, and works later. By that time the dust has settled, and his nose is less sensitive.

"The pollen check outside the plant showed 190 particles to the cubic yard of atmosphere. This varies considerably, he has found, particularly, after rains which "ground" the floating dust.

"Magnified 430 times, however, the dust becomes a collection of watchsprings, sometimes in clusters of 15. From deposits on the greased slides of his microscope. Hoot is able to estimate the number of particles floating in the air. The actual field of the instrument, the tiny area visible through the lenses, is used as a basis for the calculations.

"Clusters of five spores were visible on several slides removed from outside window ledges of the plant. Pollen traps inside the laboratory indicate that less of the irritants are present inside buildings.

"Most of the spores shown up by the laboratory eye are green and almost black in color. Much other pollen passes under the microscope, too, but Hoot is interested only in sheddings of the ragweed.

"He is keeping a history of his hay fever reactions to varying weather conditions which in another year may have the way for reducing discomforts of the affliction to a minimum.

"Clusters of the pollen drawn into the nostrils are responsible for the explosive sneezing which is characteristic of hay fever, Hoot suggested."

"With no additional cases of poliomyelitis reported in the city, members of the city board of health urged parents to keep children from areas where there are epidemics, particularly Chicago and neighboring territory.

"Any child believed to be suffering from the disease who has not been examined by a physician should be reported to the board, officials emphasized. The symptoms are headaches, stiffness of the neck and joints and nausea.

"With opening of the schools here on schedule, the board will be able to keep the disease under more strict surveillance, officials believe. The three cases now receiving treatment are in light form, and not expected to leave ill effects, physicians reported. In advanced cases, poliomyelitis causes paralysis of the lungs."

"Failure of the city administration to enforce certain ordinances for purely political reasons, was charged by the business agent of the Truck Drivers and Teamster's union in Fort Wayne.

"Why doesn't the city enforce a milk ordinance providing for delivery after 7 a.m., from October 1 to March 31. It is a perfectly good ordinance. I want to know why they haven't enforced the law.

"The union official said he had been before the city board of health and didn't get much satisfaction. They seemed to have gotten around to it or wanted more evidence or something.

"I know they have plenty of evidence, the business agent said, declaring.

"It looks like politics to me. If they don't enforce this law they can't enforce any city ordinance, and they can quit picking on our cab drivers for some little infringement.

"The union official said he intends to see city officials again and to see that this milk law is enforced, if at all possible."

"Milk producers and distributors in Fort Wayne will be given until January 1 to raise the standard of milk here to grade "A", as required by the state board of health. Clarence L. Taylor, milk specialist, bureau of dairy products, of the state board, told dairymen at a meeting at the chamber of commerce.

"If the milk here does not conform to standards by the first of the year, the dairies selling milk, capped as grade "A", which is not, will be forced to abandon the grade "A" label on the cap, he stated.

"Mr. Taylor pointed out that the milk distributed in Fort Wayne is not unhealthy, but that it can be improved, and that meeting the state board of health standards will give added protection to the consumer.

"He said that most of the reasons for not meeting the standards here fall in the category of milk handling, and observed that pasteurization should not be the first and last defense against contamination.

"He cautioned the distributors against buying milk from producers who are lax in sanitary precautions, and advocated the following ways that the milk can be brought to standard, clean barns, fly-proof toilets, clean clothes, disinfection of the hands of the milkers, accurate recording thermometers for pasteurization, a closed flow of milk through the plant and other sanitary measures."

"Despite the fact that there are no cases of diphtheria under quarantine in rural districts of Allen county and towns outside Fort Wayne, Dr. N. A. Rockey, county health commissioner, urged all persons who have not done so, to be immunized against the disease.

"A good contagion record in Allen county does not indicate we will not have an epidemic of diphtheria in Allen county with the oncoming cold, winter months, he said.

"No cases of diphtheria have been reported as yet in Allen county since the first of December, Dr. Rockey said. Since the opening of the fall term of public and parochial schools in Allen county on September 1, we have had reported to this office, one case of smallpox, 11 cases of scarlet fever, one case of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), and four cases of diphtheria.

"Of the most dreaded children's contagious diseases, diphtheria, scarlet fever and poliomyelitis, only two cases of scarlet fever are under quarantine at the present. This record does not mean that any child not immune from diphtheria is reasonable safe from contracting the disease, but rather on the contrary, we have many unknown carriers that have been immunized, thereby rendering themselves harmless to the bacteria, but who may be very dangerous to those coming into contact with the carrier in the home, school, at work, or in public meeting places.

"Again due to the facilities of travel and constant intermingling of populace from near and far communities, no matter how safe and isolated the family may feel in their country, town or city home, they are always liable to exposure from an individual, not only from an unknown carrier in their own vicinity, but from the residents of a community where more cases of diphtheria are in existence."

1938

Communication From the Mayor

In line with the spirit of harmony, which I have already mentioned, the Common Council recently voted unanimously that the City take steps immediately to procure an adequate sewage disposal plant for Fort Wayne, financing it by the only means possible, namely the issuance of revenue bonds. As Mayor, I think I have reflected for a long time the sentiments of the citizens of Fort Wayne in declaring that Fort Wayne's lack of a sewage disposal plant is not merely an inconvenience to ourselves, but a grave injustice to those persons living along the Maumee River to the East of this community. Fort Wayne's delay with respect to construction of a sewage disposal plant was due entirely to the community's lack of money with which to build it. The need of it has never been questioned. In fact sentiment was such that in co-operation with the Citizens Committee and based on assurances of help from Senators Minton and Van Nuys and Congressman Farley, nothing was left undone I am sure by all to secure a Federal Grant to defray a part of the cost of the project which, however, was determined by the federal authorities as not qualifying under the rules covering grants.

Now under pressure of a mandate from the State Board of Health and the refusal of the Federal Government to give us a grant of Federal funds to assist in the plant's construction as above mentioned, there is no alternative except to go ahead and build the plant, financing it by issuance of revenue bonds if that meets with your approval. This will mean

a monthly charge to all water consumers in Fort Wayne, but I am confident that the good citizens of this community will accept such a charge in the spirit of its necessity. I need not pledge, I think, that the sewage plant will be built at the lowest cost consistent with sound values and that the bonds to be issued if you approve will be awarded at the lowest rate of interest that competitive proposals will allow.

Respectfully yours, H. W. Baals, Mayor

"Members of the Fort Wayne Medical society will join with the city board of public health in carrying on an aggressive campaign against pneumonia and a special meeting will be held by the society at which time Dr. F. E. Schmidt, pneumonia specialist of Philadelphia will be the principal speaker.

"The medical society voted to join with the board of health in the warfare against this disease at its meeting at the chamber of commerce. The special meeting, being jointly sponsored by the health board and the medical society, will be attended by physicians, public health and laboratory officials of the city.

"Dr. Schmidt, a member of the research staff of the Lederle laboratory, will speak on the latest types of pneumonia treatment, especially serum. He will be introduced by Dr. Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner. The place for the joint meeting had not been determined.

"Dr. E. D. Smith presided at the meeting and introduced five new members of the society. They are Doctors Perry Wilson Bailey, Lawrence W. Mueller, E. B. Sweig, Robert E. Holsinger, and Hanes M. Fowler.

"Dr. John T. Short was the speaker of the evening. His topic was Cancer of the Bladder."

"Work of the Fort Wayne League Against Venereal Disease and its progress in the past year, were reviewed at a meeting of the executive committee of the league at the chamber of commerce at which Miss Ruth Pinney of New York associate director of the American Social Hygiene association, and Mrs. Marian Simonson of the National Anti-Syphilis committee were guests of honor.

"Miss Pinney stated that Fort Wayne has attracted national attention for the vigor and effectiveness of its campaign against social diseases.

"Nation-wide success in such a project, depends in a large measure on the co-operation between the medical profession and the public. Wide-spread education is vital to the co-operation, she said.

Mrs. Simonson explained the work and objectives of the anti-syphilis committee of which Gen. John J. Pershing is chairman.

"Dr. Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner, introduced the speakers, and summarized the origin and activities of the local league."

"Fort Wayne's drive for a higher standard of milk in compliance with state board of health regulations for grade "A" was launched at the first of a series of meetings of groups of Allen county milk producers.

"The Fort Wayne board of health, utilizing its new film projection machine, showed moving pictures taken on farms in this vicinity. The pictures, taken by the board of health staff showed milk houses below par, as well as those which conform with state regulations.

"Producers for the Bullerman dairy were shown the film. This and other reels to be taken, will be shown to all producers in this territory as the various dairies have producers meetings.

"Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city milk and meat inspector, was in charge of the program."

"Plans are being made here for the tenth annual observance of National Negro Health week under the auspices of the Fort Wayne Civic league in

co-operation with the city board of public health, the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league, and the Visiting Nurse league, it was announced by E. J. Unthank, executive secretary of the Wheatley Social center.

"The observance will open Sunday April 3, with "Health Sunday", and will continue until Saturday, April 9.

"Thomas E. Lewis, president of the Fort Wayne Civic league, has appointed Rev. Fred O. Reid as general chairman for the week. He will be assisted by a committee comprising all the colored clergymen of the city and representatives of negro organizations.

"The committee includes Rev. William E. Guy, pastor of the Turner Chapel A. M. E. church, Rev. R. H. Dixon, pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist church, Rev. Graham Jordan, pastor of the Greater Mt. Olive Baptist church, Rev. J. C. Taylor, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church, Rev. James Pearson, pastor of the Colored M. E. church, Rev. John Dixie, Rev. Luther Gray, Rev. John H. Boone, Mrs. C. D. Shaw president of the Federation of Colored Women's clubs, Dr. Theodore Borders, Dr. Herschel Bundrant, Howard Ford, Mrs. Viola Jones, Mrs. Mamie Robinzine and Mr. Unthank.

"Following the inauguration of the week on "Health Sunday", one night will be devoted to mass meeting on tuberculosis prevention, and another to a meeting on venereal disease education. Plans are also being discussed for a baby clinic in co-operation with the Visiting Nurse league. Clean-up day as has been observed in the past, will be postponed until the Junior chamber of commerce "Clean-up week" later in the spring.

"Another case of scarlet fever developed at the St. Jude's Catholic school, and it was ordered closed until Monday by the city board of health to stave off an epidemic.

"A dozen pupils of the school are confined to their homes by the disease, most of these being light in nature, the board reported. Daily morning examinations had been made at the school for a week to detect and isolate new cases of the disease, the officials decided to close the school until the danger of an epidemic has passed.

"The board issued the following statement in connection with the school closing.

"It was necessary to close St. Jude's school because of the fact that so great a percentage of the scarlet fever cases originated there.

"It is impossible for the school physician and nurse to make an accurate diagnosis before the rash appears, consequently it is necessary to send home all children who have reddened throats. If this small epidemic is going to be stopped two things are very essential. (1) Parents must keep their children home from school if they show any signs of illness, regardless of what the symptoms may be. (2) When children are excluded from school it means they should be kept at home and a physician called to determine the exact nature of the disease. As yet most of the cases reported to the health department are not of a serious nature but there is a tendency for contagious diseases to increase in severity as the number of cases multiply.

"The school physicians, nurses and teachers will do everything in their power to stop the spread of the disease but this can only be accomplished with the same co-operation the parents have always given. Those in quarantine should respect the laws strictly. Those who have children at home are advised to keep them at home and not let them mingle with other children. When school opens Monday we sincerely and earnestly request every parent to keep any child at home who is not feeling well, regardless of whether they complain of a sore throat or not.

"Contagion in Fort Wayne had increased to 29 cases of scarlet fever

and two cases of diphtheria, the board reported."

More and more dishwater is being kept out of dairy utensils, officials of the city and state boards of health reported near the closing of an educational program in Allen county to raise the quality of milk.

"For the last six weeks few dairy plants have been rated below the grade "A" standard set up by the state health board, Dr. Paul C. Kucher, city milk and meat inspector, said. All of the principal dairy plants have attained this rating for a period of several weeks, he added.

"A point most emphasized for small operators is importance of keeping all equipment of the milk house away from kitchens, it was explained. Many producers have adopted the practice of segregating these utensils and never taking them out of milk houses. The state board of health insists that all containers be washed in the milk house and kept there to reduce to a minimum the foreign bacteria content of the fluid.

"A series of moving pictures have been shown at producer gatherings sponsored by the Wayne Co-operative Milk Producers, Inc. to stress this health rule in the management of milk plants.

"Board of health officials were preparing to lay out a map on which will be shown the various county producers and their status under state regulations."

"A further decrease of contagion in Fort Wayne was reported by the city board of health. The board lists 35 cases of scarlet fever, two cases of diphtheria, one case of typhoid fever, and one case of smallpox. Officials of the board expect to lift a number of scarlet fever quarantines."

"About 500 young people have been treated for measles in Fort Wayne since the first of the year, officials of the city board of health reported.

"The disease never has been a cause for alarm, being a minor illness, though its spread has been to epidemic proportions several times this year. School attendance is reported to have been seriously affected on one or more occasions.

"Other cities are reporting proportionate waves of the disease this year. Chicago being among those most severely hit.

"Measles quarantines are not so strict, since the disease can be conveyed only by actual contact with the patient while a third party or carrier may spread the germs of major diseases.

"More persons have been confined with the disease here so far this year than during any similar period for many years, officials of the board said."

"Dr. Maurice R. Lohman, head of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis league, was elected president of the Indiana Tuberculosis association as the organization concluded its twenty-seventy annual conference at Indianapolis.

"For many years an active figure in the war against the destructive disease, Dr. Lohman served during the last 12 months as first vice-president of the state association.

It was Fort Wayne's second presidency in the two sessions. Miss Maxine Biebesheimer, executive secretary of the local league, was named president of the state secretaries association.

"Other officers elected included W. S. Carlisle, South Bend, first vice-president, Dr. W. C. McFadden, Shelbyville, second vice-president, Mrs. John Jubbis, Muncie, secretary, and Dr. E. M. Amos, Indianapolis, treasurer.

"Dr. Lohman is the third Fort Wayne tuberculosis leader to gain the

state presidency. Previously Dr. M. H. Draper, head of Irene Byron Sanatorium and present state board member, and Dr. Eric Crull held the office.

"Dr. Harvey Murdock addressed the conference on silicosis.

"It was announced that the high school poster contest, which brings the winner a scholarship in the Herron art institute at Indianapolis would be held again next year.

"A report to the conference disclosed that the 1937 Christmas seal sale was the largest in the state's history."

"Mayor Harry W. Baals issued his official proclamation of Child Health week. The proclamation follows:

"The universal desire of mankind for strength of body and mind throughout a long, useful and happy life is more nearly attainable today than ever before. Through the intelligent and timely application of available scientific knowledge, babies may be well born, dangerous diseases prevented and vigorous health preserved among people generally.

"Fort Wayne has been a major contributor to the nationwide progress which has been made in this respect. The fine work done by our city board of health, by Fort Wayne's medical, dental and allied agencies has been noteworthy in the results achieved. It is important that our people become further acquainted with the possibilities at hand for the public health of the citizens of our community.

"Now, therefore, I, Harry W. Baals, Mayor of the city of Fort Wayne, do hereby proclaim and designate Sunday, the first day of May of the present year, and the week immediately following, respectively, as Child Health day and Health Promotion week, and I urge that the schools and civic organizations, all agencies which have for their purpose the promotion of health, and the citizens in general, enter wholeheartedly into the spirit of Child Health day and Health Promotion week and conform with the program sponsored by our national, state, and local departments of public health, the medical societies, and other public health agencies.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the city of Fort Wayne to be affixed."

Harry W. Baals, Mayor.

"For the fourth consecutive year we wish to report on the status of the health of the community. We do this on National Child Health day, which will be celebrated throughout the nation in various manners.

"In some places baby clinics will be held, speeches given, children examined and a great deal of publicity will be given to the child. However in this city all these things are done through various agencies and we submit an annual report of activities. In other words our program is a daily one, not just for one day. Obviously nothing much can be accomplished if people are health conscious for 24 hours and neglect themselves the rest of the year. This is particularly true of course of the growing child. Whether his foundation be of sand or stone depends largely on how intelligently the parents are informed concerning the child's food, clothing, environment, the correction of physical defects and the proper protection against communicable diseases.

"When we speak of public health, what we really mean is the health of the individual. Health is in no manner a public affair, but is truly an individual or family affair. The doctors, nurses, health department, and all other community workers can work continually, but it is all in vain unless the fathers and mothers are interested in raising their children in a healthy manner. Fortunately, the parents in Fort Wayne have realized this and as a result each year we have a more favorable report to bring to the attention of the public.

"We take this occasion to emphasize again the component parts of the chain that makes for a healthy city. Although many more links could be added, we feel they are but subdivisions of these. The chain consists of the doctors, city officials, department of health, nurses, and the public.

"When we say public, we mean not only the people but dozens of organizations such as the publicity sources, businessmen, parent-teacher clubs, churches, community chest agencies and many, many others, but ranking above everything else is the education and the co-operation of the parents. All efforts are futile unless the parents realize the dangers of contagious diseases such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, typhoid and venereal diseases.

"Second in importance are the doctors both of medicine and dentistry. Our health record depends directly on the efficiency of their efforts, how well they present diseases and how successfully they treat diseases. For instances, for over three years not only have we had very few cases of typhoid, but we have not had any deaths. This in spite of the fact that many of those cases were very seriously sick and required extreme skill to save them. The doctors have also donated very freely of their services to immunize children whose parents were unable to pay.

"The third link is the department of health. It is the duty of the health department to keep the people informed concerning various diseases, not only the common ones, but also such contagious diseases as rabbit fever and infantile paralysis. It is their duty to guard the water, milk and food supply and to furnish vaccines and anti-toxins for those who are unable to pay. Among their many other duties are the examination and health problems of the 7,000 parochial school children.

The sanitation of the entire city is also their responsibility. The department has tried to impress upon the people that the quarantine of homes is not a penalty, but a protection to neighbors and should be obeyed, also the sanitation of their yard should be guarded by themselves and everything about the premises kept clean and free from garbage, stagnant water and other unsanitary conditions.

"The importance of another link, which we do not believe is generally realized, depends upon the co-operation of the city officials. If the mayor and his various boards and the council are unsympathetic and non-co-operative in the solution of health problems then the other links of the chain are at a distinct disadvantage.

"The fifth link consists of nurses, which includes hospitals and laboratory technicians. The role of the visiting nurse, the hospitals and laboratory technicians can only be realized by those of us who have striven to prevent sickness and save lives. Undoubtedly many lives have been saved through the efforts of this group. Their work in the prevention of disease, particularly diphtheria, has been a vital element in this remarkable achievement.

"We bring these facts before you so each one will understand that the improvement in health conditions in our city has not just happened, but has been the result of a tremendous amount of work, of the efforts of many hundreds of individuals who are glad to continue to seek betterment as long as the public is interested. Although our record is above the average, we will not be satisfied until it is as good or better than any other city in the country. It is our desire to prevent the occurrence of any contagious disease that is preventable, to keep the water supply up to the United States public health standard, improve our milk as required by the United States Public Health service, and increase the sanitation of our city as a whole, including our food handling places.

"Our infant mortality rate, which is 36.71, is one of the lowest we have ever had in the city and is much below the average. However, as long as there are other cities with a lower rate it shows there is room for improvement.

"We wish to reiterate that public health is not public, but an extremely personal affair. As long as this is kept in mind and as long as the links of the above mentioned chain stay strong and intact, just so long will the health record of the city continue to improve."

"Dr. Karl C. Eberly, City Health Commissioner."

"It has been the rule of the present city board of health to keep the public well informed concerning prevalent and seasonable diseases. Inasmuch as this is National Child's Health day, it seems proper to state some interesting vital statistics.

"Since May, 1935, when our diphtheria campaign was launched many interesting facts have appeared in the vital statistics. Probably the greatest achievement was that of breaking the diphtheria epidemic that has been running for many years from a peak of 455 cases in 1932 to a low of 36 cases in 1937. The deaths decreased accordingly until now but one child has died of diphtheria in nearly two years.

"Our typhoid record also has been more fortunate. In fact, in 1934 according to the figures published by the National Committee on Typhoid, Fort Wayne ranked highest of the northern cities in typhoid deaths. There have been no deaths in 1935, 1936, 1937 and so far in 1938. We believe we are safe in saying that our city water supply is safeguarded as well as that of any city in the United States.

"Deaths from scarlet fever have also been steadily decreasing, as well as our infant mortality. We have been spared of any serious epidemic of infantile paralysis, serebro-meningitis or any other contagious disease in virulent form.

"It is apparent that Fort Wayne has proven a good place in which to live, and it has been made so by the co-operation of the city officials, many hundreds of professional people and organizations and the public."

"Dr. Karl C. Eberly, City Health Commissioner."

"Indianapolis, May 24, 1938. Establishment of full-time public health units as a means of preventing disease outbreaks similar to the one traced to a bus stop near Angola, Indiana, recently was recommended by Dr. Verne K. Harvey, state health director. Dr. Harvey said the typhoid epidemic traced to faulty water supply is now under control.

"His recommendations of remedial measures to curb other outbreaks are (1) Establishment of full-time public health units with adequate personnel to inspect all semi-public water supplies. These would cooperate with the five subsidized district health departments with a public health sanitarium in each unit that are now maintained by the state. (2) Strengthening of the laws regarding plumbing inspection of water supplies. Dr. Harvey said he is working with plumber's organization now in drafting supplementary legislation. (3) Regular inspection and grading of water supplies and sanitation of all restaurants through the establishment of additional full time public health units. (4) Searching inspection of all inter-state bus restaurants. This step has already been taken and Indiana is probably the first state to adopt such an inspection.

"According to Dr. Harvey the State Health Board now inspects the water supplies of railroads, steamboats and airplanes operating in interstate commerce and certifies them to the U. S. Public Health Service and the state will gladly co-operate with communities wishing to establish full-time units."

"During the past school year which closed in June a total of 1,028 children were referred to the public school welfare worker. Miss Norine Oddou, who made a total of 2,295 visits in the interests of the pupils, according to the report of the school health department, released by Merle J. Abbett, school superintendent.

"The visits included 2,151 to the homes, 79 to the clinics, 14 to doctor's offices, and 51 to schools. Of the total cases handled by the welfare worker, 135 children were referred to their family physician, and 316 to various agencies.

"The Hospital and Home Service association received 188 cases of which tonsils were involved in 43, Fifteen tonsillectomies were done, 19 are pending, and nine were dropped. Of 54 eye cases, glasses were provided for 44, and seven cases were dropped. Glasses were found not necessary for one, while one had eyes treated and another underwent eye surgery.

"Other types of cases referred to this agency were listed as follows: Ears two, dental clinic 62, medical treatment 15, skin 11, hospitalization 2, neurological treatment two, doctor sent to homes two.

"Eighty-three cases were referred to the township trustee. Of these six had tonsillectomies with six tonsillectomies pending. Forty-three were provided with glasses and one had eyes treated. Other trustee cases were ears three, medical treatment 16, skin 11, and doctor sent to homes seven.

"Twenty-six cases were referred to city board of health, nine were referred to the Anti-Tuberculosis league, two to Irene Byron sanatorium, two to the department of public welfare, and two to the Visiting Nurse League."

"Pneumonia and carcinoma were responsible for the largest number of fatalities attributable to physical ailments in Fort Wayne and Allen county last June, the state board of health reported.

"In the city pneumonia was responsible for eight deaths that month and carcinoma, eight. Eight deaths in the county were caused by pneumonia that month and nine by carcinoma.

"Ninety-six deaths occurred in the city last June for a rate of 9.5 per 1,000 population. Allen county, reported 115 deaths, had a rate of 9 per 1,000, population for the last month.

"Tuberculosis caused three deaths in the city, scarlet fever one, suicide one, and accidents seven. One hundred and eighty-three births occurred last June.

"In Allen county last June tuberculosis caused five deaths, scarlet fever one, suicide one, and accidents nine. The county reported 197 births.

"Measles and scarlet fever were most prevalent in both the city and county in June, according to records of the state board. The city reported 53 cases of measles, 33 cases of scarlet fever, one case of typhoid fever, and two cases of whooping cough. Fifty five cases of measles were reported by the county that month, 35 cases of scarlet fever, one case of diphtheria, one case of whooping cough and one case of chickenpox."

"The city's \$ 5,160,000 sewage disposal project began September 16, 1938, when work on the first unit, the Lakeside intercepting sewer, began at Carew street and East State boulevard.

Congressman James I. Farley, who labored long and hard to swing the government's end of the bargain, officiated over the first spadeful of earth, which was dug with Mayor Harry W. Baals at the end of the shovel.

"Grouped around this happy pair were city councilmen, engineer's from the Cole, Moore and Guepel firm of South Bend, members of the citizens public works committee, board of works members, city officials and

representatives of the Hipskind Heating and Plumbing company, which won the contract for the first unit.

"The beginning of work just got the city under the wire, for it was the last day it could be started in order to meet PWA regulations. The government agency is advancing \$ 2,322,000 while the city's \$ 3,000,000 share is to be met by bonds sold in July, maturing over a 30-year period.

"The sewer will be laid east of Pemberton drive, north of Lake avenue to the Maumee river, with branches running north and west. The contract was won at a bid of \$ 225,044.34.

"Next unit to be started will be the Rudisill-Hoagland interceptor, at a cost estimated near \$ 982,000.

"Eleven months will have passed before the Lakeside unit is completed by the 150 to 200 men working on it."

"West side residents are holding their noses again, and preparing to run for shelter.

"Foul odors, which cleared suddenly a year ago with the explosion of several sewers, were again reported by police along Broadway between Main and Jefferson streets. Apparently the fumes are coming from sewer catch basins at the intersection.

"An accumulation of gas in sewers under the same residential district last year resulted in a blast which damaged houses, tore up pavements, and shot manhole covers high into the air.

"A complaint reached the city about odors in the vicinity of St. Joseph's hospital. This was attributed by the city health board to milk wastes discharged into the sewers from a creamery several blocks away."

"With the fall hunting season getting under way a warning to hunters against the dangers of tularemia (rabbit fever) from contact with contaminated rabbits, was issued by Dr. N. A. Rockey, county health commissioner.

"Dr. Rockey's statement follows:

"The fall rabbit hunting season is here again. As usual, it is necessary to remind hunters and consumers of wild game of possible presence of tularemia. It is most important that hunters of rabbits and other wild game and especially those that come in contact or handle the rabbit meat before it is cooked, use precaution and avoid possible infection of tularemia.

"The bacteria causing tularemia possibly enters the unbroken skin as well as through cuts and abrasions of the upper and outer layers of the skin of man. While the germ causing the disease is carried usually by rodents and other animal life in certain sections of the United States, wild rabbits are usually the only animal carriers of importance known in this vicinity.

"Leather gloves should be worn by hunters to prevent briar scratches about hands and wrists. Rubber gloves should be worn by those that dress, and prepare the uncooked meat. The most practical method to destroy the bacteria that might remain on knives, other contacted utensils or clothing is by boiling for at least 10 minutes after thoroughly washing article with soap and water. Where boiling is not possible a disinfectant of 10 per cent formalin solution or a 2 per cent lysol solution, soaking for one hour will make any contacted article safe for future use.

"All wild rabbits, if caught especially those that appear sluggish, should be carefully examined, should any open sores, enlarged glands about neck or legs, or any abnormal appearing organs of animal be found the animal should not be used.

"If any human being after handling wild rabbits or uncooked wild rabbit, has ache, fever, enlarged glands in the axilla, open sores on

hands or has chest pain with or without cough, this person might have contacted tularemia and should immediately call his family physician."

1939

"The year 1939 was another banner one for the health record of Fort Wayne. We passed through the year without a death from either typhoid or diphtheria, making five consecutive years without a typhoid death and two consecutive years without a diphtheria death. We realize there are other cities in the United States that have a better record from the viewpoint of the number of years they have been free from deaths from these diseases, but certainly no city can better our 1939 record. To accomplish this meant the combined efforts of hundreds of our citizens, and to maintain these records means that these efforts must continue and never cease. Both of these diseases are relentless and strike at the most unexpected times.

"Other contagious diseases were well controlled, there being but one death from scarlet fever and one from cerebro-spinal meningitis. The pneumonia death rate dropped markedly. Our birth rate decreased slightly and our death rate increased slightly. The diseases commonly called the degenerative diseases, such as heart disease, appoplexy, arteriosclerosis and mephritis, rose rather sharply, as did deaths from cancer and diabetes. As the deaths from preventable diseases, such as typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox decrease the others are rather startlingly increasing throughout the country.

"Looking forward to the future, the program of the Board of Health remains the same. With the aid of our citizens we will strive to maintain our splendid record for acute contagious diseases, better the general sanitation of the city as well as the eating and drinking places, and complete the raising of the standard of our milk to meet the United States Public Health standards. This latter accomplishment is about finished through the splendid cooperation of the producers and distributors of milk.

"No city is so good it cannot be better. If every citizen protects himself and his family against preventable diseases, drinks pure water, and milk, from licensed dairies, and eats clean food, many cases of sickness can be avoided."

Dr. Karl C. Eberly, City Health Commissioner.

"Fort Wayne in five years has won its way from the third worst municipality in the United States in typhoid mortality to second best in this respect in the Nation.

"Not only is the city now listed on the honor roll of the Journal of the American Medical Association as being one of 29 cities as having passed 1938 without typhoid mortality, but it also has gone four years without a death from this cause and ranks second only to Bridgeport, Conn., which has gone five years without a typhoid death.

"The twenty-seventh annual report of the medical journal issued May 13 lists the Fort Wayne standing.

"In this report the cities are tabulated according to the various sections of the country and Fort Wayne appears in the East North Central states. Fort Wayne is at the head of this list."

"We believe this record is just cause for rejoicing on the part of everyone, and is a particular tribute to the close co-operation between the physicians, citizens and Board of Health. It is particularly gratifying because Fort Wayne has been so unfortunate in the past in its typhoid death rate. In the five years from 1921 to 1925, inclusive, our record was the worst in this part of the country, and as late as 1934, our deaths

were so great we ranked the third worst city in the United States. So far this year we have had several suspected typhoid deaths but none have been proven as such by further investigation by both the state and city laboratories.

"To keep this record clear is not going to be easy but every effort is going to be made and we ask every citizen for his continued support. We ask him to exert every caution concerning the water, milk and food he consumes when out of the city."

"The past winter was characterized by a very contagious epidemic of respiratory infections which loosely may be termed the flu. The epidemic left in its wake an unusually large number of deaths in March which have continued until April. Fortunately it was not nearly as severe as the epidemic of 1917 but was severe enough to infect a great many people. Both diphtheria and scarlet fever were unusually dormant.

"When spring comes new health problems arise. Chief among them is the proper immunization and vaccination of all preschool children and a general spring clean-up of the garbage and alleys. We wish every family would consider themselves a committee of one to see that they have a garbage can that is properly elevated, covered, and will not tip over easily. Each year the Health Inspectors answer hundreds of complaints because some people are careless about the handling of their garbage. We feel this is unnecessary. Each family should take pride in the cleanliness of the city and make every effort to keep a high standard of sanitation about their home."

"We suppose the readers of this column will have tired of the fact that we constantly mention diphtheria but everyone can rest assured that it will come back unless every child in the city is properly immunized. Please remember that most contagious diseases occur in cycles and undoubtedly diphtheria is so dormant now because we are in the lower period of its cycle. When you consider that we have had but three cases to date this year (April 21st) and formerly we had three or four times that many in a day, it is self-evident that the past winter, in spite of the numerous other infections, has been remarkably free from diphtheria. If anyone believes diphtheria is not going to return and strike some unprotected child they forget the nature of this disease. It strikes quickly and very often fatally. In nearly three years we have had but one death - a little boy of ten. The death of a child always saddens everyone. Let's make sure no other Fort Wayne child is sacrificed to this disease. If you have children between the ages of six months and ten years, please take them to your family doctor and have them immunized because all must be protected in order to save the one who might be stricken. This is particularly true of the children who are entering school for the first time. They will be exposed to all children's diseases much more than they were at home, so we doubly urge the parents of all these children to consider immunization as essential as books, clothing, etc."

"Another disease that has been hammering at the various cities throughout the state and has effectively closed some of the schools is smallpox. The end of our last smallpox epidemic was 1929. Past history shows that smallpox comes in waves of five to six years, so, theoretically at least, this year is a "smallpox year." Modern vaccination is a simple, harmless, painless process with very little reaction. We recommend that this be done also because there is no more unnecessary disease than smallpox.

"For the past four years Fort Wayne has enjoyed an enviable health record under the leadership of Mayor Baals, and there is no reason why it cannot continue as long as each one does his part."

"Four years ago Mayor Baals requested the City Board of Health to stamp out all preventable contagious diseases from the city, especially diphtheria and typhoid, and give our citizens the best protection possible. After four years of hard work, which required the combined efforts of the City Officials, doctors, nurses, hospitals, newspapers, radio, churches, schools, postal clerks, many civic organizations, the American Legion, businessmen and industrialists and thousands of our citizens, it is a pleasure to report that these diseases have finally been thoroughly whipped. Typhoid fever has not caused a death in Fort Wayne during the administration of Mayor Baals, and the year 1938 was the first in the history of Fort Wayne in which there were no diphtheria deaths.

"It is hard to know what this means to the people, but to those of us who have worked so hard to reach this goal it means a great deal of satisfaction and gratefulness. Which lives were saved and how many were saved, no one can say. It might have been any child or any person in the city, so each one of us has the right to assume that it might have been a member of our family or ourselves."

"Now that we have reached the top and are the victors over both diphtheria and typhoid, the question arises as to what we should do next. The records show that even though one reached the pinnacle of success in any enterprise, whether it be in government, business, sports or what-not, it is very difficult - in fact, more difficult - to remain on top than it was to reach the top. We wish to particularly impress upon every reader of the Review that under no circumstances can they neglect diphtheria immunization or caution concerning their drinking water and milk because neither typhoid nor diphtheria have ever been really whipped. Unlike other champions who never come back, they always come back and do so suddenly and very often more deadly than ever."

"We submit the following record for your information as proof of what each one of you has helped to accomplish. As we previously stated, although public health is a civic project it really is a personal matter and the health of the city as a whole depends directly on the individual's own health, which also depends upon how readily people call their physician and how skilfully the physician treats the patient. Judging from the figures below, it is easily seen that the doctors of Allen County have applied their knowledge and science with great skill. It is a pleasure to offer these figures as a tribute to them as well as the others who aided in establishing these records."

Diphtheria

Year	Cases	Deaths
1931	230	5
1932	455	7
1933	242	5
1934	265	4
1935*	226	8
1936	47	2
1937	36	1
1938	27	0

* Diphtheria Immunization Campaign began in May, 1935

Typhoid

Year	Cases	Deaths
1931	17	2
1932	23	2

1933	16	0
1934	49	10
1935	13	0
1936	8	0
1937	8	0
1938	9	0

"We are not unaware there are other contagious diseases such as small-pox and measles but we are proud to state that in spite of the large number of cases in 1938 these diseases caused but one death each. Infantile paralysis and other contagious diseases again spared Fort Wayne.

"It is our desire to even better these figures until Fort Wayne becomes famous as a healthy city."

"Those of you who have children between the ages of six months and ten years are earnestly asked to have them immunized at once. We would also like to add the seasonal warning that this is the time of year when colds are prevalent as well as pneumonia. We hope each one of you will keep in mind the fact that 76 per cent of all pneumonia patients originally had colds. In other words, consider each cold that develops unfavorable symptoms a serious condition and consult your family physician early.

"The Health Department sincerely thanks everyone for their splendid cooperation of the past four years and hopes for even better results in the next four years. It is harder to be perfect than good, but it is much more satisfactory."

"The records of the Health Department are particularly free from contagious diseases. As the half-year closes our splendid record of the past four years continues. Up to date there have been no deaths from typhoid and diphtheria, and but one from scarlet fever. We feel that every citizen is stressing every effort to uphold this perfect record, and it is well that everyone is trying because that is what success in any community project requires.

"Each season of the year has certain diseases that are prevalent. About the time this is printed we will enter into the typhoid season. Each summer a large percentage of our citizens leave the city and expose themselves to typhoid by drinking impure milk and impure water. As a result, in the fall a few cases of typhoid appear.

"We realize we are constantly repeating this advice, but this is absolutely necessary to keep the proper information before the public. Cottagers in order to be absolutely sure should by all means boil their water and use pasteurized milk. The testing of well water once a season of course, is not sufficient. Our own drinking water is tested every hour throughout the day and night. Boiling is a simple process and makes water safe, which is also true of milk. We again recommend to those who will go to foreign countries or take long tours to take the preventive treatment for typhoid.

"No article from the Health Department is complete without emphasizing the necessity for diphtheria immunization. Unfortunately when an epidemic is past and the disease is temporarily conquered, the people become negligent whereas the diseases are always on the alert and are quick to find the unprotected children. It won't be very long before the schools will open again and unless parents have their children immunized now they will not be protected. We wish to remind the parents of every school child that diphtheria is a disease that starts in the fall and carries on into the winter, and immunization should be done at once. Some cities in this country have gone five consecutive years without a diphtheria death. Last

year was Fort Wayne's first in its history. What other cities can do, Fort Wayne can do, but it must be realized by every parent that it is their responsibility to have their own children protected."

(The editorial below is reprinted from the Indianapolis Star, June 5, 1939)

"Two Hoosier communities are included in the list of 24 large cities of the United States that reported perfect no - diphtheria records for 1938. Fort Wayne and South Bend are the Indiana entries on the honor roll published annually by the American Medical Association.

"The list was headed by Utica, N.Y., which had no deaths from either diphtheria or typhoid fever in three years. Lynn, Massachusetts, submitted a perfect record for two years. Five cities reported that no residents had succumbed to the diseases, but that cases involving nonresidents had marred their records.

"The no - typhoid list for last year is not as long, but several cities reported no deaths from the disease for two, three and five years. Most communities, of course, have made rapid strides in overcoming typhoid, due to more efficient supervision of water and food supplies. The conditions cited by the medical association demonstrate that both diphtheria and typhoid can be overcome entirely by an intelligent health program.

"Indiana congratulates its two large cities for the fine record they have established. This place on the national honor roll should stimulate greater zeal in other communities to stamp out diseases that have no place in modern American life. The fact that such a considerable number of communities had not a single death from the two once prevalent diseases reveals the marked progress that has been made from earlier days when health agencies operated with less public co-operation and, hence, with far less efficiency."

Dr. Karl C. Eberly, City Health Commissioner

Cooperation of Mothers Vital in Wiping Out Congenital Syphilis (By League Against Venereal Diseases)

"In the many-sided movement for child health and protection carried on during the last twenty-five years, the public has learned the importance of pre-natal care. Guided by the family physician, many expectant mothers are carefully following regimens of diet, exercise and behavior to build and protect the health of the life they carry. Yet thousands upon thousands of prospective mothers do not know that unless they have had a blood test during their early months of pregnancy (test Compulsory beginning next year under new State law), an unseen and unsuspected tragedy may be menacing their unborn children.

"This tragedy is congenital syphilis - syphilis contracted before birth - transmitted to the child in the mother's womb. Each year 60,000 babies in our country are born with syphilis. Thousands die within a few weeks of birth; those who survive infancy may suffer from any of the consequences of syphilis including blindness, insanity, and serious deformities."

"Congenital syphilis is definitely and almost wholly preventable, and can be wiped out in one generation if every prospective mother will cooperate. This cooperation requires that every woman have a blood test early in pregnancy. No expectant mother should let false shame deter her from this test, for anyone may have syphilis unknowingly. In fact, according to some authorities, one of every ten adults in the United States is infected with syphilis. Syphilis recognizes no social or economic class;

of the millions now suffering from some form of the disease, probably at least half were infected through no fault of their own - men and women infected in marriage, persons accidentally infected, and especially children congenitally infected. Congenital syphilis, however, would soon cease to exist if all mothers will do their part."

"A simple blood test - examination of specimens of the mother's blood, which should always be included in the examination of a pregnant woman - may show only that she is "run-down", anemic. It may show, however, that in her blood are the insidious effects of a syphilis infection which, if she is not promptly treated, threaten the health and may cost the life of her child. If proper treatment of the mother is begun before the middle of pregnancy and continued until delivery, a mother with syphilis can almost always bear a healthy non-syphilis baby.

"Every woman, the moment she suspects pregnancy, should at once consult her private physician, go to a pre-natal Clinic or inquire of her local Board of Health where to go for examination and a blood test. Some physicians hesitate to make a blood test in private pregnancy cases for fear of offending their patients; but what expectant mother, realizing its importance, would refuse either test or treatment to make sure her child would be born free of disease? What mother would not demand it? When every prospective mother is given a blood test early in pregnancy and when all such mothers who have syphilis are treated early and adequately, congenital syphilis will be wiped out."

"Syphilis each year unnecessarily claims many victims, crippling and maiming them. It affects many unborn. Once people generally appreciate that early syphilis can be cured, that the disease can be prevented, the battle will be won. More than 11,000 persons in Fort Wayne have joined the League Against Venereal Diseases in order to help in this fight and to obtain educational literature."

"With two-thirds of the year gone we find that at this date (September 15th) our death record for typhoid and diphtheria is still clear, but just how long it will remain so we are unable to say. There is a young boy sixteen years old, who is now passing through his typhoid crisis. We can only hope that he will recover. He contracted the disease while visiting out of the city where he drank water from a well which the State Health Department found was contaminated. In spite of the fact that typhoid has almost disappeared in most cities, there are still places where contaminated water is consumed. Other contagious diseases have been a rarity in this city.

"The next undertaking of the City Health Department is to raise the standards of our milk, as we did the water, until it meets the specifications of the United States Public Health Service. For many months our Inspectors have been traveling throughout the district where our milk is produced, aiding the farmers in the sanitation of their milking processes. Most of the farmers have cooperated very willingly. This is also true of the dairies, who have improved their equipment and pasteurization. Bad milk is a great disease producer and, next to water, nothing should be watched more carefully. The efforts of the Health Department will never cease until our milk is 100% safe. Our milk is not bad now by any means, and no diseases have been traced to milk from any of the licensed dairies, but we feel that if there is a higher standard that Fort Wayne people are entitled to it. Raw Milk from an unlicensed source is always dangerous because it may transmit such diseases as scarlet fever, typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis, streptococcus sore throat, undulant fever and others. People who use this type of milk take considerable of a risk.

"We are unable to predict what type of epidemic this fall and winter will bring, but there is generally something. There are two diseases it should not be; one of them is diphtheria and the other is smallpox. We again repeat: Protect your children against unnecessary diseases."

Dr. Karl C. Eberly, City Health Commissioner

"The amount of progress made on Fort Wayne's mammoth sewer project to be completed next June at an estimated cost of \$ 5,160,000.00, is indicated by the report of Robert G. Beams, chairman of the Boards of Works, which reveals that a total of \$ 800,000.00 of contracts still remains to be let, including the Clinton Street interceptor at an estimated cost of \$ 375,000.00. Contract already awarded amounts to \$ 3,668,686.89. Of these, the northeast interceptor totaling over \$ 200,000.00 has already been completed. The Rudisill interceptor totalling over \$ 700,000.00 is reported 66% completed; the St. Mary's interceptor totalling over \$ 304,000.00 is 63% completed and the Wayne Street interceptor totalling \$ 855,538.00 is 32% completed.

"The revamping of Fort Wayne's sewage system is said to be the largest single improvement going on in the state at the present time and the largest ever undertaken by the city. It is likewise the largest single PWA grant ever issued in Indiana. The magnitude of the improvement, which includes the construction of a new sewage system and a sewage disposal plant, is more vividly appreciated when it is recalled that the project is the equivalent to the construction of several water works and several light and power utilities. When the new sewers are constructed and tied in with the usable portions of the old system and the sewage disposal plant has been placed in operation, Fort Wayne will have a new municipal utility - whose maintenance and operation will involve operating costs of around several hundred thousands of dollars a year.

"This sewer system and sewage disposal plant' says the News Sentinel in an editorial of Oct. 2, 1939 'should have been constructed years ago.' Need for the improvement has been known for many decades, through sewer failures in times of heavy rain, complaints from people to the east of Fort Wayne about river pollution, and the several construction mandates from the State Board of Health.

"From the standpoint of employment of labor and of stimulation of business, the Fort Wayne sewer undertaking is considered one of the most important individual projects in the state. Employment is afforded for hundreds of men not only on the job itself but in many industries furnishing the supplies and material such as steel and cement, thus bringing about a widespread stimulation of business." H. W. Baals, Mayor

"At no other season of the year are people endowed with better thoughts and feelings than during the Christmas Holidays. The unhappiness and sorrows of the year are thrown off, the selfish become liberal and the hearts of the unfortunate are gladdened by the combined efforts of many thoughtful, generous people. It is a time, also, when families are reunited and there is an opportunity to remember the friends whom one has apparently forgotten during the year.

"In order for everyone to enjoy the many good things of Christmas they must be well and of course be present at these family reunions. It is with the keenest of satisfaction and the greatest of pleasure that the members of the Health Department can look back over the past year and say there will be very few chairs vacant in Fort Wayne as the result of preventable contagious diseases. It is a glorious feeling to know there will be no vacant chairs at any Fort Wayne table due to typhoid, diphtheria or any of the other acute contagious diseases excepting one loss from scarlet

fever and one from meningitis. The city officials, doctors, nurses, hospitals and thousands of other have consistently and energetically fought the occurrence of unnecessary diseases and they have a right to rejoice, particularly at this time. There will never be another empty chair at any Christmas dinner caused by diphtheria as long as parents take the proper precautions.

"This past year Fort Wayne has been fortunate in that it has been spared any epidemics of disease such as infantile paralysis and spinal meningitis., Even pneumonia, the so-called 'king of death,' has experienced its lowest mortality this year unless the month of December has an unusually high death rate. We can only hope that next year the report will show no deaths from contagious diseases, which means no empty chairs at the family table.

"The members of the Department of Health know of no better Christmas present to give our citizens than freedom from contagious diseases and resulting death. We again ask the close cooperation of everyone in our health programs so that every family can have a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year as far as preventable diseases are concerned."

Dr. Karl C. Eberly, City Health Commissioner

1940

Mayor's Message

"Particular attention has been given to public health. When the administration came into office two serious diseases, typhoid and diphtheria, had been unusually prevalent. In 1934 there were 49 cases and 10 deaths from typhoid fever. Since then there have been no deaths, and by 1938, the number of cases had dropped to nine. From its earlier rating by the American Medical Association as the third worst city in typhoid mortality, Fort Wayne has progressed to the position to second lowest mortality.

"Similar progress has been made in overcoming diphtheria. There were 265 cases and four deaths from this disease in 1934, and 226 cases and eight deaths in 1935. In May of the latter year the administration began an intensive campaign against the disease. Last year there were only 27 cases and no deaths.

"Fort Wayne citizens know that public health may be more than a social asset for they are still paying taxes for \$ 65,000 of municipal bonds issued to settle old typhoid claims."

"The water works department provides a necessity of life which is very important to all of us. It must operate efficiently. It must provide water in abundance. It must maintain a purity of water and its rates must be as low as possible. Fort Wayne's water plant is among the most modern in the country able to serve the city for many years even though our population should increase greatly.

"One of the first things that our administration did to assure the purity of the city's drinking water was to transfer responsibility for its purity from the board of works where it formerly reposed to the city board of health. This change and the elimination of all industrial bi-valves in the city has given us a water plant of which every citizen may be proud. It can also be said that our water rates, like our light and power rates are among the lowest for any city in the country of this size."

"Fort Wayne's Sewage Disposal Plant, completed and dedicated in 1940,

is frequently cited as one of the outstanding municipal developments of the past decade. The plant is considered a model for design and for efficiency of operation and visiting engineers and officials from all parts of the country, interested in sewage disposal plants for their own communities, continue to come to this city on inspection tours.

"The efficient operation of the plant has been an outstanding factor in Fort Wayne's improved health record. It is the city's third municipal utility, the others being light and water. Much of Fort Wayne's disease breeding sewage formerly went into the three rivers which coursed through the city, producing an ever present health menace. To eliminate these evils and preserve the community health the sewage plant was constructed. Dumping the sewage into the rivers was a health menace not only to citizens of Fort Wayne, but to those who lived down stream."

"The City Sewage Treatment Plant is under the supervision of the State Board of Health and a very elaborate monthly report to the State Board of Health is required. Most of this is analytical data. To obtain this data, sewage samples from the various processes in sewage treatment are collected each hour and taken to the laboratory for storage. The samples are then analyzed by the laboratory personnel." H. W. Baals, Mayor

City Health Department Annual Report

"Winter and spring have passed and while there was the usual trail of respiratory infections such as colds, flue and grippe, there are very few deaths from the acute contagious diseases. The pneumonia death rate again fell, improving 25% for the first three months of the year. There have been no deaths from diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles, but we regret to say that two little babies died of whooping cough. This acts as a sad reminder that if whooping cough deaths are to be prevented several things must be done: (1) the doctor should be called in all serious cases; (2) The Department of Health should be notified; and (3) in all cases infants should be immunized by their family physician because the technique has been so developed that it is now very satisfactory. It seems that diseases are relentless when it comes to preying on children. Just as soon as one is controlled another seems to appear. We again urge every parent to have their children immunized against diphtheria. Apparently this disease is gone but the parents can be sure that it will come back if they become careless about protecting their children."

"One of the sources of a great number of complaints during the spring and summer months comes from the careless handling of garbage. It has been our observation that much of this is due to carelessness on the part of the people. Either they do not have the proper garbage cans or, if they do have them, they are not solid enough to prevent them being tipped over by animals. We know it would add greatly to the cleanliness, and we might say the happiness, of our city if everyone would see that garbage is properly wrapped and placed in a good container so it will not be scattered all over the alleys. Our Sanitary Officers intend to inspect the alleys and we wish every householder would do his share in aiding them to clean up the city. Although it is not impossible for a dirty city to be healthy, it is certainly more desirable to have not only a healthy city but also a clean one. The cooperation of every citizen is earnestly requested."

"For many years infantile paralysis has passed over or around Fort Wayne and although we have been relatively fortunate this year, still we have had 25 cases, 14 in August, 11 in September and 9 in October. The cases started to appear the first week in August, fell off and practically



Front Entrance to Fort Wayne's Sewage Treatment Plant

The plant is located on Dwenger avenue and is among nations most modern and was completed and dedicated in 1940.



Sewage disposal plant buildings, with large high pressure gas holder in foreground. When treated sewage is finally discharged into the Maumee River, it is free of offensive material and is sanitarily stabilized to the point that it is easily capable to sustaining fish life. (Article and pictures from Municipal Review.)

disappeared by the middle of September, only to reappear again during the third week of September. At first adults were attacked and later the children.

"This disease apparently frightens people more than any other, and rightfully it should because unfortunately there is much that is not known about it. Between the theories and rumors and misstatements, our citizens have been terrified for approximately two months. Infantile paralysis can easily be compared to cancer so far as knowledge is concerned. The State Board of Health has called in the leading experts of the United States who have concentrated their efforts around South Bend and Elkhart because our cases were so few. Our local Medical Society invited a guest speaker who is an expert to talk to the doctors and nurses. In his discussion he concluded there is not much definite knowledge about the cause, the method of transmission or the treatment of the disease. An expert from the Mayo Foundation came here to try to verify his theory that the disease is due to the streptococcus and he has a specified serum for it. The doctors and the parents were very cooperative and allowed him to do the tests, and the serum was used on some cases. At this writing it is too early to know the results.

"Numerous articles have appeared in the newspapers and, to the best of our knowledge and that of the leading health authorities throughout the country, our citizens have been advised of the true facts. There have not been any cases hidden from the public because it has never been the policy of this Board to deceive the people who have been so cooperative.

"Another outstanding feature of this month has been the unusually large number of mosquitos, which we understand were prevalent throughout northern Indiana. Whether or not these mosquitos have had anything to do with the incidence of infantile paralysis we do not know, and no one else knows.

"Otherwise, our city has been unusually healthy, being particularly free from all the common contagious diseases. There have been a very few cases of typhoid. We can only hope that by the time this goes to press the cold weather will have arrived, which always stamps out infantile paralysis."

"Maurice Early, writing to the Indianapolis Star, on two recent occasions referred to Fort Wayne's outstanding record in two separate fields. On May 23rd in his column, 'The Day in Indiana,' he wrote as follows regarding the national record established by Fort Wayne in stamping out typhoid deaths:

"Fort Wayne and South Bend are among the cities in the United States being given the spotlight by the American Medical Association Journal because they have stamped out typhoid deaths. Fort Wayne has the second best record in the nation with no deaths from this disease in five years. South Bend is in third position with no typhoid fatalities in four years."

Dr. Karl C. Eberly, City Health Commissioner

"Red Cross Seeks Help For Nursing Service"

"Appropriations totaling \$ 36,084.30 will be voted on by the Allen county council in a two-day session February 5 and 6 under a special call issued yesterday by County Auditor John A. Brewer.

"Of this sum, however, all but \$ 3,659.61 represents reappropriations of unspent WPA funds carried over from last year. The county highway project accounts for \$ 19,924.69, while the Allen county children's home has \$ 12,500. These amounts reverted to the county general fund and require reappropriations before they may be used legally this year.

"A new item to be considered by the council is an emergency appropriation

to defray additional cost of rural nursing service, which previously has been maintained through support of the Fort Wayne Community chest to the Fort Wayne chapter of the American Red Cross. Mr. Brewer was informed by Robert H. Stroud, executive secretary of the chest, that hereafter the \$ 4,000 customarily allocated for this purpose would not be forthcoming because of the expenditure represents a purely rural service and chest funds should be applied to Fort Wayne social needs.

"Four automobiles maintained by the chest for rural nursing service work are to be turned over to the county health department to aid that branch of the government in connection with the Red Cross to maintain the rural nursing service which employs four nurses and an investigator.

"Alva J. McAndless president of the local Red Cross Chapter, informed the Allen county commissioners by letter that withdrawal of chest support creates an emergency.

"Present funds allocated for the county health department have been so earmarked that they cannot be used for any other purpose. Dan Flanagan, county attorney, informed the commissioners and Mr. Brewer yesterday at an informal conference.

Annual Report Public Health Nursing Service

Allen County is the largest county in Indiana, 672 square miles.

Twenty years ago the Rural Nursing Service began work in this area under the Fort Wayne Chapter American Red Cross.

After five years it had accomplished its objectives.

It had carried into almost every home a sound understanding of its purposes: it had instituted a system of inspections, hygienic and dental, in all public and parochial schools; it had maintained a dental clinic for those who could not afford to pay.

It had fostered an interest in home nursing and prevention of disease among the county women, and had held classes in elementary instruction on these subjects.

The original committee consisted of the chairman, Rural Nursing Committee and leaders of health and education as well as influential women in local clubs.

That committee was the keystone of success of Allen County Public Health Nursing.

One of the first officials to see the value of the service, and approve the Nursing Service was Mr. D. O. McComb, Superintendent of County Schools. His authority, freely given, did much to overcome indifference to Public Health Nursing. How well we remember his setting aside a Red Cross day, observed by fitting exercises and programs in every school in the county!

The Health Officers cooperated readily.

After five years - in 1925 - the service had become so necessary a factor in the welfare of the county that the County Council voted \$ 4,000.00 to assist in this work.

Was it a good investment? Was that Nursing Service as important as good roads and bridges?

The demand from the public would say "Yes," for the work grew until the two nurses could no longer meet the needs.

The third nurse was added in October, 1928, and a year later the fourth nurse. During 1935-1936 the Township Trustee of Wayne Township supported the fifth nurse for his own township.

Program and Services

At the present time four nurses are carrying the service, with our

Red Cross Chapter still assisting in their support financially.

Rural Allen County is divided into four districts according to school population, a nurse serving in each.

Fourteen district services were provided in the year 1939-1940.

Maternity

Antepartum, Delivery, Postpartum

Mobidity

Acute, Chronic, Orthopedic, Communicable

Health Supervision

Newborn, Infant Welfare, Child Health, School Health, Adult Health

Other Services

Social Service, Dental Clinic, Classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick.

Maternity Service

The care of the baby should begin before it is born. Visits are made to prospective mothers, aiding them in plans pertaining to their care and assisting in making preparations for delivery. Home delivery service is available.

Postnatal nursing includes bedside care to the mother after the baby is born, continuing daily as needed for eight or ten visits and follow-up instruction until the seventh week.

Cases	184
Antepartum	6
Postpartum	178
Newborn	213
Visits	1,324
Antepartum	108
Postpartum	1,216
Newborn	1,057
Obstetrical Delivery Service	
Cases	455
Antepartum	249
Delivery	92
Postpartum	114
Visits	1,558
Antepartum	691
Postpartum	345
Newborn	430

Obstetrical Delivery Service

A nurse, financed by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the State Board of Health, will be sent to assist at home deliveries, working closely with the regular Allen County staff.

Last year the two nurses from the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health attended 92 mothers for home delivery service. Since its institution in 1936, these nurses have attended 1,011 births in Fort Wayne and Allen County without one maternal death.

Efforts being made to make maternity safe are being watched very closely in every part of our country. One day's newspaper clippings have come into the editors of "Briefs," the publication of the New York Maternity Center, from all parts of the country. Among them a local newspaper is quoted:

Ft. Wayne, Ind. News Sentinel:

"During the first four months of this year, there has been a 23% reduction in the county's maternal mortality rate from the same period of last year. Many of the maternal deaths are entirely needless. The

greatest service can be performed by all our educational agencies in stressing the fact that while motherhood is a perfectly normal thing, it requires proper attitudes toward it by all concerned including mothers and fathers."

Morbidity Service

Under the direction of the Health Officer, cases are quarantined; instructed in isolation and disinfection; the simple ways of giving bedside nursing care are demonstrated; the community in general is assisted in the knowledge of the cause and prevention of these diseases.

The nurse is ever on the alert for the prevention of crippling conditions and gives nursing care to persons afflicted with poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) and other diseases causing deformities.

Care is given to the chronic as well as the acutely ill patients and families are taught how to give nursing care in her absence. Soon she may be relieved of the nursing care of those with extended illnesses. The home attendant is taught how to improvise hospital equipment from household articles thereby simplifying home nursing procedures.

Cases	346
Noncommunicable	239
Tuberculosis	4
Other communicable	30
Adult Orthopedic	16
Crippled Children	57
Visits	2,091
Noncommunicable	1,604
Tuberculosis	9
Other communicable	435
Adult Orthopedic	176
Crippled Children	677

Health Supervision Service

Health Supervision is the continuous supervision of well individuals. One of the simple methods of teaching is by demonstration. The newborn baby is bathed daily and the mother is taught how to give the baby's bath and other general services.

The baby is followed in his first year of life, when the importance of immunization and the prevention of communicable diseases are explained. Standards of nutrition are raised by teaching the nutriment values of the cheaper foods.

Child Hygiene is the continuation of the infant care through the pre-school period. Observation for symptoms that warrant medical care and promptly referring for such are included in Health Supervision, all of which benefits the adults as well as the children.

Cases	799
Infant	644
Preschool	155
School	2
Visits	4,178
Infant	1,923
Preschool	324
School	1,916
Adult	15

School Service

The school service includes hygienic inspections of school children and follow-up in the homes.

The early exclusion of the sick child and the re-admission of the recovered child help to safeguard the well school child.

School nursing is one of the major services of the county nurses, the chief aim being the all-around development of the child, physically, morally and mentally.

Children given health examination by physician	371
Parent Present	165
Parent not present	206
Children given inspection by nurse	1,234
Children given special attention	4,302
Children excluded because of communicable disease	16
Children completely immunized	139
Nurses' conference at school	2,113
New Corrections	748

Communicable Disease Control

The first case of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) in rural Allen County in three years was reported in July, 1940. Since then 11 cases have been under the care of the Health Department and special public health nurse, who is supported from funds from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Cultures Taken	27
Houses Carded	61
Sanitary Inspections	10
Cases:	
Old cases	1
New cases	108
Total cases	109
Dismissed cases	103
Forwarded cases	6

Other Services

Assisted examination 4-H club members	27
Pre-school Round-ups	11
Attendance	186
Clothing received	2,040
Sick room equipment loaned	15

Dental Clinic

The Red Cross maintains dental clinics in three centers in the county. Children whose parents are unable to pay are benefited by this service.

Number of sessions	59
Attendance	345
Corrections	277

Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick

A course of sixteen lectures and demonstrations is given in the high schools and to adult groups. This course teaches:

a. How to maintain health	
b. The indications of sickness	
c. Simple nursing procedures	
Number groups under instruction	2
Number of sessions	62
Certificates issued	36

Social Service

Knowing the resources of the community is very important. Frequently the nurse is called in when the problem is social service rather than nursing. The nurse feels a moral responsibility in placing this type of case under the proper agency. We have found that Board of Health and Social Service work enter into the majority of the Public Health Nurses' calls.

Visits	271
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Educational

Staff:

Indiana University - enrolled	1
Staff conference - attendance	138
Meetings attended	255
Literature distributed	4,887

Community:

Lectures and demonstrations	21
Attendance	786

Time Distribution

Field visits	41.5%
Office	17.0%
Travel	22.5%
Other	19.0%

Pay Status - All Cases

	Cases	Visits
No charge	46.2%	41.5%
Free	35.4%	44.1%
Pay and part pay	8.1%	6.7%
Contractual	10.3%	7.7%

Families served	1,688
Individuals served	3,932

Comparative Report

	1938-1939	1939-1940
Cases	1,029	1,329
Visits	8,186	9,582

Source of Reference

Who may call a Public Health Nurse? Any one may call and a nurse is sent in response, but service is continued only when a physician is in attendance. Calls were received from 24 sources last year, the majority being from the family.

Source of Reference:

Family	458
Obstetrical Nursing Service	239
Found by Nurse	176
County Health Officer	169
Friend	86
Physician	75
School	37
John Hancock Life Ins. Co.	22
Visiting Nurse League	20
Township Trustee	15
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	5
Other social agencies	27
Total	1,329

The work of the office staff is combined with that of the Visiting Nurse League.

Office interviews	955
Referred to other agencies	49
Doctor	29
Department Public Welfare	5
W.P.A. Educational Project	1
Township Trustee	2
W.P.A. Housekeeping Aide	7
Other social agencies	5

Some Case Stories From The Nurses' Daily Reports

"Mrs. A's baby was born this morning. There is no one in that home to give care and Mr. A. has just secured work. If he lays off - his job - well! I called Mrs. E. from across the street, who will come in temporarily. I must take some baby clothes out in the morning. We have a nice new supply from the Needlework Guild."

"Today I called on Mrs. B. about Johnnie's vision. We haven't been in that home since Mary was corrected for defective vision 9 years ago. Mary's health and school work has so much improved that when Johnnie's defect was noted his mother again called the nurse for consultation. She will have him examined by his family physician."

"Grandma C. was not so well today. Her arthritis has left her arms so crippled she can no longer feed herself, and yet she welcomed me with her cheery smile and a, 'How are you? I am so glad you came. I have been looking for you all day.' Grandma always cautions me about careful driving in icy weather."

"Tommy, unable to walk since birth, is now ready for school. The Visiting Teacher from the E. Jane Hamilton Bedside School will meet him in Fort Wayne at the home of a friend. His exercises and massage must continue."

Isabel Devlin, R.N.

Members of the Staff

Isabel Devlin, R.N. Supervisor

Irene Bonifas, R.N.

Johanna Lissner, R.N.

Natalie Kolski, R.N.

Christine Zollinger, R.N.

Delivery Nurses

*Esther Ley, R.N.

*Nan O'Brien, R.N.

Office Staff

Margaret Bloom

Naoma Fudge

* Subsidized - Bureau of Maternal
and Child Health

Chapter Chairman

Mr. Alva McAndless

Executive Secretary of Chapter

Miss Margaret Vesey

Nursing Activities Committee

Active Members

Mrs. Allen Hamilton, Chairman

Mrs. Harry Kennerk

Mrs. Sam Stocks

Mrs. A. L. Randall

Miss Daisy Spaulding

Mrs. Carl White

Mrs. Myron Bone

Mrs. Charles Beall

Mrs. Evan Thomas

Mrs. Carl Bassett

Miss Dorothy Morshouse

Mrs. E. E. Harper

Mrs. Jane Bandolier

Mrs. Frank Fairson

Mrs. Wilford Kinsey
Mrs. Clay Spaulding
Mrs. Russell Buskirk
Mrs. Carl Jennings
Mrs. Wilbur Jackson
Dr. Paul Bailey, County Health Officer

"The Red Cross will continue to supervise rural nursing service in the future, despite the change in maintenance that will make the county commissioners the financial support of the agency, it was decided Thursday at a special conference in the auditor's office.

"Transfer of the agency from the joint support of the Fort Wayne Community chest and the county to the wing of the county alone was accomplished sometime ago with the stipulation that the program be carried out under direction of the county health officer, Dr. Paul Bailey.

"The probability that the service would be taken from the office of the Red Cross nursing service and from the supervision of Miss Isabel Devlin aroused a storm of protest Wednesday at a county council meeting on the part of the rural P.T.A. organizations, Federation of Women's clubs, Red Cross representatives and others.

"The meeting Thursday was attended by Dr. Bailey; Auditor John Brewer; Alva J. McAndless, Red Cross chapter chairman; Kelro Whiteman, superintendent of Allen county schools; James Johnson, county commissioner president; Clay F. Spaulding, newly elected commissioner; Miss Margaret S. Vesey, Red Cross executive-secretary, and others.

"It was agreed that if the commissioners approve, the service should be continued as at present, and Mr. Johnson and Mr. Spaulding indicated unofficially that they were unopposed. The county council members also are not expected to offer any protest. The two organizations may meet specially to approve, or may consider it unnecessary."

1941

"To the Members of the City Council
Fort Wayne, Indiana

July 21, 1941

"Gentlemen:

"Since 1935 the City Board of Health has been working on a concrete program, the major points of which are the banishing of diphtheria and typhoid, raising our water and milk to United States Public Health standards, and bettering the sanitation of the city. All these have been accomplished to our satisfaction excepting the quality of our milk and the sanitation of our city.

"Five years ago we launched a so-called 'voluntary program' to raise our milk to the standards acceptable by the United States Public Health Service. Inasmuch as this program involved the improvement of approximately eight hundred farms which furnish milk to our city, as well as the methods of transportation and the dairies, obviously it required a great deal of time and hard work. However, we were gradually approaching our goal when the nation defense emergency brought various defense projects into our county. The federal government requested Grade A milk according to their standards. Although our milk is entirely safe, as shown by the low infant mortality rate and the lack of any milk born contagious diseases, it still was not satisfactory. The State Board of Health requested us, as they have all the other cities in the state, to pass a model city ordinance as outlined by the United States Public Health code and ordinance. Our present ordinance is old and has been amended many times, and it lacks the specificity

that is contained in the new ordinance. This new ordinance covers every phase of milk production, transportation, pasteurization, and delivery to the consumer.

"While we were writing a new ordinance we thought it advisable to have one that requires pasteurization. We have but one raw milk dairyman who delivers 40 gallons out of the 10,000 gallons delivered in the city, and he has been consulted and the situation explained to him. He concurs in our opinion that, inasmuch as his firm produces such a small percentage of the amount of milk consumed, and also due to the fact that he no longer delivers, it does not seem unfair that we ask him to make some arrangement to sell pasteurized milk.

"Representatives from the producers, the cooperative organizations and the dairies have been called in and this ordinance has been explained to them and seems satisfactory to everyone.

"The members of the Board of Health feel that the people of our city are entitled to the best, and one of the requirements to have the best milk possible is the passing of the ordinance. We respectfully submit this to you gentlemen and request that it be passed."

Signed, Board of Health, Lynn W. Elston, M.D., President, M. H. Cattlett, M.D., Vice-President, Karl C. Eberly, M.D., Commissioner, Wilkie H. Rice, M.D.

"Dr. Charles Gruber was named meat inspector for the Irene Byron sanatorium, succeeding Dr. Charles Morrow, who is assuming the duties of meat and milk inspector for the city of Fort Wayne. Dr. Morrow succeeds Dr. Paul Kucher, a reserve officer, recently called for active duty.

"Dr. Gruber not only inspects meat for the sanatorium but passes on all animals butchered at the county farm for use in the various county institutions. He held this same post under the preceding county administration.

"Announcement of the appointment was made by James T. Johnson, board president"

"Dr. John C. Ferree, Indiana health director, reported a measles epidemic in the state and warned it probably would become worse.

"He said health board statistics showed 1,109 cases of the disease in Indiana in February against only 26 of the same month last year.

"Dr. Ferree pointed out that a measles epidemic ordinarily occurred every three years and the last was in 1938.

"From present appearances 1941 will be no exception to this three year rule.

"Public health authorities believe that we may expect thousands of cases of measles the remainder of this winter and this spring.

"Early spring is the open season for measles.

"Ninety per cent of deaths from measles are among children under five and most of these under two, Dr. Ferree said.

"Although medical science combat such diseases as typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox with increased success as the years go by, control of measles is still extremely difficult in the light of our present stage of knowledge.

"Inability to control it is due in great measure to the fact that a period of about four days usually elapses from the time of the appearance of the first symptom until the time of the appearance of the skin eruption.

"There are no diagnostic tests during this period and measles is extremely catching during this stage.

"The child is not infrequently attending school during a portion of this time, and unless a competent physician is called the disease often

is not recognized until the eruption appears.

"He urged that a doctor be called at the first sign of disease and any child found to have the ailment be kept alone at once."

"Dr. John W. Ferree, state health director, reported the first year's operation of Indiana's new law requiring pre-marital examination for syphilis disclosed a 1.69 per cent infection among 64,913 marriage license applicants.

"Dr. Ferree announced also figures showing a 1.018 per cent syphilis infection in pre-natal cases and a 3.8 percentage among men called for selective service.

"He said no figures were available for comparison with the degree of syphilis in the surrounding states but that, from conversations with other state health officials, he believed the Indiana figures were about average.

"The Indiana marriage law designed to prevent the transmission of syphilis was passed in 1939, but did not become effective until about March, 1940. It requires that marriage license applicants submit to blood tests for syphilis. These tests are sent to state-approved laboratories and then returned to the examining physician. County clerks may not issue a license unless the physician issues a certificate stating that the applicants are free from the disease, or if it is present, that it is not in the transmissible stage.

"Dr. Ferree said that the 1.69 per cent of positive syphilis infection did not mean that all of the 1,098 persons covered by the percentage were prevented from marrying. No figures were available, he said, on the number of cases in which examining physicians felt that the degree was not an obstacle.

"The so-called pre-natal examinations in some cases the tests were made immediately before or on delivery covered 31,038 mothers and represented about one-half of the birthrate.

"Dr. Ferree said he thought the maternity examinations were fairly comprehensive in view of the fact that this phase of the fight against syphilis is conducted through an educational campaign and is not enforced as stringently as the premarital law.

"The 3.8 per cent prevalence of syphilis among selectees for military service covered 1,321 persons among the 33,017 examined between last November 15 and April 12."

"More than 10,000 citizens, officials estimated, filed past throbbing motors and boiling vats of liquid wastes during an informal dedication of the city's million-dollar sewage disposal, plant on Dwenger avenue.

"Visitors found Dwenger avenue broadened into a concrete thoroughfare with a complete system of ornamental lighting. The mottled stone main building of the plant is modeled after the Three Rivers filtration plant and landscaping of the grounds about it is near complete. This site was a dumping ground when excavators started work in August, 1939.

"The disposal plant is the largest single unit of the city-wide system which cost more than \$ 5,000,000. Of the construction cost 45 per cent was supplied by the Public Works administration and the balance was met by the city through the sale of \$ 3,000,000 worth of revenue bonds. These are being retired by a sliding scale of surcharges against consumers of city water who use the sanitary disposal system.

"Considered one of the most modern of its size in the country, the plant utilizes refined gas from the digestion of sewage and even the heat from a huge gas motor in its purification processes.

"Solids from the sewage are pumped to drying beds a half mile from

the plant and have a commercial value as fertilizer.

"The big motor, one of several which drive blowers to force air through the incoming sewage, is operated with the gas collected off the sewage. A spherical tank is provided for its storage and the surplus may be seen burning at night from a stack on one of the smaller buildings.

"The equipment is almost automatic in operation and visitors spent much of their time in front of a glass partition through which the central control board could be observed in operation.

"A tunnel connects the basement of the main building with a pipe gallery overlooking the aeration tanks several hundred feet away.

"Engineers report that the cleansed water discharged into the river from the disposal plant is fit for drinking.

"Odors in various departments of the plant are reduced to a minimum, and from the street they cannot be noticed. All devices in the plant were placarded to explain their operation and the open house will be continued daily the rest of the week for the convenience of citizens who could not visit the protect.

"There is a constant flow of liquid wastes into the plant from all parts of the city. Raw sewage no longer is being discharged into rivers and communities along the Maumee river to the east of Fort Wayne share in the benefits of the improvement.

"One wing of the plant is fitted with a laboratory for testing various purification processes, a tank with flowering lilies, has been installed in one end of the motor pit about which is an observation balcony.

"The raw sewage is pumped through a series of holding tanks where the solids are removed, and air is driven through the liquid under high pressure in another process of the modern plant. After being collected in tanks the solids, or sludge, are pumped to the drying beds.

"Heat from the gas engine, similar in appearance but many times larger than an auto motor, is captured and blown into digestion tanks to stimulate bacterial action on the sewage."

"A proper city ordinance is necessary in any campaign to solve the city's smoke problem but legislation alone will not do it, said R. R. Tucker, smoke commissioner of St. Louis, in the city to address a public meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. Active co-operation of the citizens is necessary. Smoke can be eliminated. Whether it is done or not depends upon the citizens.

"The meeting was opened by Walter Frederick, chairman of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Committee on smoke abatement, in charge of arranging the meeting. Erwin P. Ruf, chairman of the citizens committee, presided. Dr. Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner, told how detrimental a smoke and soot laden atmosphere was to health. R. W. Noland, chairman of the engineer's committee, gave the basic facts for city-wide citizens co-operation. Mayor Harry W. Baals pledged the co-operation of the city administration and stated that he had no doubt that practically all the citizens would co-operate in any program in which they were asked to participate. The meeting was the initial public gathering in the launching of Fort Wayne's drive to get rid of the smoke which pours out of the thousands of industrial and domestic chimneys in Fort Wayne throughout the fall and winter firing seasons.

"Mr. Tucker pointed out many interesting results achieved in St. Louis. No longer does choking blackness blot out daylight from the streets through which in other winters traffic often had to crawl along for many hours of the day with bright headlights burning.

"Cleaner air saves downtown workers and shoppers from burning throats

hacking coughs, smarting eyes, sooty faces, soiled clothing, the speaker pointed out. In the homes window curtains and decorations stay clean longer, outside paint lasts longer and is brighter. Trees and shrubs are saved from damage by smoke and poisonous fumes, the great collection of plant life at the world-famous Shaw's garden already has been benefited.

"Mr. Tucker outlined the plan followed by St. Louis in accomplishing its bold attack on the smoke evil and stated that the effort was the result of intelligent, courageous, co-operative work.

"Under the plan, all those burning a high volatile fuel are required to employ mechanical fuel burning equipment to burn it smokelessly. All others are required to use smokeless fuel.

"Following the passage of the ordinance in St. Louis. Smoke Commissioner Tucker worked all through last summer to build up public opinion in favor of full and prompt observance of the law. He sent letters to industries, hotels, apartment managers, churches, coal dealers and others asking for statements and co-operation. All who responded favorable were placed on an anti-smoke roll of honor, which was published in the newspapers from day to day. This list included 841 names, many of which used thousands of tons of coal annually. Some letters told of installation of new heating and power plants at large cost, numerous instances were related of installation of stokers or other automatic fuel devices.

"All railroads operating in St. Louis qualified for the "anti-smoke roll of honor." Many stokers were installed in homes and small establishments, making possible the continued use of the soft coal they had been burning.

"The meeting was attended by a crowd of several hundred persons which filled the main floor of the Chamber of Commerce to overflow proportions. Present were citizens from all sections of the city, representatives of most of the civic organizations and a large number of building superintendents, engineers and fireman connected with local industries and institutions."

"Prosecution of unlicensed milk distributors will be continued in Allen County. Charles Bailey, inspector for the state board of health, said.

"One dealer alleged to be without a license, was fined \$ 15.00 in city court. He was arrested while delivering a gallon jug filled with raw milk. The dealer protested and said it was sold for consumption by "dogs and cats".

"Licensing, the state officials explained, provides for the regular testing of herds for diseases communicable to anyone consuming the milk from the animals. Tests have disclosed and ended sales of raw milk from contaminated animals in Allen County, the official reported.

"In co-operation with the city health board, the state inspector said, the effort against unlicensed dealers, whose cows have been tested will be continued."

"The dangers of the spread of disease through insanitary conditions, the plea for the general public to cooperate fully with the Fort Wayne Junior Chamber of Commerce in its annual clean-up week and full sanction of his department in the project is contained in a public statement issued by Dr. Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner. His statement follows.

"It is a pleasure for the board of health to again endorse the splendid work the junior chamber of commerce has carried on for many years during Clean-Up week. Experience has taught us that the vast majority of the citizens of Fort Wayne are deeply interested not only in the beauty of their city but also in its health. It is safe to say that no city in the

country responded more conscientiously and obtained better results from health campaigns than Fort Wayne. Consequently it is only natural to expect the homeowners to co-operate with the junior chamber of commerce in bringing before them the advantages of Clean-Up week.

"From a health viewpoint certainly there are few people who do not realize that dirt and garbage breed flies and other insects which, in turn, are carriers of various diseases such as typhoid and tuberculosis. No one knows better than the department of health that there are some people who neglect the proper disposal of their garbage and are careless about obtaining the right kind of garbage cans, with the result that our alleys are not as clean as they should be, particularly in the spring. Each year the department of health has many hundreds of calls and complaints about people who do not keep their own yards sanitary and especially about those who are negligent in disposing of their garbage. We welcome these complaints and, to the best of our ability, insist that the garbage be put in proper cans instead of scattered in alleys and back yards.

"Every member of the department of health offers his aid to the junior chamber of commerce and all other people who are interested in better health and sanitation. Fort Wayne now has an excellent health record and it happened only through the united efforts of the citizens and such organizations as the junior chamber of commerce. If we are to continue this remarkable health record, especially our typhoid record, everyone must help in the future as they have in the past. The fact that the junior chamber of commerce has spent so much time and energy for the beautification and health of our city should be a splendid example for every householder. It takes little more energy to be clean than it does to be dirty, and certainly it is better to have a clean city which not only affords a great deal of satisfaction to the citizens but also attracts new industries, which means more prosperity.

"The board of health strongly supports this movement and urges everyone to aid the junior chamber of commerce during Clean-Up week."

"Poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, which was epidemic here last summer and fall, definitely was not associated with the coinciding blight of the culex, mosquito, according to Dr. E. C. Rosenow of Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. who made a survey in Fort Wayne and other affected cities during that period.

"There is no evidence in my findings, whatsoever," Dr. Rosenow said, "that the mosquito can be blamed."

"It should be cheering news to all that in Dr. Rosenow's valuable opinion, there is little likelihood of a repeat polio performance here for another eight or 10 years.

"Dr. Rosenow, who spent four days here, said that he found enough evidence to convince him that the disease is caused by a streptococcus form that eventually becomes a filterable virus.

"I found that germ in the throat, the spinal fluid and in the stools of every one of the Fort Wayne patients," Dr. Rosenow said. It also was present in the throats of every person with whom they came in contact. I found it not only in the air of the sick room, but in the air everywhere about the city, and in the river water and the garbage.

"Therefore, Dr. Rosenow continued, every person in Fort Wayne was exposed to the disease. Therefore, he said, it is logical to assume a certain immunity has been developed that will probably preclude another epidemic until a new crop of children and newcomers to the city who have not developed that immunity come along.

"Dr. Rosenow said that he found the "strep" in mosquitoes, but that

14 of the 24 cases occurred before the mosquitoes came and only 10 thereafter. It was in mosquitoes because it was everywhere in the city.

"Why does polio come almost solely in the late summer and in the fall months?

"It is uncertain. Probably for the same reasons that make influenza and pneumonia winter and spring ailments. The germ probably thrives under certain temperature and weather conditions such as occur in summer and fall.

"There is no intelligent reason for closing schools, theaters and other gathering places in an epidemic, Dr. Rosenow averred. He said that he has studied every epidemic, and that in no case where the disease was on the decline when schools opened did it curve upward.

"As a matter of fact, it probably is better for the schools to open, for then the children are under close observation and any suspicious symptoms will be seen.

"Dr. Rosenow said that the skin test, in which the material used comes from the blood stream of immunized horses, can detect the disease in a sick person before other manifestations are apparent. Then serum treatment can prevent its further development and also cure it. The serum also comes from immunized horses.

"I want to say that the health department's use of quarantine, sanitation methods and other means intended to interrupt the spread of paralysis was unexceptionably fine in Fort Wayne." Dr. Rosenow said.

"Everything was done that could and should be done.

"Dr. Rosenow spoke before a dinner meeting of the Allen County Medical society at the Indiana hotel."

"Aroused by the smoke nuisance which is a menace to health and costs Fort Wayne people an estimated \$ 2,000,000 a year, citizens the past month launched a drive through an educational campaign to eliminate the evil. Mayor Harry W. Baals named E. P. Ruf chairman of the Citizens' Executive Committee on Smoke Elimination. The committee, composed of representative men and women from all walks of life, believes that most citizens will be willing to look after their own chimneys provided they know what to do. The Fort Wayne Engineers Club named a sub-committee with R. W. Noland as chairman, to dispense the facts necessary for city-wide cooperation as a part of the educational campaign. "Several other communities have successfully solved the smoke problem through the cooperation of their citizens. I am sure that Fort Wayne can do likewise," said Mayor Baals in pledging the committee the 100 per cent cooperation of the city administration. "Smoke control, like traffic, health, recreation and housing, to which the city has given major attention, has to do with human welfare and is of transcending importance. I am confident that practically all of our citizens will be willing and anxious to cooperate."

"The city board of health is preparing an ordinance for the city council to regulate the distribution of milk on standards of the United States Public Health Service.

"For some time the state board of health has been suggesting more rigid requirements on sanitation and the processing of this food for human consumption.

"Officials of the army air base suggested that the United States Public Health Service code be followed in the distribution of milk and its products.

"The ordinance now under consideration, officials said, will stress sanitary methods for handling and processing milk. For several years the city health board has been engaged in a campaign to standardize all milk

distributions in the grade "A" class. This program has won the co-operation of more than 36 local dairy firms.

"In preparing the ordinance for application here, the board of health hopes to keep its equipment requirements from increasing retail prices.

"Recently, sanitary inspectors from the state board of health, co-operating with the local board, have been active in the prosecution of distributors of raw milk from untested herds. Blanket licensing of all producers is sought, so herds may be tested for diseases communicable to milk consumers.

"Officials said many phases of the ordinance had not been cleared up and that it would not reach the council for several weeks."

"School children had a total of 865 cases of measles during the school year recently ended as compared to 42 in the year before, it was revealed in the annual health report of Dr. Werner W. Duemling, chief public school physician. The report was released by Merle J. Abbett, superintendent of schools.

"While measles increased during the school year, no cases of diphtheria were reported as compared to nine the year before. Scarlet fever cases also dropped from 27 to 16 cases.

"The greatest number of defects found in the school children were throat and respiratory infections. The number increased from 18,884 in 1940 to 20,003 this year.

"Chicken pox cases increased from 232 to 398 and impetigo from 244 to 262 cases.

"Sporadic cases of measles are still appearing, but I am sure that it will decline during the coming year, Dr. Duemling said. I feel certain that the large number of cases of measles also reflects in the general increase in throat and respiratory infections.

"The school physicians made 9,455 physical examinations during the year and found 5,023 defects. Nose and throat defects which include tonsils and adenoids totaled 2,340, and defects in teeth 2,973.

"Dr. Duemling observed that the milk and hot lunch program in the schools together with the improved economic status of many families perhaps accounted for the fact that cases of malnutrition continued to decline.

"Other defects found in the school children were listed as follows: lymph nodes 466, pulmonary disease, tubercular 9, non-tubercular 7, cardiac disease, organic 31, functional 26, nervous disease, organic 5, functional 4, orthopedic defects tubercular none, non-tubercular 35, skin 27, rickets none, malnutrition 533, endocrine function 17, eyes 568, ears 38, posture 312.

"Smallpox 7, whooping cough 70, impetigo 262, throat infection 3,142, parasite 42, respiratory 16,361, influenza 330, gastro intestinal 3,234, conjunctivitis 429, suppurating ears 85, ring worm 15, miscellaneous 8,663, and injury 1,287."

"Indianapolis, July 22, 1941.

"Indiana probably will experience an epidemic of infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis) this summer, the state welfare department said.

"The department's division of services for crippled children reported in a six-page bulletin sent the Indiana State Medical association, county welfare directors and secretaries of county medical societies that an epidemic was indicated by occurrence of the disease in the last two years.

"Infantile paralysis cases in any notable number first turned up in the state in 1939. Last year over 700 cases were reported from nearly all the counties, the largest numbers in St. Joseph, Elkhart and Marshall

counties.

"Health authorities who have dealt with epidemics in other parts of the country have reported that these epidemics have followed a definite sequence, the bulletin said. In states which have previously been free from the disease in epidemic form, the number of reported cases in the first year is small. The second year it becomes definitely epidemic in form with the peak being reached in the third year.

"With the possibility that the experience in Indiana will be similar to that of other states, it is the opinion of epidemiologists that poliomyelitis in epidemic form is probable for 1941 in Indiana, especially in those counties where only a few cases were reported during 1940.

"The division offered help to physicians in diagnosing and treatment of infantile paralysis patients.

"It reported 19 per cent of the 7,832 children and young persons under 21 on the Indiana crippled children's register last December 31 were disabled by the disease."

Report of the Committee on Public Health

"An Ordinance defining 'milk' and certain 'milk products,' 'milk producer,' 'pasteurization,' etc., prohibiting the sale of adulterated and misbranded milk and milk products requiring permits for the sale of milk and milk products, providing for the licensing of milk plants, regulating the inspection of dairy farms and milk plants, the examination, grading, labeling, placarding, pasteurization, regrading, distribution, and sale of milk and milk products, providing for the publishing of milk grades, the construction and location of future dairies and milk plants, regulating the time of delivery and providing for the display of license tags on vehicles or conveyances used in the delivery of milk or milk products, providing for the enforcement of this Ordinance and the fixing of penalties and repealing all Ordinances in conflict herewith, have had said Ordinance under consideration and beg leave to report back to the Common Council that said Ordinance do pass." Approved August 26, 1941.

"Fort Wayne's third poliomyelitis patient of the year is under treatment at a local hospital and her condition was reported serious.

"Calling attention to the large number of cases in the city at this time last year, Dr. Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner, said there is little possibility of another epidemic.

"The patient, a woman 38, was reported to have responded to serum treatment by the city health board, and her recovery is expected.

"Last month, the first case of poliomyelitis reported this year caused the death of a man, 18. The second, a child, 6, was only mildly stricken and completely recovered. The present victim had aided in the care of the youngster, officials reported.

"So far, the city health commissioner said, the city has experienced about the usual number of infantile paralysis cases and no alarming spread of the disease is expected. Exhaustive investigations are being made of each case by the health board.

"Last month only one case of typhoid fever was reported in the city, making the total only 10 this year. Scarlet fever and diphtheria in Fort Wayne continue to remain at an alltime low, Dr. Eberly commented."

"Livestock rabies casualties in Adams township has reached a total of nine.

"A bull belonging to a Pleasant township farmer was shot on the farm,

across the road in Adams township, where it was being kept at the time it was bitten by an infected dog several weeks ago. Four rabies - infected cows have been lost on the farm to date.

"The spread of rabies followed the attacks upon livestock by an infected dog from the neighboring farm in Adams township. Four head of livestock on the neighboring farm contracted rabies after they were bitten and had to be destroyed.

"Death of the bull ended the list of animals known to have been exposed to the disease, Dr. Charles D. Morrow, chief of the meat and milk inspection division of the city health board, reported. He shot the animal after making a rabies diagnosis.

"Several of the infected animals were left to die in the hope of obtaining an infected head for analysis, a detail that now is required by Indianas statutes for payment of claims by the township for the losses.

"Because all of the exposed animals have been kept under quarantine, it is not likely that there will be a further spread of the disease, officials believe.

"Dr. Morrow, has been co-operating with the county health commissioner and Trustee Clem Smith in the rabies investigation and clean-up."

"Some months have passed since we have reported on the activities of the City Health Department. During that time we have shown a great deal of progress.

"This has been a remarkable year from the viewpoint of contagious diseases. Both diphtheria and scarlet fever have reached an all time low. It appeared in the late spring that we might have an epidemic of typhoid fever starting, but due to the untiring efforts of the investigators the sources were located and the proper precautions used to prevent the occurrence of any more cases. It is now the middle of September and up to date we have had but three cases of infantile paralysis, which is the normal number. We feel fairly certain that this disease will not be epidemic this year.

"A great step in the improvement of the general health of the community, and especially the children, was the passing of a new milk ordinance which requires the pasteurization of all milk to be sold, within a year after the ordinance was signed by Mayor Baals. It is a recognized fact that pasteurized milk is practically as safe if it is sold by a licensed dairyman. Milk is the most important of all foods and since it is so widely used, necessarily it must be absolutely pure. In the old days diseased milk killed thousands of children. Although the death certificate was labeled 'cholera infantum,' when a child died of dysentery, etc., it really was the result of impure milk. People cannot watch their milk and water supply too carefully because many diseases are contracted from these sources.

"What contagious diseases will attack our city this winter of course no one knows. What we do know is that if every child is properly protected against diphtheria we will not have any diphtheria. To those parents who have not found time to take their children between the ages of six months and ten years to their family doctor for this protection, we strongly recommend that they do so without further delay. Diphtheria is a disease that occurs in the early fall and reaches its peak during the winter months. Immunization is a harmless procedure and protects in the vast majority of cases."

Dr. Karl C. Eberly, City Health Commissioner.

"America can expect influenza to strike with virulence and in nation wide epidemic proportions some time soon, Dr. W. W. Bauer of Chicago, an

authority in the public health field, thinks.

"Although records have not been kept in things medical for so very many years, doctors believe influenza operates in cycles just as do so many other human ailments, Dr. Bauer said.

"Dr. Bauer was here under auspices of the Auxiliary to Allen County Medical society. He spoke at the public high schools on health habits and at a dinner meeting of the auxiliary and society on the importance of the auxiliary in health education work. Mrs. A. J. Duemling introduced Dr. Bauer.

"The best evidence leads the medical profession to believe that the epidemic cycle of the more serious and vicious influenza virus, the one that wrought such havoc in 1917 and 1918, is over a period approaching 30 years.

"Under that assumption, Dr. Bauer continued, it is probable that we would be due for the recurrence sometime this decade, probably soon.

"However, science will be much better equipped to meet the challenge next time. The influenza viruses have been recognized only within the last few years. Already some advances have been noted in development of serums, and there is reason to hope for much more progress.

"The medical profession probably will benefit considerably from the lessons of the war, Dr. Bauer said. This has been true in other wars, already is true today while this one continues. The first world war produced great advances in surgical technique, in control measure for epidemiologists, and in processes for treating the vicious wounds that later were to be encountered among automobile accident victims. Plastic surgery the dexterous fabrication of noses, ears, chins, etc. came into its own, and now is almost an exact science in itself.

"Medical men in today's war have many advantages only recently discovered or developed. Of primary importance among them are the availability of blood and the "sulfa" derivatives. Blood plasma now permits the use of transfusions freely whenever indicated, and saves uncounted lives. The same is true of salfanilamide, sulfapyradine, sulfathiozole and the other derivatives. One of the great enemies of medicine in wartime is streptococcus, and the sulfa drugs have the answer.

"Dr. Bauer is much interested in health trends of this nation. He is fairly well satisfied with our present direction, which is towards robust babies, sturdy young people and a large elderly population succumbing to the ravages of time rather than the onslaught of the viruses.

"The death rate is rising only in those diseases which strike in late middle age and in old age," Dr. Bauer pointed out. We find more and more people dying of cancer, heart trouble, high blood pressure and the like. Tuberculosis, diphtheria, malaria, typhoid, smallpox and their brother killers are being conquered.

"I think a community most of whose deaths are due to the inevitable breakdown of viral parts in the human machinery is a pretty healthy community. Since man is born to die, it is not so hard for him to meet death in that natural form.

"Dr. Bauer told his high school audiences that most popular ideals about diet are silly. A simple formula for health, he said, is the inclusion in one's meals of regular portions of meat, fish, milk, fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, eggs, cheese, poultry and unrefined cereals."

"Several years ago a girl in the senior class at South Side high school looking forward to graduation, consulted a physician to get advice on taking nurse's training.

"In the course of time, after the conference she underwent a physical examination as a routine matter, the doctor discovered.

"The girl was running a temperature of 102 degrees, an x-ray showed she had an active case of tuberculosis. Instead of going into nurse's training, she went into a sanatorium.

"This girl was only one of three who left South Side high school that year because of the treacherous disease which someone aptly named the Great White Plague.

"Others have gone from Central, North Side and from the grades.

"Tragedies all of them. And needless.

"For at long last, something is being done to spot tuberculosis before it has reached an active or dangerous stage.

"After much planning and preparation, a campaign calculated to check the spread of tuberculosis in young adult high school students has been in operation here since January, 1939.

"Under the program, which is sponsored and financed by the Allen County Tuberculosis association, every high school student who does not object is given a Vollmer tuberculosis test.

"The testing was started at South Side high school, handled directly by the school physicians, directed by Dr. Werner W. Duemling, chief of the staff.

"The Vollmer "patch test" briefly is done this way. An adhesive plaster containing two spots of tuberculin material (not bacillus), and one spot of sterile material for a control, is stuck on the arm. After two days, it is removed, and two days after that, the arm is examined. If red splotches show on the skin, where the tuberculin material adhered, the test is positive.

"If no spots show, the test is negative, and the person is given a clean bill.

"If the test is positive, it proves, that the patient either has tuberculosis, or has at some time had a primary infection, which may have entirely healed. Dr. Duemling, explaining the test, emphasized, that a positive test does not mean necessarily that the person has active tuberculosis, or that he is in any immediate danger.

"But, and this is considered highly important, about 10 per cent of those who have had a primary infection later develop active tuberculosis.

"Quietly, and with no fanfare, the school physicians in 1938 tested children in the Hanna school as an experimental project.

"There were 438 enrolled, and of these 303 were tested. (Some parents objected to the test.)

"The 303 included 298 children, three teachers, one engineer and one janitor.

"Of the 303, there were 21 that tested positive. Nineteen of these were school children, the other two were the janitor and the engineer.

"Then came the next step in the survey. The 21 were x-rayed in the chest. Happily, only one of the 21 showed an active case of tuberculosis.

"Now, the other 20. Forgotten? Not if the physicians and the tuberculosis association have anything to say about it. A constant check is kept on them, to see that they never, develop active tuberculosis, that they take part in no athletics until out of danger, that they are kept away from active tuberculosis patients.

"Subjects x-ray shows no active infection, recommend another x-ray in three months.

"Subjects x-ray shows no active infection, recommend rest, careful diet, another x-ray in three months.

"Thus run the reports as the league keeps an alert eye on the subjects.

"In the United States last year 60,000 persons mostly young adults, died of tuberculosis, 600,000 were hospitalized, either at home or in sanatoriums.

"It has been four years since Dr. Maurice R. Lohman, president of the Tuberculosis association, asked co-operation of the Fort Wayne Medical society in giving the skin tests to find tuberculosis.

"Endless delays resistance on the part of some parents, red tape of all sorts combined to hold up the project until the first tests were made at the Hanna school. The results were enough to show the vital importance of the surveys.

"The first of the skin tests used to locate the T. B. germ were the Mantoux tests, made with hypodermic needle. The Vollmer patch test, which is more convenient and which therefore raises less objection on the part of students, gives the same information to the physician.

"There are two definite types of tuberculosis, Dr. Duemling, points out: The primary, or first infection, which may last but a short time and may easily be taken for a severe cold, and the acute re-infection.

"Ten per cent of those who have primary infection later develop an acute re-infection. Children with a first infection will not spread the disease except during the first few months. But after such an infection, they are perhaps ten times more susceptible to picking up a re-infection.

"Physical symptoms which appear after the infection has progressed include loss of weight, loss of appetite, fatigue, indigestion, cough, fever and so on.

"An x-ray is infallible, and always shows up the infection, but x-rays are costly, and there is no need for wholesale x-raying unless the skin tests show positive.

"Doctors are also careful to explain that in the tests, either the Mantoux or Vollmer, no tuberculin bacille are injected. The so-called tuberculin "material" is an extract, and germfree, but causes a reaction if tuberculosis germs are in the body. The subsequent x-ray shows if the disease has developed in the lungs.

"The Vollmer test itself is inexpensive, and even the x-rays are given at low rates to encourage their widespread use where necessary.

"The entire survey is financed by the Tuberculosis association through its sale of Christmas seals.

"When you buy Christmas seals you aid in this great social and humanitarian program."

By Miss Maxine Biebersheimer, Executive Secretary, Allen County Tuberculosis Association.

"One of the more common problems besetting doctors nowadays is the popularization of disease, Dr. John G. Benson told about 200 persons attending the annual joint meeting of the County and Red Cross Nursing service and the Visiting Nurse league at the Trinity English Lutheran church.

"Dr. Benson, who is superintendent of Methodist hospital at Indianapolis, said that the American people generally like to think they suffer from all sorts of maladies with which they have no close acquaintance than the pages of a magazine.

"Generally, we are afraid of the test tube and what it discovers, and at the same time people feel neglected if they haven't a record of interesting, though preferable not too painful ailments to relate, Dr. Benson said.

"It makes one long for the day when it will be the well man, who's

never been sick, to whom we will send bouquets, rather than to the hospitalized sick man.

"Public health has an obligation, particularly at this moment, to install health knowledge in people, he said.

"Members of the Visiting Nurse league staff during the year handled a total of 4,035 cases, and made 27,435 visits. A total of 177 cases were treated in the crippled children's service. Of these 60 were victims of poliomyelitis. The children received 3,664 visits.

"The County and Red Cross nurses served a total of 2,198 persons in 1,306 families, the annual report disclosed. The program included service to mothers, before, at and after delivery, care of all sorts of illnesses, health supervision work with babies, with school children and with adults, social service, dental clinic, conduct of classes in home hygiene."

December 8, 1941, United States forced to declare war against Japan, and against Germany, and Italy on December 11, 1941.

1942

From the Mayor in Regard to Health

"I am sure when you consider the increase of \$ 2,602.80 in the appropriation for the Department of Health and then recognize, as I am sure you do, that Fort Wayne has established a national all time record among large cities of the country, with its typhoid fever death rate and general health record, you will conclude that the small amount already expended and slightly increased this year is more than justified. In the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association it is stated 'Fort Wayne now heads the list with no death from typhoid fever in seven years. This represents the longest consecutive period of years for which a city included in the review has been free from typhoid deaths, both among residents and non-residents.'

"Fort Wayne, at one time, had a very unenviable typhoid fever record. Due to this resulting damage suits cost the taxpayers over \$ 100,000, which does not commence to measure the actual loss and suffering the disease entailed upon our people. To move from that unenviable position to the first position in the country was not a mere matter of fortunate circumstances, rather it was the result of careful planning and performance. Cross connections between private water supplies and city water, which had in the past been the source of many of these cases of typhoid were removed. The Water Filtration Plant that has so efficiently, under expert direction, converted raw river water into palatable, wholesome, drinking water, has contributed immeasurable in the elimination of typhoid fever and other diseases arising from unwholesome water.

"Through an educational program that persisted month after month, the Board of Health made the majority of our people conscious of the dangers of impure water, raw milk and unsanitary conditions. It was found that a very fertile source of typhoid is milk and many thousands of miles throughout this area have been covered by the sanitary instructors of the Department of Health to instruct the farmers in the production of better milk. A year ago, in furtherance of the program for a better milk supply, the City Council passed an ordinance requiring the pasteurization of all milk. The Board of Health has performed an excellent job in its preventive work against contagious disease. The examination of our school children, their immunization, and the over-all general health program sponsored by the Board of Health in its preventive work against contagious diseases have

earned for Fort Wayne the record of being one of the healthiest cities in the United States.

"The Budget request of \$ 46,288.80 including the increase of \$ 2,602.80 over last year, reflects a per capita cost of around 38¢ which constitutes a very low cost for a health insurance policy. The slight increase in the Budget this year over last year is around 2¢ per capita. I am quite sure that this increase thoroughly justifies itself and will be repaid many fold in the health benefits that accrue." Mayor Harry W. Baals

"Circuit Judge Harry H. Hilgemann and Mrs. Dorothy Gardner, by a combination of legal circumstances, have provided more than 1,165 Fort Wayne and Allen County citizens with documentary evidence of births.

"The granting of delayed birth certificates, a procedure enacted by the last legislature to provide certificates for those whose actual births were not recorded by boards of health and who must present evidence of their citizenship through birth certificates to work in defense industries, started slowly last summer. Now it has speeded up into a major activity.

"The procedure is comparatively simple, the cost likewise comparatively moderate.

"Each applicant must present satisfactory evidence of his birth. A notation on the fly leaf of the family Bible, an insurance policy, his voter's registration affidavit, all are acceptable as prima facie evidence of the applicant's date and place of birth.

"Then, too, the applicant must have affidavits of two Fort Wayne citizens who will swear he has been a resident of the community for at least a year.

"For some of the applicants it has been difficult to obtain proper evidence. But invariably some piece of information comes to light that will establish birth.

"Many applicants have resorted to presentation of the birth certificates of one of their children. That certificate sets forth the ages and place of residence of the parents-hence satisfactory evidence of the father's age and birthplace. An army discharge may be used, in fact anything that will clearly establish the fact sought.

"The procedure adopted for Allen county is much more simple than that employed in some of the larger counties. Dispensed with is the formality of having the applicant together with his jurisdictional witnesses appear in court. That is handled by Mrs. Gardner and her deputies so that when the evidence is presented to Judge Hilgemann the matter can be taken care of speedily without loss of time to the applicant and without interference with court procedure.

"The statute authorizing granting of delayed certificates provides that all such matters come solely within the jurisdiction of the circuit court. It witnesses were compelled to be present in court for each hearing, the work of the court would suffer greatly.

"Judge Hilgemann, in addition to hearing all criminal cases, has a large variety of civil matters to attend to. He also has juvenile court to direct, a proceeding which requires much time and attention. Next week circuit court is in vacation. As a result, when the judge mounts the bench February 2 for the opening of the new court term, more than 200 applications for birth certificates will demand his attention. Through Miss Geraldine Rammel, circuit court deputy, these certificates are issued after being signed by the judge.

"The demand for information for birth certificates has grown to the extent where Mrs. Gardner has been meeting with various groups in the evening to explain procedure and fill out applications. A meeting was

held at the Fort Wayne post No. 47 American Legion home where 65 veterans made application. She is to meet with other groups to assist applicants. The reason for night meetings is to save applicants as much time as possible. Judge Hilgemann also has been present at these meetings.

"Need a birth certificate? Drop into the clerk's office and in a few minutes your application will be made following the customary procedure. Wait from seven to 10 days and you will receive a neatly typewritten certificate acceptable by your employer. Then in case you weren't sure of it before, you will know where and when you were born."

"After assurance of early enforcement in the Swinney avenue area, members of the city council unanimously passed an ordinance designed to end the smoke nuisance in Fort Wayne.

"Creating the office of smoke inspector, a smoke commission and an advisory committee, it provides penalties of from \$ 10 to \$ 100 fines for each offense. The smoke inspector, to be appointed by the mayor and serve until replaced, will draw \$ 2,400 a year.

"Members of the Swinney Park Community association, who had proposed an amendment to the enforcement clause of the ordinance, objected to passage of the ordinance without the change, claiming there was a loophole available to officials for evading prosecution.

"City Attorney Walter E. Helmke advised the gathering that the amendment, as proposed, was contrary to fundamental law and assured that the situation in that area of the city would be the first considered.

"Councilman Frank W. King, Jr. announced that representatives of the council and the association would meet in a few days with the city attorney to discuss the elimination of a smoke nuisance in the western area of the city.

"As a result, the first industry of the city asked to make adjustments for compliance with the ordinance probably will be the Essex Wire Corporation, officials said. The officials of the association complained they had been negotiating with the board of works for several years to correct the situation, without result.

"The association insisted that the ordinance should regard a complaint from 15 or more citizens as prima facie evidence of a violation. As passed, the ordinance places the responsibility for instituting prosecutions upon the smoke inspector, with approval of the smoke commission and advisory body.

"The community association delegation pointed out that a smoke ordinance was enacted by the city council in 1927 but had not been enforced. They expressed fears that the present ordinance would be no more effective.

"Mr. Helmke replied that no requests had been made to his office for affidavits in the prosecution of offenders under the old ordinance. The present measure, he advised, had been tempered to obviate the persecution of persons who could not immediately make adjustments to end smoke discharges. Prosecutions will be resorted to under the new ordinance, he said, only when it is evident that several warnings have been ignored.

"Repeated violations of the smoke ordinance, Mr. Helmke pointed out, would provide legal basis for injunctive action against offenders.

"Elimination of the present smoke nuisance cannot be expected immediately, it was explained, for time must be given for equipment installations and other steps to end the sooty discharges. The softening clause was inserted in the ordinance, the city attorney said, at the request of a committee which had met to study the original draft.

"Members of the smoke commission will include the city attorney, the city building commissioner, the chairman of the board of works, the smoke

inspector, and the secretary of the board of health. The advisory commission of five members is to be appointed by the mayor, also. After the first appointments, they will serve for terms of four years."

Approved January 30, 1942.

"Dr. Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner, disclosed that at least six cases of ptomaine poisoning had been traced to contaminated meat sold on the Barr street market.

"A program for strict supervision of producers on the market is being worked out, Dr. Eberly advised. To his knowledge, the official said, none of the poisoning victims is serious, and since the board's investigation is only preliminary, more cases may be traced to this source.

"Meat of this particular producer, had been condemned and barred from the market.

"Smoked sausage was the source of the infection, the health board reported, and an inspection, by Dr. Charles D. Morrow, head of the board's meat and milk division, showed it was being cured under most insanitary conditions, in an outbuilding on a farm where rodents had access to the tissues.

"With completion of the investigation, Dr. Eberly said, the city health board would take over supervision of the Barr street market to forestall further sales of unwholesome products.

"The supervising program will include strict inspection of the farm properties of all producers renting stalls on the market.

"Under laws of the state, it is not definite whether the health board is empowered to bring criminal action against the offending producer, Dr. Eberly said. This cannot be determined, he added, until after the board's probe has been finished.

"Aside from the board's future supervision of the market, Dr. Eberly stressed as important the education of consumers not to purchase food of any kind which does not appear to have come from sanitary sources."

"Consideration of various phases of the health program in the school played the principal role at the Allen County Teachers institute at Central high school. This was the second of three institutes for the school year, the final one being scheduled for March 28.

"Dr. Paul Bailey, county health officer, was the principal speaker at the general session in the morning. He emphasized the constant need for immunizing and vaccinating children against contagious diseases, declaring that the responsibility for having this done rests with the parents. About a dozen members of the Elmhurst high school's student Red Cross unit under the direction of Miss Ruth Wimmer, instructor in that high school, gave a demonstration of first aid. A musical program was given by the Girl's Glee Club of the Monroeville high school Keiro Whiteman, county superintendent, presided at the general session, which was attended by about 230 teachers.

"The general session was followed by sectional meetings, which were completed in the afternoon.

"Those appearing before all three sections were Miss Wimmer, Mrs. C. Sanguenet of Indianapolis, school consultant, for the state Tuberculosis association, and Miss Louise Brumbaugh, director of research and measurements for the Fort Wayne schools.

"Mrs. Sanguenet illustrated her talk on visual aids to health with movies, Miss Brumbaugh spoke on mental health in the three grade levels, Miss Wimmer discussed first aid in the schools."

"Industry today needs healthy men and women and it behaves each one of us to preserve our own health and the health of our neighbors." Dr.

Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner, said in connection with the annual junior chamber of commerce Clean-Up week.

"All of us realize the seriousness of this war and the thought is constantly in our minds, "what can I do to help my country in this present emergency?"

"During times like these there are many things we all can do to help, and not the least among these is to build the health of our community. Each year, during the junior chamber of commerce Clean-Up week, the board of health has called to the attention of the citizens the dangers of faulty handling of garbage and other refuse.

"Fortunately at the present time there are no contagious diseases slowing down our production. We cannot continue this record by carelessness because we obtained it by hard work, and by being careful. Surely, anyone would feel badly if his neighbor contacted typhoid because of faulty handling of garbage and any householder would feel much worse than that if his neighbor contracted garbage was the cause of an epidemic that spread throughout the city and seriously hampered our defense production.

"So, we ask all householders to co-operate in this Clean-Up drive by taking care of their garbage and refuse in a sanitary manner. We also ask, for your sake to report to the board of health if your neighbors are careless and do not take care of their garbage properly.

"In the past there have been economic reasons, and many others too, but now that prosperity is here and our country is entering into an apparently serious crisis, we do not believe there is any real reason for people exposing themselves and others to the filth and disease of improperly handled garbage and refuse.

"Keep our home army healthy by co-operation with the "Jaycees" and adopt their slogan, "Clean-Up, Paint-Up and Fix-Up."

"President Roosevelt, in his annual Child Health day proclamation this year, particularly emphasized the protection of our children against smallpox and diphtheria,. It is easy to see that an epidemic of either one of these diseases in a city engaged in defense work might seriously cripple the production of our war material.

"In Fort Wayne, we are glad to say, seven years ago we began a campaign for the banishment of diphtheria in particular, and also smallpox, and now our city is practically free from these diseases. This campaign has been continuous, which is the only kind of a campaign that wins against the acute contagious diseases.

"A few weeks after a baby is born the parents receive a copy of the birth certificate and information concerning the value of immunization and vaccination. Six months later they receive a second letter from the health department, which is followed by a visit from the public health nurse. A third letter is sent when the child is a year old, and fourth letter when the child reaches preschool age. All these letters urge the parents to protect their child against the preventable diseases and keep in constant contact with the attending physician.

"Naturally the success of this plan requires the co-operation of the parents and the physicians, and we believe that because of the unusual success of this system the figures should again be repeated, not only for diphtheria but also for typhoid.

Diphtheria
(Prior to the campaign)

Year	Cases	Deaths
1931	230	5
1932	453	7
1933	242	5
1934	265	4
1935 (year campaign began)	228	8
(After campaign became effective)		
1936	47	2
1937	36	1
1938	27	0
1939	27	0
1940	8	0
1941	6	0
Typhoid		
1931	17	2
1932	23	2
1933	16	0
1934	48	10
1935	13	0
1936	8	0
1937	8	0
1938	9	0
1939	3	0
1940	2	0
1941	13	0

"We believe these figures represent a most outstanding example of the value of preventive medicine when there is the proper co-ordination between the people, the doctors and the health department. What is true of these two diseases is also true of the other contagious diseases, especially scarlet fever. When war was declared Fort Wayne was more free from contagious diseases than it has ever been, which is a record of which we can all be proud because almost everyone did his share. Our vigilance against such treacherous enemies as scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid can never be lessened because they strike quickly and without warning.

"Everyone is asking, 'What can I do to help win the war?' From the health viewpoint there are two very important things that everyone can do. First, keep ourselves in good health, and if we do become sick with a contagious disease use every effort to avoid spreading it. Second, the parents should exert unusual caution in allowing sick children to attend school.

"Many epidemics start from the fact that sick children are permitted to attend school and expose others until many cases are prevalent. In this manner adults are eventually either infected or in quarantine, thereby slowing down our defense industries. Machinery is worthless without workers to operate it. During the past winter we have been most fortunate and if everyone exerts the utmost precaution when they have acute contagious infections, we are sure our excellent health record can be maintained.

"Many, many times during the past seven years the board of health has advised the parents to have their children immunized against diphtheria and vaccinated against smallpox. The majority have had this done, but there are still some who are postponing it. It would seem, now that President Roosevelt has requested it as a part of the nation's defense program, that everyone would comply with his wishes."

Dr. Karl C. Eberly, secretary of the city board of public health.

"The American Dental association has pointed out that a child should be taken to his dentist at the age of 2½ to 3 years.

Faulty habits of breathing, thumbsucking, sleeping on the hand or poor nutrition may be detected and corrected at this early formative stage and a normal, healthy, mouth result, where a dental cripple was inevitable.

"Child psychology is a study in itself. If parents do not want to be embarrassed by the bad behavior of their offspring in the dental office, if they do not want to pay for time that is not devoted to actual necessary treatment of the mouth, if they want to help their child and their dentist so that reparative work will be done thoroughly and co-operatively then don't plant fear of dentistry in your child's mind.

"For example: At the age of 2 Tommy hears his mother say, My I have to go to the dentist, Two years later (when Tommy has been complaining for some time of an aching tooth) mother says, Tommy I am going to take you to a nice man, the dentist, and he won't hurt you. The younger generation catches on quickly and Tommy makes his first visit to the dentist with trepidation.

"Ninety per cent of distress from dentistry is fear. Perhaps that fear was handed down from parents. Perhaps it came from the era before anesthetics, or dentists themselves did not realize fully the importance the baby teeth play in the proper development of the adult jaw and paid less attention to child psychology.

"Some important facts about the baby teeth.

"Twenty in number, they begin to appear at the age of 6 months.

"They are not all lost until the eleventh or twelfth year.

"If lost too early through decay, underdevelopment of the jaws, results which in turn affects appearance and ability to chew food properly.

"Baby teeth are not nearly so sensitive as permanent teeth.

"Having a thinner enamel coating, after decay once starts, because abaceded quicker than permanent.

"Being bell-shaped are harder to fill properly, therefore the necessity for the confidence and co-operation of the child patient.

"Tuberculosis and other diseases in childhood have been traced to bad teeth.

"Children dentistry has advanced from the "Oh-leave-it-go, he'll-get-another-one, stage to the present when by many dentists a child's mouth is considered more important than an adult's. The child has longer to use his teeth.

"A healthy mouth in childhood is the best insurance for a healthy mouth in the adult. Nothing is more beautiful than a beautiful set of teeth. Nothing adds more to one's personality than a beautiful smile. Let's keep America smiling.

"Dental health habits as outlined by A.D.A.

"Brush the teeth at least twice a day, after breakfast and supper, with a small toothbrush and a good cleansing agent.

"Eat plenty of nourishing foods. Eat some coarse foods that require chewing. Get plenty of fresh air and sunshine and also plenty of rest. Visit the dentist at least twice a year for a dental examination."

(By The Isaac Knapp Dental Society)

"At this moment the very existence of our country and our democratic way of life is being seriously threatened by those who believe only in the right of force to rule the world. In September, 1940, to meet this rising danger, the selective service system was created to procure and train military forces for our national defense. The present situation places

great responsibility on the young men of our country, on the parents, and on all those engaged in selective service who are charged with the procurement of men.

"More than 6,400 local boards, with two or more physicians to each board, and 600 Medical advisory boards, or approximately 200,000 citizens have been organized for carrying out the purpose of the Selective Service act.

"Approximately 2,000,000 registrants have now been physically and mentally examined. About 1,000,000 of these have been qualified for military service, that is, according to our army standards which are probably higher than those of any other army in the world. About 1,000,000 registrants, by 50 per cent of the total number examined, were not qualified for general military service. Ninety per cent of these were so classified because of lack of educational qualifications. The minimum educational requirement is that of having satisfactorily completed the fourth grade in an American grammar school.

"The principal causes of rejection by selective service boards and by army induction stations were dental deficiencies, which accounted for 20.9 per cent, and defects of the eyes and impaired vision, 13.7 per cent. Diseases and defects of the heart, musculo-skeletal defects, venereal diseases, mental and nervous defects, hernias, defective ears and defective feet were commonly found in the order above named.

"Some of the physical defects of the remediable I-B men could and should have been prevented by proper attention to health during the years of early childhood. It is therefore apparent that much of the responsibility rests on the parents. Many obviously failed to see that their sons received the medical and dental care essential to good health.

"In our schools we have courses in physiology, hygiene and health. Most schools have some type of medical and dental examinations available for their pupils. There are physical education classes, athletics of various kinds, and all sorts of games purporting to accent physical development. There are milk funds for underprivileged children and splendid school lunch programs. The medical examiners in the schools, however, will recall that year after year warnings were given the parents through the teachers of such defects as tonsils, teeth, eyes, ears, muscle-skeletal and other defects with no serious and effective response.

"It is not enough to buy our boys and girls tooth brushes, urge that they eat spinach, and see that they get their vaccinations for small-pox at the proper age. Our country needs, as never before, citizens with sane attitudes and strong bodies. As parents we should see that the health of our children is accorded the proper attention. Those nations whose people enjoy the best health will excel in production, and it will be they who will win the war." (By A Local Physician)

"The Pre-School Round-Up, sponsored by the Parent-Teachers association of Fort Wayne, is now in its tenth year. Without a doubt, this is the most important preliminary step attendant upon a child's entrance into the school system and is in keeping with the program of physical fitness receiving so much attention today.

"The Round-Up has been conducted each year during April and May, and is participated in by the school physicians, members of the Dental society, and podiatrists, who give their services gratis. Because of the establishment of a more thorough dental hygiene program in the public schools, dentists will not participate in the program this year, but will continue with the examinations that are being conducted in the first three grades. Many members of the Parent-Teachers association in the various

schools serve in making the preliminary arrangements and assist during the Round-Up. The immense amount of detail necessary to successfully conduct the Round-Up is being co-ordinated by Mrs. Aubrey J. Lash, chairman of the Summer Round-Up of the P.T.A. council.

"Parents are contacted and asked to bring children who will be ready to enter school in the fall to a designated school in their district on a specified day and time for examination. At the time of the examination, the mother is questioned relative to the child's previous illnesses and known defects. A record of the child's immunization against diphtheria and smallpox is also made, and the child's past history is recorded. The findings of the examination together with the height and weight are recorded and transferred to the child's health record, which is added to year by year as he progresses in school.

"Since the examination is conducted in the presence of the parent, an excellent opportunity is afforded for pointing out correctable defects and urging attention to these matters by the family physician, the family dentist or podiatrist, as the case may indicate during the summer months. Correction of any defects together with immunization against diphtheria and smallpox will then permit the child to enter upon his school life with the reasonable assurance that he will be permitted to participate in the entire school program to the fullest extent. Parents who do not avail themselves of this opportunity are not only guilty of gross neglect but contribute materially to the inability of their child to progress properly and avail himself fully of the world's finest educational system."

"In order to further reduce the death rate from tuberculosis, it is necessary that the slogan for this year's early diagnosis campaign be applied - "Find It, Treat It, Conquer It."

"In the early history of the anti-tuberculosis work, case finding was not so necessary as there were more cases found than could be treated and isolated but now that the death rate has been reduced the task before us is to find all active cases who are spreading the disease to others, isolate and treat them and educate the well.

"In the past school year we have extended the case-finding program so that every high school in the city and county has been reached, also Concordia College.

"The enduring success of any civic enterprise depends upon the accomplishment, in a manner acceptable to the community in which it functions, of some permanent good. The Tuberculosis Association of Allen County has advanced steadily through the enlargement of its child and adult health program and the demonstration of its practical benefits in specific cases. The public has approved in increased numbers, it has rallied to support our work and it can be said that great progress has been made.

"The annual sale of Christmas seals is the financial bulwark of our general health program and measures the extent to which our association can do in rendering the services which are planned from year to year. Too much cannot be said in praise and appreciation of the public response to the seal sale in the years just past.

"After several years of restricted giving, when times were difficult and money scarce, it would appear that, at the first indication of improved conditions, many at once removed, generously, their contributions to an activity devoted to the welfare of many unfortunate persons. The seal sale in 1941 was \$ 16,688.88.

"This gives tangible assurance to those who stand in the shadow of disease that our fight for better health, will not be abated.

"The following points of progress might be mentioned.

"Camp clinics held 6, children examined 207, camp calls made 290, children in camp 123. All physical defects were corrected before admission to Christmas seal camp in Franke park.

"In the field and clinic service. Total number calls made 2,178, x-rays taken 745, tuberculin tests given 2,753, tuberculin test reactors 299, patients admitted to Irene Byron Sanatorium, 71, patients on calling list 1,344, patients examined 730.

"In the defense of our country, health is most important."

"By Maxine E. Biebesheimer, Executive-Secretary, Tuberculosis Association of Allen County."

"Members of the Allen County Medical society in a regular meeting, joined in a request to the public to limit house calls to the mornings so far as possible, and to make their requests of doctors by 9 am where possible.

"The physicians pointed out that if they were able to plan their days program in the early morning a measurable saving of tires, tubes and gasoline would be registered. As it is a doctor may have an early call, make it, then return to his office, and find that he is wanted at the house next door to the one he previously visited, or at one down the block.

"At the meeting, held in the chamber of commerce, Dr. Irving Weissman was accepted as a new member. It was announced that the next meeting will be a dinner to be held at the chamber of commerce and that Dr. R. W. McNealy of Chicago will speak at that time on 'The War and the Hearing Problem.'"

"The contagious disease reports for the first half of the year show but one case of diphtheria, none of typhoid and 19 of scarlet fever. There has been prevalent a large number of cases of mumps, whooping cough, and chicken pox, but up to date none of them have proven fatal. Our pneumonia death rate has fallen from 90 during the first six months of 1937 to 57 during the same period this year - a decrease of one-third.

"However, in July our typhoid record is not so fortunate. Three children in one family have developed this disease, apparently from drinking raw milk from a farm which has a contaminated well. The drinking of raw milk is not a safe thing to do. With our increase in population, plus our out-of-town workers who bring milk with them in many cases, to uphold our splendid record is going to be more and more difficult. Add to this the fact that at least over a third of our doctors will be called to the armed services, and we have a problem in health matters that is not going to be easy to solve.

"Those of us who remain at home are considered unfit for military services, which means that we must carry a burden and according to the government standards we are unfit to do so. It is safe to say that our births will rise at least 20 per cent again this year, with over 30 per cent less doctors to deliver these babies. All this means a lot of hard work by doctors who have already spent many years in hard work. Undoubtedly it can be accomplished if the people will do their best to help the doctors in every way, first, by staying well and second by avoiding the spread of any contagious diseases they do contract.

"We wish to again request the doctors to report every type of contagious disease, whether it be infectious, the result of food poisoning, or anything else that can be stopped by removing the source. If we have an uncontrollable epidemic, it is hard to imagine what can be done. Undoubtedly we have a very tough job ahead of us, but if the contagious diseases can be suppressed it certainly will be a great burden off the shoulders of the profession. There are only so many hours in the day, and each doctor

only has so much endurance, so the most we can do is do our best."

Karl C. Eberly, M.D., Secretary City Board of Health.

"Washington, Aug. 29, 1942. Proper health, care from now on is a wartime duty for everyone because there aren't going to be as many doctors on call.

"Between now and the end of the year 20,000 physicians are to be added to the present force of 15,000 in uniform and within a year 65,000 or approximately one-third of all those in the country will be in the army alone. The navy will take at least 10,000 more.

"The remainder of the nation's 181,000 doctors, including those now in retirement and the men and women to be graduated next year, will be spread out so thin that some people may have to do a lot of walking to and from a doctor or a hospital, a necessity providing exercise which in many cases will cure minor ailments, physicians say.

"Every effort is being made to avoid draining local communities of essential physicians who will be needed to care for serious illnesses and industrial or other health problems, such as epidemics, according to Dr. Frank H. Lakey, of Boston, former president of the American Medical association and head of the government procurement and assignment service which is registering all physicians, dentists and veterinarians for call to active duty when needed.

"The service has studied the medical needs of practically every area in the country to determine how many doctors are needed according to the density of civilian population.

"This survey indicates that when the army and navy reach their full complement of medical officers, the doctors left at home will number only about one for each 1,500 civilians. In sparsely settled or rural areas this situation is considered certain to cause some hardships.

"Public health service officials say that already serious situations are arising in some areas where, due to concentration of industrial workers, the populations have doubled or tripled in the last six months without any increase in the number of doctors available and often the number has decreased due to army and navy demands.

"In at least one community trailers have had to be converted into hospitals and in another the hospital time limit allowed mothers after child-birth has been cut from 10 days to 24 hours.

"The health service is sponsoring a program to build approximately 100 hospitals, each of which would have 50 beds in addition to treatment and examination rooms. These would be located at strategic points throughout the country and would serve as treatment centers as well as hospitals and would be available for immediate care of the wounded in the event of bombing raids. To profit by British experience, fewer emergency hospital beds would be provided in cities and towns, and major emphasis would be placed on scattered hospitals for recuperating cases.

"Under the small hospital program, which has been planned for more than a year, it would be possible for one physician to care for two to three times as many patients as he now can in making calls over a wide territory, officials estimate.

"In addition, better care could be given in many cases because instruments, x-ray machines, an operating room and other facilities would be available immediately to the doctor and nurse.

"With proper co-operation by all the people in taking their ailments to the doctor, except an emergency, instead of calling the doctor to the ailment, we do not anticipate much difficulty in maintaining the health of the nation, one official declared.

"But it is imperative that every person be double careful about his health."

"Fretful individuals with high blood pressure and all the other afflictions of an overworked imagination may cease worrying about any lack of adequate medical services here. Such was the cross-section answer of local doctors, those not in the services, when quizzed on what scare-easily had tabbed "an appalling shortage of doctors in Fort Wayne."

"Wash-day gossip had managed to whip the local medical situation into a mild froth. The government was going to continue taking local medics until they had them all, some said. Other speculation had the medical population gravely depleted.

"These glib pronouncements are happily, far from the truth. There are a lot of doctors gone, sure. And there is danger of an epidemic according to forecasts of the eyeles. Doctors in Fort Wayne will be considerably more on the run than last season, certainly. But that is all that can be made of the matter providing those normally needing the services of doctors play fair and co-operate with advice given by doctor's groups.

"The Fort Wayne Medical society lists 175 members. Subtract inactive doctors and there will remain 160. To date 61 doctors have entered the service of the United States, eight in the navy, the rest in the army. By the end of the year about five more will put aside their civilian stethoscopes and also go to the colors, a bare 40 per cent of Fort Wayne doctors in all.

"The late Dr. E. N. Kveton formerly of the Duemling clinic, has been the only casualty thus far. He met death while in the performance of duty on a man-of-war in the Pacific. The vast majority of the 60 others who entered service are still within the continental borders of the United States and the number sent across is negligible as of September, 1942.

"According to the figures Fort Wayne's contribution to the sum total of men in the medical corps has been healthy, but not extraordinary, or untoward, or a menace to the civilian community as some would have it. The facts show that 20 Fort Wayne doctors enlisted, and that the other 40 were called.

"The reason Indiana's contribution to the medical corps has bulked unusually large is because the medical recruiting board canvassed Indiana early in game and is just now getting to other states in this section, the Fifth service command. Minus enlistments, the medical recruiting board has taken 59 from Indianapolis and 42 from South Bend. Other parts of Indiana report a much more critical situation then exists here. In Lafayette, for instance, doctors volunteered to stay one night a week at hospitals, no interns of house doctor's being available.

"An interesting sidelight is that doctors entering the army and navy are awarded commissions on their age Minimum rank for all doctors is a first lieutenant in the army and the equivalent, a lieutenant junior, grade, in the navy. Those over 37 or with specialties wear captains bars or higher.

"Things are normally slack in the summer and the added burden has not been really felt as yet," says Dr. Edgar Mendenall, president of the Fort Wayne Medical society.

"Some difficulty is expected, especially in case of an epidemic like the city went through in the last war. The people will simply have to co-operate," the president adds, "when they want a house-call by the doctor they will have to call before 9 o'clock in the morning. If they call in the afternoon, it is doubtful if the doctor can stop until the next

morning. Genuine emergency calls of course, will receive immediate attention.

"Complicating the problem will be gas and tires. If a doctor can plan his calls early in the day, he can save effort and auto wear. Persons with minor ailments will have to call at the doctor's offices.

"If the people here co-operate, the problem can be handled by the doctors in the city," he concludes flatly. The rest of the doctors agree.

"Figuring 100 doctors remaining in Fort Wayne, which seems a fair figure inasmuch as a few more are likely to be called, doctors per population here are one per 1,100 people. As one medicine euphemistically put it. The people who are catered to will probably not get as much attention as usual.

"All of which is no motive for going to the other extreme and working one's self into state of complacency. As Dr. Karl Eberly points out there are prospects of an epidemic. The city is crowded with defence workers. And war or no war, people will still go on having chill-blains, tonsils, and babies."

"The health campaign to be launched here by the Fort Wayne Association of Life Underwriters as a part of a nation-wide program has been endorsed by Louis A. Schwan, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

"Mr. Schwans statement follows.

"Health is the most precious and vital asset that any individual can have. Not only for his personal well being, but for the fact that a healthy person is in position to assist in many ways in this all-out effort to win the war.

"Today health is more important than during any other period, not only because of the individual's part in winning the war but because of the absence of medical aid. By the end of 1942 nearly one-third of America's physicians and dentists will be in the armed forces.

"The institute of Life Insurance is to be complimented for its effort to stimulate our thinking along the line of keeping well. The five health rules are suggested by the institute are basic to our well-being.

"1. Eat right.

"2. Get plenty of rest.

"3. See your doctor once a year.

"4. Keep clean.

"5. Play some each day.

"To get the best results from these five health rules we must be temperate in each one of them.

"Our present draft reveals the fact that more than 50 per cent of our young men were rejected because of some physical defect. Many man-hours are lost in industry and business and even the professions because of physical and mental weakness due to indulgence and also overwork.

"It's patriotic to be healthy. We can produce war material on a large scale but after all it takes manpower to operate guns, ships, tanks and airplanes. These man must be healthy, and must possess a reserve of physical energy. What is true of the men in the armed forces is true of those in civilian life. As patriotic citizens of a great country we have a very definite responsibility to keep well.

"Health is something that cannot be purchased. It must be acquired. Our daily living and habits are determining the degree of our health.

"I wish to commend the Insurance Underwriters for their effort in this nation-wide effort to make people more health-minded."

"Sale of diseased and cull poultry on the Barr street market for at least the last eight years was uncovered, with a state board of health

and police raid on the home of the poultryman, a holder of a stall on the market and operator of a wholesale poultry route to restaurants and groceries.

"The poultryman, was taken into custody by Roy Huggens, representing the state board of health.

"The raiding party, reporting they acted on a tip regarding unsanitary conditions at the poultryman's farm, said that when the raiding party went to the farm home, they found the poultryman and a number of employees dressing poultry for sale here, in an open shed "under conditions rampant with filth."

"The poultryman has had a stall on the Barr street market for at least eight years or longer according to Fred Schmeling, city market master. The poultryman admitted, the officers said, that he had been dressing from 200 to 400 chickens a week for sale on the Barr street market, in addition operating a wholesale route to restaurants and groceries.

"The poultryman, the raiding party explained, admitted that "for several years" he had been buying diseased and cull poultry from poultry houses, for from two to four cents per pound, dressing them and delivering them for consumption here. Officials said the poultryman bought only diseased and cull poultry.

"The officers added, however, that the poultryman stated he did not know the sale of poultry was governed by any regulations and that he insisted he was carrying on his business legitimately.

"Approximately 250 chickens which had been dressed or had died in the crates were confiscated and taken by the Marshal for storage in a cold-storage locker for evidence in the case.

"We have had no complaints about the sale of diseased poultry on the Barr street market, said Dr. Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner.

"The board of health has been watching the market carefully, the health commissioner said, and of course if no complaints are made we have no way of knowing that such produce is being sold.

"Dr. Charles D. Morrow, head of the meat and milk inspection division of the city health board, said he planned a trip to the poultrymans home to investigate conditions there.

"Charges carrying a maximum penalty of two years imprisonment or a \$ 2,000 fine, or both, will be filed against the poultryman.

"The poultryman was in violation of regulations concerning the sale, preparation and processing of adulterated food in interstate commerce for the purpose of defrauding the public.

"Failure to register with the state board of health.

"The charges are to be filed under the 1939 Food and Drug act."

"Miss Isabel Devlin superintendent of the Visiting Nurses league tendered her resignation before a meeting of the executive committee of the league in offices of the Fort Wayne chapter in the Central building.

"Miss Devlin is now serving her twentieth year with the Visiting Nurses and has been prominent in health activities here for many years. She was instrumental in the formation of the Allen county chapter of the National Foundation for infantile Paralysis here recently.

"Miss Devlin was graduated as a nurse from the Mercy hospital in Chicago when that institution was affiliated with Northwestern university. She stated she had made no plans for the future.

"A successor has not been named by Mrs. J. Marshall McKay, president of the league."

"Due to a seasonal shortage of Grade "A" milk, the city board of health issued an emergency order granting the dairy industry permission

to use ungraded or lower grade milk in flavored milk, buttermilk, and cream under certain regulations.

"The daily shortage of graded milk is approximately 13,000 pounds, the board advised. Regulations to overcome the shortage were adopted with approval of the state board of health and the United States Public Health Service. However, there is enough grade "A" milk for all bottling purposes with the exception of flavored milk, buttermilk and cream. Because the latter products, officials said, the ungraded additions may be made to these with a greater degree of safety.

"Written applications must be made to the health board for the use of ungraded milk in the three milk products. With the granting of these applications, the following conditions must be met.

"All available grade "A" milk must be used for bottle milk purposes, returns from retail outlets shall not be permitted and the excess route loads shall be reduced to a minimum: ungraded or lower grade milk shall be limited to the amount actually needed and each pasteurizing plant shall make a written report bi-monthly to the health department as to the exact amount used each day, the dairy industry and the co-operative marketing association shall make every effort to increase the number of qualified grade A producers in the market, all lower grade milk shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the city ordinance, any product containing ungraded milk shall not be labeled as grade A; no cold mix, chocolate milk shall be permitted where ungraded products are used.

"The terms of the emergency order terminate immediately with the end of the present shortage."

"By unanimous action the Allen county board of commissioners adopted a resolution defining the county's position on health conditions under the direction of Dr. Paul Bailey, county health officer, and allocating to the Red Cross appointment of county health nurses subject to the approval of the county commissioners.

"This resolution, it was explained by James T. Johnson, board president, was adopted to clarify the county nurse situation, which recently has reached a controversial stage and which he said, had resulted from various groups seeking to have a controlling voice in the matter.

"The resolution provides for appointment of a supervisor of nurses for a two-year term. The supervisor is to exercise supervision of nurses under the direction of the county health commissioner. Johnson said such appointment had not yet been made but would be forthcoming in the near future.

"The resolution further provides that the four nurses employed at the present time by the Red Cross nursing service are to be continued at a salary of \$ 1,500 a year for each nurse. The Red Cross is to have the privilege of supplementing such salaries to the extent possible out of Red Cross funds in consideration of those nurses being permitted to render certain services now rendered by the Red Cross on a fee basis.

"The resolution also provides that bedside nursing service is to be continued as at present and when fees are collected they are to be considered as an offset to subsidies granted by the Red Cross for the purpose of rendering this service in the county.

"Another clause in the resolution sets forth that all nurses and other persons who shall receive their pay or any part thereof from Allen county by and through contracts with this board, shall be under the general direction and supervision of the county health commissioner. The nursing service, the resolution adds, is to be entirely free from any dictation of the county educational system.

"The Red Cross according to the board's action, is to continue to assist with the budget. Further, it is set out, that it is the policy of the American Red Cross to demonstrate the need for the nursing service then turn it over to the official agency.

"By their action the commissioners said this definition of the county health program and particularly the tie-up with the Red Cross is to end all controversial matters that have arisen relative to the county nurse program."



Paul P. Bailey M.D.

"Dr. Bailey has been accepted for service with the Army's Medical Corps. and has been commissioned a major and will report soon. He also served in World War I and on the Mexican border.

Dr. Bailey was in charge of the State Venereal Disease Clinic in Fort Wayne from 1921 to 1924, and has been Allen County health commissioner since 1939."

Let us always remember how public health was, during the first one hundred years in Fort Wayne and Allen County, Indiana.

**VITAL STATISTICS
CITY OF FORT WAYNE
1894 THRU 1899
1920 THRU 1948**

MORTALITY REPORT.

Occurring during eight months of 1894.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Accidental,	1	12	4	4	9	12	3	..	16
Acute Respiratory Disease . .	5	7	..	8	9	7	8	3	49
Consumption	11	14	7	12	6	3	3	3	59
Cancer	1	4	3	3	4	5	..	1	21
Croup	2	..	1	12	1	5	5	4	20
Diphtheria	1	3	..	1	5	14	15	9	48
Disease of the Digestive System	10	13	15	20	11	7	5	4	75
" " Urinary "	4	3	3	3	..	2	12	2	19
" " Circulatory "	3	3	12	11	7	9	3	1	53
" " Nervous "	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malarial Diseases . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Measles . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Old Age	3	2	2	1	5	..	2	..	15
Puerperal Diseases . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	6
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	1	7	..	10
Typhoid Fever . . . . .	..	1	..	6	6	6	..	3	22
Whooping Cough . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unclassified	10	5	2	11	5	4	3	2	42
*Still Born	2	1	3	1	2	4	1	3	17
	63	51	51	72	61	72	57	33	460

*Still Born not included in the total of deaths.

MORTALITY REPORT—CONTINUED.

SEX AND COLOR.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
White—Males	39	29	20	48	36	40	16	30	258
White—Females	23	22	29	21	25	30	17	29	199
Colored—Males	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	3
Colored—Females . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	63	51	51	72	61	70	33	59	460
SOCIAL CONDITION.									
Married	18	18	20	17	15	19	8	11	126
Single	35	20	20	49	35	46	21	44	266
Widows	2	4	6	5	5	3	2	2	29
Widowers	7	3	3	4	5	4	2	2	30
Unknown	1	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	9
	63	51	51	72	61	70	33	58	460
NATIVITIES.									
United States	42	30	40	55	47	62	25	45	348
England and Wales . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Ireland	2	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	9
Germany . . . . .	..	10	9	9	8	6	5	6	60
Switzerland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scotland . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
France	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	1	8
Jerusalem . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unknown	11	6	..	4	1	..	3	7	32
	63	51	51	72	61	70	33	59	460
BY WHOM CERTIFIED.									
Physician	57	49	47	68	61	68	33	56	439
Coroner	6	2	4	4	..	2	..	3	21
	63	51	51	72	61	70	33	59	460

Showing Mortality by Stated Periods of Life During the
Eight Months.

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Under 1 year	7	6	11	20	9	10	11	3	76
From 1 to 5 years	13	3	10	10	11	7	11	9	64
" 5 to 10 "	2	4	13	4	5	12	7	12	38
" 10 to 15 "	4	4	3	9	7	10	4	4	45
" 15 to 20 "	6	9	7	5	4	7	5	12	45
" 20 to 30 "	5	3	4	12	5	5	5	4	33
" 30 to 40 "	7	5	5	1	1	1	5	2	27
" 40 to 50 "	4	5	6	8	6	6	1	3	39
" 50 to 60 "	3	5	4	7	4	4	2	3	34
" 60 to 70 "	7	4	6	5	4	5	1	1	34
" 70 to 80 "	3	1	3	..	4	3	3	..	17
" 80 to 90 "	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
" 90 to 100 "	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
	63	51	51	72	61	70	59	33	460

Births During the Eight Months from May 1, to Dec. 1st, 1894.

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Males	28	27	38	30	36	37	40	36	272
Females	30	39	27	33	27	37	38	32	313
	58	66	65	63	63	74	78	68	585

Excess of births over deaths during the eight months, 125.

The average birth rate per month is 73 or 876 per year.

The estimated population of the city, 45,000, gives a birth-rate of 19½ per 1,000.

The average death rate per month is 57.5, or 690 per year.

The estimated population being 45,000, gives a death rate of 15.5 per 1,000, which is as good and a shade better than other cities in the state.

Contagious Diseases Reported.

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	..	..	12	12	4	6	4	10	28
Diphtheria	5	11	17	32	33	51	27	40	216
Croup	1	2	1	4	3	8	1	..	20
Typhoid Fever . . . . .	..	..	3	5	14	20	23	16	81
	6	13	23	43	54	85	55	66	345

Mortality Report for 1895.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Accidental.....	1	..	2	1	2	..	4	2	..	1	..	1	14
Acute Respiratory Disease.....	9	8	10	6	7	2	..	8	7	7	8	5	77
Consumption.....	4	3	6	4	12	10	3	6	7	14	12	11	92
Cancer.....	1	2	1	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	13
Croup.....	2	1	4	2	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	1	17
Diphtheria.....	7	6	5	4	1	..	1	2	3	12	4	2	47
Disease of Digestive System.....	4	4	6	5	3	14	15	20	11	7	4	4	97
" Urinary " 	4	1	2	1	4	2	5	3	1	..	2	1	26
" Circulatory " 	6	1	2	4	7	2	11	12	6	10	1	3	65
" Nervous " 	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	8
Erysipelas.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Malarial Diseases.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Old Age.....	4	1	4	2	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	4	23
Puerperal Diseases.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	9
Scarlet Fever.....	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	2	1	1	1	11
Typhoid Fever.....	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	2	3	6	2	2	20
Unclassified.....	14	6	9	4	2	7	4	3	11	4	4	6	74
Still Born.....	2	1	4	2	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	2	23
	61	34	59	47	48	44	48	64	61	69	42	47	623

MORTALITY REPORT—CONTINUED.

Sex and Color.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
White Males	34	18	30	23	26	20	26	34	30	34	22	25	322
" Females	27	16	29	24	21	24	22	29	31	34	20	22	298
Colored Males					1					1			2
" Females								1					1
Total	61	34	59	47	48	44	48	64	61	68	42	47	623
Social Condition.													
Married	20	12	18	16	17	16	15	23	20	24	14	16	211
Single	30	18	22	20	28	20	25	31	30	28	20	24	296
Widows	6	3	8	6	3	7	5	6	7	9	3	3	66
Widowers	3	1	6	4		1	3	3	4	7	1	3	36
Unknown	2		5	1				1			4	1	14
Total	61	34	59	47	48	44	48	64	61	68	42	47	623
Nativity.													
Unknown	6	3	5	3	4	6	3	8	6	8	3	4	59
United States	40	20	42	30	30	30	31	49	40	39	30	29	410
England	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	26
Ireland	4	2	5	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	28
Germany	7	4	6	5	6	3	7	3	10	13	6	9	79
Switzerland		1						1		2			4
Scotland		1		1			1		2	2		1	8
France	1	1		1	2	2			1	1			9
Total	61	34	59	47	48	44	48	64	61	68	42	47	623
By Whom Certified													
Physician	60	34	54	45	47	42	47	64	60	65	41	45	603
Coroner	1		5	2	1	2	1		1	4	1	2	20
Total	61	34	59	47	48	44	48	64	61	69	42	47	623

Show mortality by stated periods of life.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Under 1 year.....	6	2	8	4	5	6	4	10	9	11	5	6	76
From 1 to 5.....	12	4	10	8	6	9	8	13	11	14	11	11	117
“ 5 to 10.....	3	6	5	4	6	4	5	7	8	9	4	5	66
“ 10 to 15.....	4	5	4	2	5	2	2	4	5	6	5	5	49
“ 15 to 20.....	2	2	7	5	2	3	5	5	4	5	3	4	47
“ 20 to 30.....	7	6	5	6	12	4	5	6	5	5	3	3	57
“ 30 to 40.....	6	12	1	2	6	1	3	5	4	4	2	4	40
“ 40 to 50.....	6	3	5	4	3	2	4	4	4	2	3	1	41
“ 50 to 60.....	3	12	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	2	2	1	37
“ 60 to 70.....	3	12	3	2	2	4	2	3	4	4	1	2	32
“ 70 to 80.....	1	...	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	5	2	2	26
“ 80 to 90.....	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	13
Over 90.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Unknown.....	4	...	4	4	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	2	22
Total.....	61	34	59	47	48	44	48	64	61	69	42	47	623

BIRTHS FOR 1895.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Males.....	30	40	31	31	31	28	32	31	33	35	40	32	391
Females...	36	34	41	38	32	37	29	33	27	35	39	33	414
Total...	66	74	72	68	62	65	61	63	60	70	79	65	805

Excess of births over deaths for the year, 182.

The average birth rate per month, 67 1-12.

The estimated population of the city, 45,000, gives a birth rate of 17 8-9 per 1,000.

The average death rate per month, 52.

The estimated population being 45,000 gives a death rate of about 14 per 1,000, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 less than last year and speaks well for the general health of the city during the last year, notwithstanding the many scares occasioned by the reports of frightful epidemics of diphtheria in the city which, when traced down, were found to be raging only in the brains of a few sensationalists.

We find on comparing these statistics with those of other cities of the state that we are having as low and a little lower death rate than they.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Diphtheria.....	13	19	53	6	12	4	7	4	7	18	37	17	197
Scarlet fever	3	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	4	7	1	3	31
Typhoid fever.....	2	4	7	5	6	1	2	7	4	2	7	...	47
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
Total.....	18	25	61	15	21	9	11	12	15	27	45	21	280

Mortality Report for 1896.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

DISEASES.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Dropsy.....	2	3	1	..	1	1	2	1	11
Pneumonia.....	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	4	20
Typhoid Fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	..	4	..	9
Hemorrhage.....	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Diphtheria.....	1	1	..	2	4	6	4	8	26
Apoplexy.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cancer.....	3	6	3	2	2	1	2	..	19
Puerperal Fever.....	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Accident.....	2	3	3	6	2	1	1	3	21
Exhaustion.....	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	4	22
Heart Disease.....	2	4	5	2	..	4	6	11	34
Old Age.....	3	3	2	3	3	..	1	6	20
Pleurisy.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Still Born.....	3	4	2	2	2	..	1	..	14
Malaria.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Brain Fever.....	2	3	2	3	4	3	1	3	21
Paralysis.....	2	2	..	4	2	2	2	1	15
Consumption.....	7	9	8	5	6	5	1	9	50
Bronchitis.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4
Cholera Infantum.....	1	3	11	10	1	..	1	..	27
Spasms.....	1	5	2	2	1	2	4	4	21
Diseases of Stomach.....	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	6
Asthma.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Diabetis.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diseases of Liver.....	..	3	..	1	2	1	2	..	9
Diseases of Kidney..	..	3	2	1	2	..	1	3	12
Appendicitis.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
Peritonitis.....	..	3	3	3	..	2	1	..	12
Rupture of Bladder.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Elephantiasis.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Murder, Suicide and Poison.....	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	5
Influenza.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Neurasthma.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Unknown.....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Total.....	49	66	54	54	40	40	38	68	409

MORTALITY REPORT—Continued.

Sex and Color.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
White, Males.....	24	26	29	29	24	14	19	33	198
" Females.....	24	40	24	25	16	25	18	35	207
Colored, Males.....			1						1
" Females.....	1					1	1		3
Total.....	49	66	54	54	40	40	38	68	409
Social Relations.									Total
Married.....	18	21	15	16	11	11	11	18	121
Single.....	23	33	36	35	25	25	19	32	228
Widow.....	5	8	2	1	2	4	5	6	33
Widower.....	3	4		2	2		2	12	25
Unknown.....			1				1		2
Total.....	49	66	54	54	40	40	38	68	409
Nativity.									Total
France.....	1	2		1					4
America.....	41	52	45	34	30	35	33	53	323
Germany.....	6	10	5	10	7	3	3	11	55
Ireland.....	1		1	6					8
England.....		2	2		1	2	1	2	10
Switzerland.....			1	1	1				3
Syria.....				2			1		3
Prussia.....					1				1
Bavaria.....								2	2
Total.....	49	66	54	54	40	40	38	68	409
By Whom Reported.									Total
Physician.....	46	60	47	51	36	35	37	65	377
Coroner.....	3	6	7	3	4	5	1	3	32
Total.....	49	66	54	54	40	40	38	68	409

MORTALITY BY STATED PERIODS OF LIFE.

AGES.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Under 1 year.....	7	13	21	12	7	8	7	12	87
From 1 to 5.....	3	4	2	6	5	5	4	7	36
" 5 to 10.....	1	2	2	5	2	5	2	3	21
" 10 to 15.....	3	4	1	..	2	2	1	2	15
" 15 to 20.....	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	..	14
" 20 to 30.....	6	7	6	8	5	4	7	7	43
" 30 to 40.....	2	6	4	2	4	2	3	8	31
" 40 to 50.....	5	6	5	4	..	..	4	4	28
" 50 to 60.....	4	4	4	6	3	4	3	5	36
" 60 to 70.....	4	9	3	4	1	4	3	7	35
" 70 to 80.....	5	5	2	3	5	4	5	10	39
" 80 to 90.....	3	6	1	1	4	..	2	3	20
Over 90.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown.....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
Total.....	49	66	54	54	40	40	38	68	409

BIRTHS FOR 1896.

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Males.....	34	34	33	26	32	30	30	*27	239
Females.....	32	39	31	32	40	34	20	17	245
Unknown.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total.....	67	74	65	58	72	64	50	37	487

*Reports not all in at time of making table.

Excess of births over deaths, 67.

Average birth rate per month, 59.5.

Re-estimated population of the city 45,000, gives a birth rate of 10.5 per 1,000.

The average death rate per month. 50.1.

The estimated population of the city being 45,000, gives a death rate of 9.08 per 1,000, which is about $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ per 1,000 less than last year, and speaks well for the general health of the city during the last eight months.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles			1					1	2
Scarlet Fever.....			1	2	5	2	7	1	18
Diphtheria.....			2	4	39	50	27	20	142
Total			4	6	44	52	34	22	162

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. KESSLER,

Secretary.

VITAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Meningitis.....		4	1	1	2	1		4	5			5	23
Accidental.....	1	2	4	2	4	5	3	4	1	1	1	2	34
Acute Respiratory Diseases.....	7	7	8	5	3	4	1		4	3	1	6	49
Consumption.....	4	6	8	5	2	4	4	6	3	5	5	5	57
Cancer.....	1		2	1		1	2	1	1	4	1	3	17
Membranous Croup.....	1	1				1				1	1		5
Diphtheria.....	2	1	1	1					1	6	2	4	18
Diseases of Digestive System.....	4	3	2	3	5	7	13	15	10	7	12	2	73
" Urinary System.....	3	4		1	2	5	5	5		2	3	2	32
" Circulatory System.....	8	6	9	5	4	3	5	7	3	9	5	2	66
" Nervous System.....	8	6	3	3	2	8	3	2	4	3	3	1	46
Malaria.....	2					1	1						4
Old Age.....	4	6	4	5	2	2	2	3	2	5	2	3	40
Puerperal Fever.....			2	1		1	1	3	1				9
Typhoid Fever.....		1	2				1	3	4	4	1	3	19
Still Born.....	3	2			2	3	1	1	3				17
Rheumatism.....	1	2			1					1		1	6
Unclassified.....	6	6	7	5	4	9	12	14	8	3	5	4	83
Total.....	55	57	53	38	33	55	57	69	50	54	32	45	598
SEX AND COLOR.													
White, Males.....	34	27	30	14	18	26	25	31	24	26	13	23	291
" Females.....	21	30	23	24	15	29	32	38	26	28	19	22	307
Total.....	55	57	53	38	33	55	57	69	50	54	32	45	598
SOCIAL CONDITION.													
Married.....	19	20	15	12	12	17	25	15	7	17	10	16	185
Single.....	26	27	24	16	14	30	26	43	36	29	14	26	311
Widower.....	5	2	5	3	4	2	1	5	3	3	3	1	37
Widow.....	5	8	9	7	3	6	5	6	4	5	5	2	65
Total.....	55	57	53	38	33	55	57	69	50	54	32	45	598

VITAL STATISTICS—Continued.

NATIVITY.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
United States.....	38	34	30	25	17	40	39	57	38	34	19	36	407
England.....		2	2	2	1		2	1				1	9
Ireland.....	2	2	2	2		3			1	2	2		16
Germany.....	7	9	14	8	7	9	13	6	2	13	8	6	102
Switzerland.....						2					1		3
Scotland.....										1			1
France.....												1	1
Turkey.....	1												1
Unknown.....	7	10	5	3	8	1	3	5	9	4	2	1	58
Total.....	55	57	53	38	33	55	57	69	50	54	32	45	598
BY WHOM CERTIFIED.													
Physician.....	42	50	37	33	25	40	36	56	43	44	25	37	468
Coroner.....	3	1	2	2	4	5	6		1	1	1	7	33
Undertaker.....	10	6	14	3	4	10	15	13	6	9	6	1	97
Total.....	55	57	53	38	33	55	57	69	50	54	32	45	598

MORTALITY BY STATED PERIODS OF LIFE.

AGE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Under 1 year.....	14	12	5	7	6	16	14	22	27	9	5	10	147
From 1 to 5.....	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	7	3	5	2	2	42
" 5 to 10.....	3	1	2		2	5		1		4	2	5	25
" 10 to 15.....	1	1	3				1	1		1		1	9
" 15 to 20.....			2	2			3	3	2	5	1		18
" 20 to 30.....	4	6	6	5	2	3	10	6	2	1	4	6	55
" 30 to 40.....	7	6	6	4	7	5	4	11	4	5	1	7	67
" 40 to 50.....	5	2	5	2	4	3	4	2	4	5	5	2	43
" 50 to 60.....	3	3	4		2	2	6	4	1	3	2	3	33
" 60 to 70.....	8	5	5	4	2	10	6	4	3	5	4		56
" 70 to 80.....	6	10	6	6	4	8	4	5	2	7	4	5	67
" 80 to 90.....	1	6	5	4	1		2	3	2	4	2	4	34
Over 90.....			1	1									2
Total.....	55	57	53	38	33	55	57	69	50	54	32	45	598

BIRTHS FOR 1897.

MONTH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January.....	31	33	64
February.....	34	26	60
March.....	33	28	61
April.....	26	35	61
May.....	31	26	57
June.....	40	29	69
July.....	26	34	60
August.....	38	39	77
September.....	22	29	51
October.....	31	27	58
November.....	37	16	53
December.....	20	22	42
Total.....	369	344	713

Estimating the population of the city at 48,000, the death rate per thousand population would be 12.45. The birth rate per thousand population would be 16.93.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

MONTH.	DIPHTHERIA.	SCARLET FEVER.	TYPHOID FEVER.	TOTAL.
January.....	14	4	0	18
February.....	9	8	0	17
March.....	6	4	0	10
April.....	7	2	0	9
May.....	7	2	0	9
June.....	4	0	0	4
July.....	3	0	0	3
August.....	4	1	3	8
September.....	8	3	1	12
October.....	21	7	0	28
November.....	18	6	0	24
December.....	3	4	4	11
Total.....	104	41	8	153

Respectfully,

A. J. KESLER,

Secretary Board of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1898.

CAUSES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	0	0	4	0	2	4	4	1	4	0	0	0	19
Diphtheria.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	4	2	20
Measles.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scarlet Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Typhoid Fever.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	1	10
Cancer.....	3	3	1	2	4	0	3	1	1	3	1	3	27
Consumption.....	9	7	2	3	3	8	6	6	3	3	7	9	73
Rheumatism.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Apoplexy.....	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	11
Convulsions.....	0	0	3	1	3	2	0	2	1	2	3	2	21
Paralysis.....	3	2	3	2	2	5	2	4	2	4	2	6	34
Other Nervous Diseases.....	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	11
Heart Disease.....	0	2	3	2	0	4	3	4	2	4	2	4	30
Bronchitis.....	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	10
Pleurisy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pneumonia.....	3	5	6	4	4	1	2	1	0	1	1	3	33
Appendicitis.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Gastro-Enteritis.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	14	4	2	3	0	34
Gastritis.....	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	16
Diseases of Liver.....	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	7
Peritonitis.....	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	9
Nephritis.....	1	7	5	4	3	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	36
Puerperal Fever.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Uterus and Ovarian Disease.....	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Violence.....	1	0	4	2	0	0	3	3	5	1	2	1	22
Old Age.....	3	3	4	3	0	1	3	4	2	3	6	1	33
Exhaustion.....	3	4	6	4	7	1	1	5	5	0	4	4	44
Still Born.....	2	0	4	0	0	2	2	4	1	1	0	1	17
Erysipelas.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
All Other Causes.....	7	6	8	4	13	6	7	10	5	4	4	11	85
Totals.....	53	49	64	38	51	41	56	64	51	40	59	60	626
SEX AND COLOR.													
White, Males.....	34	27	35	20	31	21	29	34	28	25	30	38	352
White, Females.....	19	22	29	18	19	20	27	30	22	15	20	22	272
Colored, Males.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colored, Females.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total.....	53	49	64	38	51	41	56	64	51	40	59	60	626

VITALITY STATISTICS—Continued.

SOCIAL CONDITION.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Single.....	19	20	37	17	26	19	31	37	33	12	34	23	568
Married.....	21	20	18	10	18	15	19	19	11	19	13	28	211
Widows.....	0	4	4	3	1	1	3	2	3	2	8	3	40
Widowers.....	7	8	8	8	6	6	3	6	4	3	4	6	67
Total.....	53	49	64	38	51	41	56	64	51	40	59	60	626

NATIVITY.

Fort Wayne.....	14	15	27	16	22	11	21	29	26	11	26	16	234
United States, Except Fort Wayne.....	24	26	26	11	21	20	24	20	17	16	28	30	263
Foreign.....	15	8	11	11	8	10	11	15	8	13	5	14	129
Total.....	53	49	64	38	51	41	56	64	51	40	59	60	626

BY WHOM CERTIFIED.

Physician.....	51	47	60	37	51	39	53	61	48	37	58	59	601
Clergyman.....	2	2	4	1	0	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	25
Total.....	53	49	64	38	51	41	56	64	51	40	59	60	626

MORTALITY BY STATED PERIODS OF LIFE.

AGE.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Under 1 year.....	4	9	23	13	14	6	14	21	14	5	15	7	145
From 1 to 5.....	3	5	4	0	4	5	8	5	7	4	6	10	61
" 5 to 10.....	5	1	1	1	12	0	1	2	1	0	4	2	20
" 10 to 20.....	5	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	2	0	25
" 20 to 30.....	5	4	7	12	5	4	4	9	8	4	6	5	63
" 30 to 40.....	6	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	1	2	5	9	49
" 40 to 50.....	8	4	3	4	4	4	5	6	4	3	1	5	52
" 50 to 60.....	5	1	5	12	6	6	4	6	3	3	6	5	52
" 60 to 70.....	3	10	5	4	6	5	9	4	3	6	3	8	66
" 70 to 80.....	10	5	5	5	4	12	3	4	4	1	5	6	54
" 80 to 90.....	12	2	4	3	0	3	2	2	2	7	6	3	37
Over 90.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total.....	53	49	64	38	51	41	56	64	51	40	59	60	626

BIRTHS FOR 1898.

MONTH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
January.....	26	32	58
February	32	30	62
March	25	10	41
April	21	27	48
May	23	25	48
June... ..	25	24	49
July	23	28	51
August	25	28	53
September.....	24	22	46
October	25	18	43
November.....	20	22	42
December	10	10	20
<hr/>			
Total	279	282	561

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.	
	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.	No. Cases.	Died.
Diphtheria.....	3	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	6	1	13	2	22	10	18	4	74	20
Scarlet Fever.....	4	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	4	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	23	1
Typhoid Fever.....	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	7	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	13	16
Measles.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Small-pox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken-pox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Consumption.....	0	9	0	7	0	5	0	3	0	5	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	5	0	3	0	7	0	9	0	73
Total.....	9	14	5	9	0	9	5	3	3	7	5	12	7	12	9	8	14	14	17	5	27	18	21	14	122	128

Many cases were not reported among the last named diseases.

VITAL STATISTICS.

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

CAUSES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Diphtheria	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	1	12
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Other Febrile or Zymotic Diseases	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
Diarrhœal Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Septic Diseases	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	12
Cancer of Liver	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	9
" Stomach	2	1	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	2	1	1	16
" Womb	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	7
" Other Parts	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	7
Sarcoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Consumption	7	5	6	8	9	6	8	5	3	6	7	5	75
Other Tubercular Diseases	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Rheumatism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
Other Constitutional Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Developmental Affections	4	7	7	7	2	1	8	2	4	5	5	6	58
Other General Diseases	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	10
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Cerebral Apoplexy	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	14
Other Dis's, Brain and Membranes	0	2	1	2	2	2	5	3	0	3	1	3	24
Convulsions	1	1	3	3	1	5	0	7	1	0	2	0	24
Paralysis	1	3	1	0	4	6	4	1	1	4	2	2	29
Sunstroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Diseases, Nervous System	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Endocarditis	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Heart, Valve Disease of	2	0	6	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	19
" Other Diseases of	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6
Other Diseases, Circulatory System	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Bronchitis	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	7
Croup, Catarrhal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pleurisy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	9	11	13	8	2	1	2	0	3	3	3	3	58
Other Diseases, Respiratory System	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	11
Appendicitis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastritis	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Gastro-Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	4	2	0	1	0	15
Intestines, Obstruction of	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Liver, Cirrhosis of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" Other Diseases of	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	11

VITAL STATISTICS.—(Continued.)

CAUSES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Peritonitis	2	1	1	1	0	6	1	1	2	1	0	0	16
Other Diseases, Digestive System	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nephritis, Acute	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
" Chronic	3	1	5	4	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	0	26
Other Diseases, Urinary System	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Puerperal, Septicemia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Puerperal Affections	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uterine and Ovarian Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Local Diseases	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VIOLENCE.													
Killed by Railroads	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	15
" Street Cars	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
" Other Modes	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
Suicide	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	10
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Old Age	7	8	3	5	0	0	3	2	2	0	5	2	37
Totals	65	63	67	54	45	52	55	45	37	41	41	39	604

The annual death rate per 1,000 population was 12.008.

SEX AND COLOR.													
White, Males	30	32	35	25	25	25	29	24	24	24	22	23	318
White, Females	35	29	32	29	20	27	26	20	13	18	19	15	283
Colored, Males	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Colored, Females	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	65	63	67	54	45	52	55	45	37	42	41	38	604

SOCIAL CONDITION.													
Single	26	26	38	22	14	27	32	23	19	19	15	16	277
Married	18	22	18	17	26	18	14	17	16	17	18	17	218
Widows	12	10	5	11	1	6	7	3	2	6	4	5	72
Widowers	9	5	6	4	4	1	2	2	0	0	4	0	37
Totals	65	63	67	54	45	52	55	45	37	42	41	38	604

NATIVITY.													
Fort Wayne							1		19	8			28
United States, except Fort Wayne	44	43	54	39	33	43	43	40	10	24	30	30	433
Foreign	21	20	13	15	12	9	11	5	8	10	11	8	143
Totals	65	63	67	54	45	52	55	45	37	42	41	38	604

VITAL STATISTICS.—Continued.

BY WHOM CERTIFIED.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Physician.....	58	51	52	46	32	43	47	40	31	39	38	34	511
Coroner.....	2	2	3	1	6	3	3	3	2	0	0	2	27
Undertaker.....	5	10	12	7	7	6	5	2	4	3	3	2	66
Totals ..	65	63	67	54	45	52	55	45	37	42	41	38	604

MORTALITY BY STATED PERIODS OF LIFE.

AGE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Under 1 Year.....	11	11	15	12	3	13	19	12	9	8	11	9	133
From 1 to 5.....	4	4	6	2	2	5	3	5	5	1	3	2	42
5 to 10.....	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	15
" 10 to 20.....	4	3	5	4	4	1	2	0	0	7	4	2	36
" 20 to 30.....	4	3	6	4	9	8	6	9	4	4	5	4	66
" 30 to 40.....	6	5	7	5	5	4	3	3	5	3	2	2	50
" 40 to 50.....	8	6	4	8	4	4	3	2	3	7	6	2	57
" 50 to 60.....	2	6	4	3	9	4	6	6	1	2	1	4	48
" 60 to 70.....	8	11	10	6	7	9	4	3	3	4	5	7	77
" 70 to 80.....	9	6	6	6	2	2	6	2	4	6	3	3	55
" 80 to 90.....	7	6	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	21
Above 90.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
Total.....	65	63	67	54	45	52	55	45	37	42	41	38	604

BIRTHS FOR 1899.

MONTH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January.....	32	18	50
February.....	32	23	55
March.....	29	43	72
April.....	33	28	61
May.....	22	27	49
June.....	11	27	38
July ..	35	23	58
August.....	35	26	61
September.....	37	32	69
October.....	18	13	31
November.....	4	10	14
December.....	14	18	32
Total.....	302	288	590

The annual birth rate per 1,000 population was 11.8

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.	
	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.	No. CASES.	DIED.
Diphtheria.....	10	3	6	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	7	0	3	1	2	0	7	1	51	6
Scarlet Fever.....	2	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	5	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	6	0	32	1
*Typhoid Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	5	12
Measles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Whooping Cough....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Chicken pox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebis-Spinal Men- ingitis.....	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	17	17
Consumption.....	7	7	5	5	6	6	3	8	9	9	6	6	8	8	5	5	3	3	6	6	7	7	5	5	75	75
Total.....	19	10	15	7	11	7	20	13	17	9	14	9	17	12	10	12	14	17	15	10	11	8	21	10	184	114

*The physicians failed to report Typhoid Fever cases.

FORT WAYNE PUBLIC HEALTH RECORD

SUMMARY OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES — CASES AND DEATHS

From 1920 to 1948 Inclusive

	SCARLET FEVER		WHOOPING COUGH		MEASLES		INFANTILE PARALYSIS		SMALLPOX		DIPHTHERIA		TYPHOID FEVER	
	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS
1920	440	10		2			6	0	45	0	142	8	69	11
1921	160	3		4			0	0	89	0	423	22	25	3
1922	83	0	39	0	91		2	0	38	0	196	15	41	6
1923	191	4	185	1	849		0	0	176	0	242	16	197	27
1924	207	2		1			6	1	124	0	253	6	40	6
1925	197	4	76	0	145	0	1	1	13	0	75	3	76	9
1926	305	2	102	0	881	0	0	0	22	0	116	8	21	6
1927	233	0	122	0	660	0	14	5	89	0	178	5	16	2
1928	158	0	36	3	35	0	3	1	9	0	170	7	44	6
1929	134	0	39	0	584	0	1	0	313	0	113	3	63	6
1930	113	1	62	2	58	0	3	1	240	0	56	1	42	3
1931	125	1	43	2	629	3	9	2	15	0	230	5	17	2
1932	110	0	109	2	18	0	1	0	1	0	455	7	23	3
1933	206	0	15	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	242	7	14	0
1934	418	6	55	1	360	1	3	0	1	1	268	4	38	8
1935	273	8	20	1	260	0	0	0	15	0	270	8	12	0
1936	298	5	28	1	5	0	4	2	0	0	47	2	6	0
1937	102	2	55	0	20	0	4	0	1	0	36	1	4	0
1938	271	1	21	0	1041	1	0	0	2	0	27	0	9	0
1939	191	1	11	0	8	0	1	0	4	0	27	0	3	0
1940	67	0	90	2	58	0	25	4	1	0	8	0	2	0
1941	40	0	59	0	713	1	6	1	1	0	6	0	12	0
1942	19	0	73	2	20	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	6	0
1943	118	0	10	1	198	0	3	0	0	0	6	1*(1)	3	0
1944	115	0	9	1	365	0	10	0	0	0	5	1*(1)	16	0**(2)
1945	248	0	22	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
1946	69	0	51	0	125	0	4	1*** (3)	0	0	6	0	2	0
1947	86	0	73	1	310	0	8	0	0	0	3	1*** (3)	1	0
1948	117	0	5	0	254	0	12	1	0	0	5	1**** (4)	1	0

() *Neither of these children was immunized.

() **A suspected death from typhoid was diagnosed otherwise by the attending physician and staff members.

() ***An adult.

() ****Non-resident, lived but four hours after entering one of our local hospitals.

IN 1935 THE DOCTORS, NURSES, HOSPITALS AND PEOPLE UNITED WITH THE CITY OFFICIALS TO ERADICATE ALL PREVENTABLE DISEASES FROM THE CITY. THE SPLENDID RESULTS ARE SHOWN BY THE ABOVE FIGURES. NOTE THERE ARE BUT FIVE DEATHS FROM PREVENTABLE DISEASES SINCE 1935 IN CHILDREN.

VITAL STATISTICS

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS	TWINS NO. SETS	TRIPLETS NO. SETS	INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	MATERNAL DEATH RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	TOTAL DEATHS	T. B. DEATH RATE	PNEUMONIA DEATH RATE	CANCER DEATH RATE	HEART DEATH RATE
1920	1790	12	0	83.80	2.23	1162	51.6	142.0	74.8	92.9
1921	1906	9	0	56.66	3.15	982	52.9	82.4	89.6	133.4
1922	1945	13	0	50.90	3.61	1004	33.8	90.6	87.5	117.5
1923	2066	28	0	59.05	3.87	1199	35.0	118.4	79.2	122.6
1924	2488	23	1	46.19	1.62	1058	39.7	70.8	100.1	141.7
1925	2386	18	0	59.93	5.87	1144	36.7	87.4	90.9	178.3
1926	2253	22	0	51.49	4.44	1225	41.6	95.5	106.1	155.9
1927	2187	21	0	46.64	5.03	1307	36.7	82.6	87.9	178.3
1928	2112	20	0	54.92	4.26	1366	43.9	84.2	112.7	183.0
1929	2095	16	0	58.71	6.20	1310	26.6	103.1	100.8	186.3
1930	2315	18	0	53.13	1.30	1166	27.4	75.5	116.6	229.0
1931	2109	12	0	46.47	0.95	1291	27.9	116.2	79.0	197.5
1932	1846	11	0	46.59	1.63	1195	31.0	88.7	100.4	247.7
1933	1813	15	1	35.85	1.65	1162	37.0	75.7	92.1	246.1
1934	1772	14	0	47.40	2.26	1322	37.1	72.6	98.3	278.4
1935	1815	23	0	38.57	6.07	1187	25.3	110.4	123.0	288.1
1936	1997	23	0	40.06	3.50	1322	16.6	86.2	85.5	215.6
1937	2097	24	1	36.71	6.20	1294	33.2	111.3	86.6	221.0
1938	2112	18	0	33.14	4.26	1288	26.4	108.7	95.5	238.4
1939	2101	13	0	36.17	3.33	1397	25.8	68.0	105.2	236.2
1940	2277	18	1	33.81	0.88	1378	23.2	67.5	93.6	302.6
1941	2619	19	0	33.90	1.52	1358	18.4	76.6	95.7	268.8
1942	3275	26	1	30.84	1.22	1506	17.9	68.4	107.6	268.3
1943	3377	26	0	30.20	1.18	1502	14.0	81.2	84.6	245.0
1944	3517	37	0	29.85	1.14	1519	9.2	81.6	106.0	248.8
1945	3364	28	0	32.10	0.30	1568	18.5	63.8	112.9	271.7
1946	4387	40	0	25.99	0.68	1451	11.7	52.4	95.8	337.7
1947	4950	51	0	28.08*	0.20	1519	17.1	64.5	94.7	356.8
1948	4809	41	1	25.58	0.21	1531	13.7	58.1	106.5	371.0

Deaths and births include residents and non-residents.

Death rates are per thousand deaths.

* INFANT MORTALITY RATE STARTED TO BE BASED ON BABIES OF FIVE MONTHS' GESTATION WHERE PREVIOUSLY IT WAS SEVEN MONTHS. THIS MAKES THESE FIGURES EVEN MORE IMPRESSIVE.

WE BELIEVE THIS RECORD IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY AND SPEAKS WELL FOR THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

SIGNED,

CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

CITY BOARD OF HEALTH MINUTES 1906 - 1942

Handwritten minutes of the Board of Health dates 2-20-06 that Allen Geiger and Florence Geiger were employed for nurses and attendants at the Isolation Hospital. The City Attorney was instructed to draw up a contract stating terms under which the Geiger were to be employed.

Signed H. O. Bruggeman

The contract was drawn up and signed 2-24-06.

In the meeting of the Board of Health June 25, 1907 it was decided to replace the Mr. and Mrs. Geiger as custodians of the Isolation Hospital with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Singery which was approved in the meeting of July 1st, 1907. With same contract.

July 26, 1907 In this Board Meeting it was agreed to recommend to the Board of Health Chas. P. Josse as sanitary policeman.

Dec. 2, 1907 It was moved by the entire Board that Dr. Geo. Gillie be nominated as Meat and Dairy Inspector.

Feb. 27, 1908 Meat and milk license to be established by ordinance signed by the Board President Buchanan, Reithmiller and Secretary Bruggeman.

June 2, 1909 Motion made at this meeting of the Board of Health and seconded, the President and the Secretary, the term of office to be for period of four (4) years each.

Jan. 13, 1910 It was moved and carried by the Board of Health that Dr. J. H. Gilpin be re-elected deputy of contagious diseases.

Jan. 24, 1910 In this meeting of the Board of Health, C. P. Josse by unanimous vote was appointed Chief of Sanitary Police.

March 16, 1910 Rules and regulations regarding the quarantine of contagious and infectious diseases by the State Board of Health and Ft. Wayne City Board of Health.

June 13, 1910 It was decided by the Health Board to nominate Jules Hugunard for the deputy meat and milk inspector.

Jan. 9, 1911 Communication from Anne K. Sullivan to the City Council requesting a raise in salary. After being employed for the past 3 years it was time for a raise.

May 11, 1911 The Board ordered Dr. Gillie to stop the use on milk bottle caps, with printing, also not waterproofed.

Jan. 9, 1912 In a communication by the Health Board to the City Council it was recommended that Anne K. Sullivan be given a raise.

Dr. Geo. Gillie as Dairy and Meat Inspector requesting a raise in salary. See communication to the Board of Health dated March 15, 1912.

May 22, 1913 Request by the Board of Health to the City Council to appropriate \$ 200.00 for the purchase of bicycles for the Sanitary Officers.

Jan 5, 1914 Dr. J. H. Gilpin was appointed Sec'y of Board of Health

Feb. 15, 1914 Board meeting the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Singery accepted.

March 14, 1914 In the board meeting Mr. and Mrs. Kline were appointed custodians of the Isolation Hospital.

March 3, 1915 Board met and accepted the resignation of Eugene A. Schott as city dairy and meat inspector.

Jan. 7, 1918 In this meeting of the Board of Health it was decided to appoint Martin Draths as Sanitary Officer to succeed Chas. Broeking.

Nov. 20, 1919 Dr. P. C. Kucher was appointed to succeed Dr. Langtry. The resignation of C. P. Josse as Deputy Meat and Dairy Inspector was accepted, and Martin Draths, member of Sanitary Police force, was chosen to succeed Josse. Howard King was selected to fill position made vacant by transfer of Draths, as Sanitary Officer.

1920 In the Department of Public Health a report dated February 24, 1920, concerning a complete summary of contagious diseases and inspections of all food establishments for the year of 1919.

On March 9, 1920, City Council appropriated to the Board of Health in the sum of \$ 10,000.00 for an influenza epidemic account. This amount was to include many other items reference to nurses aid and equipment. It was also recommended in this report an addition to the Isolation Hospital should be made to take care of more than one type of contagious disease.

On March 9, 1920 a communication was sent to the City Council by the Board of Directors of the woman's franchise league to take favorable action upon the water filtering system, to procure an adequate water supply for the City of Ft. Wayne from the St. Joe River.

1920 A communication from the Board of Health by Eric A. Crull, Health Commissioner to the Board of Public Works dated May 20, 1920. Whereas a definite emergency exists at the Isolation Hospital being owned and operated by the City of Ft. Wayne and the County of Allen, Ind. being unable to take care of the work load as required. In a meeting of the County of Allen and the Health Department of the City of Ft. Wayne an additional wing of four rooms should be added to the present structure of the Isolation Hospital.

A communication from the Board of Health to the Common Council of the City of Ft. Wayne that all police officers assigned to the Board of Health should be paid on an equal basis.

June 7, 1920 The Board decided to ask the Council to increase the salary of the Isolation Custodians to \$ 100.00 per month. Also pay \$ 7.00 a week for board of the patients.

July 20, 1920 On this date in preparing the budget for the following year it was voted by the complete board members, Drs. Schneider, Kessler, and Crull to pay the Sanitary Officers on a par with the regular police force.

Oct. 4, 1920 According to Dr. Paul C. Kucher, Dairy and Meat Inspector reported to the Health Board the City Council failed to pass the ordinance compelling pasteurization of milk from non-tuberculinized cattle. Dr. Rea, Director of Venereal Clinic, reported that a great proportion of patients at clinic were well able to pay a reasonable fee.

Nov. 21, 1920 The Board instructed the Secy to have Dr. R. Lohman Deputy

Health Commissioner and L. Brown, Chief Sanitary Officer to attend "Health Sanitary Exhibit" at Chicago.

Feb. 25, 1921 In this meeting of the Health Board, Dr. E. A. Crull Sec'y announced his resignation to the Mayor to take effect March 10, 1921. The Mayor designated Dr. Lohman to succeed him. Dr. Lohman then announced that he had appointed Dr. W. B. Rice as Deputy Health Commissioner.

May 16, 1921 Harry Nern's application considered and passed by the Board of Health and sent to Board of Safety to be sworn in.

June 6, 1921 Board of Health recommends John J. Collins as Investigator for the Venereal Clinic.

It is recommended the Fort Wayne Public Health Record (Summary of Contagious Diseases cases and deaths from 1920 to 1948 inclusive) (also vita statistics) be included in this report, summary attached.

May 22, 1922 The Health Board instructed the Sec'y to purchase one motor cycle.

May 26, 1922 An application for a permit to operate a stock yards (by the Ft. Wayne Union Stock Yards Co.) was withheld until such time as the City Council shall have passed regulations relative to same.

Proceeding of the Common Council in the City of Fort Wayne dated 1922 - General Ordinance 1092. An ordinance regulating the production, grading, labeling, handling pasteurization, distribution, and sale of milk and cream and certain milk products.

July 28, 1922 Pius T. Haas was sworn in as sanitary officer, but does not show in the Board of Health minutes, other than an increase in the budget for a sanitary officer.

Oct. 3, 1922 Treatment of V.D. was discussed and decided to continue as before. Dairy procedures were discussed by Dr. Kucher and approved. The Summit City Soap Works was discussed regarding bad odors and notices were sent out to the company. These practices must cease.

May 1, 1923 Mr. and Mrs. Singery turned in their resignation as custodians of the Isolation Hospital, effective May 15, 1923.

May 12, 1923 It was moved and seconded by the Board that beginning of school year (Sept. 1923) schools be instructed to admit no pupils who do not show a successful (sear) vaccination against smallpox.

May 14, 1923 Along with the approval of the County Commissioners the Board of Health approved the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Grossinger as custodians of the Isolation Hospital.

Aug. 2, 1923 The secretary was ordered by the Board of Health to request the city attorney to obtain a permanent injunction restraining the Summit City Soap Works from operating their plant on account of unpleasant odors.

Sept. 7, 1923 Reports from Dr. Paul C. Kucher with the approval of the Health Board relative to typhoid investigations. Also a copy of memo relative to dairymen selling Grade A raw milk. Also given 10 days in order to comply with equipping their plants with pasteurizing equipment.

Dec. 5, 1923 A letter to the Board of Public Works which reads as follows: Sirs: A public emergency exists which demands that all dual water connections be shut off at once. In the opinion of the Board of Health, the present connections between the city water supply and manufacturing plants

using river water constitute a public menace. Signed, Dr. J. H. Gilpin, Sec'y Board of Health.

Feb. 28, 1924 Board meeting it was resolved that Howard King be made Asst. Chief Sanitary Officer effective March 1, 1924.

Feb. 11, 1924, Page 19 Journal of Proceedings of the Common Council. A communication to this City Council to proceed with an ordinance requiring tuberculin test of all animals supplying milk.

In the written minutes of the Board of Health dated March 2, 1926, it was decided by the Board that there should be some changes made in the Milk Ordinance suggested by Dr. Kucher.

1926 This General Ordinance dated May 11, 1926 was an ordinance amending Sec. 2-4-5-9-10-11-12-13-19-25-27-35-39 and 55 of General Ordinance No. 1092 dated June 20, 1922, regulating the production grading, labeling, handling pasteurization, distribution, and sale of milk and cream and certain milk products.

Dec. 8, 1926 Board of Health minutes, all present - Discussed plans for proposed new Isolation Hospital.

Jan. 1, 1927 Herbert Scheiman sworn in as Sanitary Officer. This entry not shown in the written minutes of the Board of Health.

Dec. 22, 1927 An ordinance approving and ratifying a contract entered into between the City of Fort Wayne, by and through the Board of Public Works and the County Commissioners of Allen County, State of Indiana in relation to the furnishing and maintaining of an Isolation Hospital.

1928 A general Ordinance No. 1391 approving contract between the City of Fort Wayne and Allen County Commissioners for the financing and operation of the new Isolation Hospital.

Health Board on July 26, 1928 meeting regarding bad water samples at the YMCA swimming pool. Improvement must be made at once, or pool will be closed.

Aug. 15, 1928 In this meeting with the Board of Health and State epidemiologist W. Lee, Undulant fever situation was discussed.

Sept. 11, 1928 General Ordinance 1432, prohibiting the sale of raw milk, skimmed milk, cream and raw milk products in the City of Fort Wayne. Also Section 10 of General Ordinance No. 1092 is repealed.

Dec. 11, 1928 The Health Board met in regular meeting regarding the spread of influenza. Steps were taken to meet with the Supt. of schools reference to the possibility of closing the schools.

Feb. 12, 1929 Appropriation Ordinance No. 1014 in the amount of \$ 6,000.00 to the Health Department for medical examination of all school children in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

May 15, 1930 In this Board of Health meeting with all being present. Appointment of Assistant Meat and Dairy Inspector discussed. Moved by Dr. Miller that Mr. Geo. Salmon be appointed for this position. Seconded by Dr. Schneider. Motion carried.

Oct. 16, 1930 In this Board Meeting, Dr. P. C. Kucher was informed to draw a Meat Ordinance to be presented to the City Council.

Dec. 12, 1930 The Mayor called a special meeting with the City Council for

Dec. 16, 1930 for the purpose of introducing and considering an ordinance authorizing the City of Fort Wayne to borrow \$ 2,500,000.00 and to issue bonds therefor, for the purpose of providing funds for the improvement of the Ft. Wayne Water Works, consisting of additions to the present system and the erection and construction of a filtration plant, dams, conduits and storage tanks and reservoirs and appurtenances.

July 8, 1931 In this Board of Health meeting, Mayor Hosey recommended the appointment of John Snider as sanitary officer to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Aubrey.

March 16, 1931 All members present at this Board meeting. Diphtheria situation discussed. All sanitary officers were put on the alert for possible carriers. James Smart school to be investigated for carriers.

Feb. 14, 1933 All board members present. Sanitary officer Geo. Salmon reprimanded for disobedience and infraction of rules. Officer Salmon was suspended for two weeks without pay.

Aug. 22, 1933 Report of Committee on Public Health to amend an ordinance introduced into the Council on Jun 27, 1933 concerning the health of the citizens of the City of Fort Wayne and prohibiting the hauling of animals, slaughter house and meat market offal in the state of decomposition. From the results of this committees' report General Ordinance No. 1750 dated August 22, 1933 was set up whereby a rendering plant be established and properly installed and licensed.

Dec. 20, 1933 Members of the Board of Health met with the Bacteriologist Ruth Sturtevant relative to water samples taken from the filtration plant. It was decided to take four samples per day.

Jan. 24, 1934 Members of the Board of Health met. Problems regarding filtered water were discussed. The Board issued instructions to Mr. Huth of the filtration plant to run .6 and .7 parts per million chlorine in the water as it leaves the filtration plant.

Mar. 7, 1934 In this meeting of the Board of Health it was decided since there were more than usual amount of cases of typhoid fever a thorough investigation of all cases should be made.

April 6, 1934 All Board of Health members present at this meeting. The following resolution passed as a Board of Health regulation. (That this Board does not approve the use of any opaque container for any milk, cream or butter milk in quantities of less than one gallon.) Dr. P. C. Kucher was advised to inform all dairies.

April 10, 1934 General Ordinance No. 1785, an ordinance amending Ordinance No. 1015, regulating the disposition of garbage in the City of Fort Wayne.

July 27, 1934 Meeting of the Board of Health in emergency session. Due to the outbreak in personnel of the Ringling Bros. Barnum Bailey Circus of typhoid fever, Dr. P. C. Kucher was put in charge of enforcing all public health regulations. These rules to apply on Saturday July 28, 1934 the day of the circus.

Dec. 28, 1934 Under Harry W. Baals, Mayor a reorganization meeting of the Board of Health was held. Dr. Lynn W. Elston, Pres., Dr. Joseph Lill, Vice Pres., and Dr. Karl C. Eberly, Sec'y.

Mar. 21, 1935 In this Board of Health meeting and also attending was the Mayor, Supt. of Water Plant Mr. Mathews and Plant Chemist Mr. Hoot. Object

of this meeting was to form a plan to remove all water cross-connections between the city water supply and private wells as well as manufacturers and other businesses. There were twenty-eight such cross-connections found and Supt. Mathews recommended that all should be disconnected, which was also approved by the Board.

April 1935 Special meetings were held by the Board of Health with Dr. Harshman, Pres. Medical Society, D. W. Duemling, Sec'y, Dr. Rawles, of the P. H. Comm., Dr. Carlo, former Chairman of Immunization Comm. and Dr. Van Buskirk, Pres. of State Board of Health concerning the diphtheria and smallpox immunization campaign. Mr. Clem Steigmeier was called in to manage the advertising. Both newspapers and radio put on special campaigns as well as all schools, churches, civic clubs, movie theatres, etc., cooperated. The plan was for all children between the ages of 6 mos. and 9 years of age were tabulated for this program. There were about 18,000 compiled from school rooms and birth certificates. This vast program was worked out by the family physicians, F.E.R.A. nurses, Board of Public Health. There were eleven nurses in all. Work started May 6, 1935. Federal funding helped to support the program. This plan was well accepted by the doctors, as well as the general public.

May 28, 1935 The Health Board met along with the Mayor, Walter Helmke, Controller Crosby, Dr. Paul C. Kucher, reference to an Ordinance to the licensing of food and drink establishments. Dr. Kucher was to write a new ordinance and present it to the city attorney.

June 11, 1935 An Ordinance providing for the licensing and regulating the sanitation of all eating places and drink establishments in the City of Fort Wayne, Ind., Secs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Dec. 28, 1935 The resignation of Mrs. R. Kucher a technician of the V.D. Clinic was accepted with regrets. It was decided by the Board of Health to accept the application of Dr. Kermit Perrin on a full time basis for replacement. His duties to start Jan. 2, 1936.

April 15, 1936 Dr. Joseph Lill member of Board of Health and Vice Pres. resigned to become deputy coroner and was replaced by the Mayor, Dr. M. B. Catlett to be effective May 1, 1936.

May 26, 1936 A communication from the Board of Health to the Common Council relative to an ordinance to be passed as follows: It has been brought to our attention that there are being distributed quite promiscuously rubber goods for contraceptive purposes that are of inferior quality and unsafe. Obviously these will give the users a false sense of security and aid in the promulgation of venereal disease.

Inasmuch as venereal diseases are at present the greatest plague to our people, anything that would tend to curb their spread would be advantageous.

Therefore, from the health viewpoint, we would heartily support an ordinance which prohibits the illegal sale of such defective goods.

Signed Board of Health, Karl C. Eberly, Sec'y

On Jun 9, 1936 an Ordinance was introduced by the City Council with recommendation do pass regarding the above communication request.

June 1936 Full Board met - Dr. P. C. Kucher and Ruth Sturtevant were present to decide about changing activities of the laboratory to include food analysis and the chemical procedures. Ruth Sturtevant stated she was not qualified to do this type of work and indicated a new bacteriologist should be obtained.

Matter taken under advisement.

Sept. 16, 1936 Helen Geisinger was appointed acting bacteriologist, duties starting Nov. 2, 1936.

Dec. 10, 1936 The members of the Board of Health met with the Delivery Nursing Service and their members. The attached memo describes the rules and regulations governing the Delivery Services. A communication from the Board of Health to the Common Council relative to an Ordinance providing for the display of license tags on vehicles in delivering milk products in the City of Fort Wayne.

Feb. 25, 1937 In this meeting it was decided to employ the McLaughlin Sisters, being trained nurses to be in charge of Isolation Hospital duties to start March 1, 1937.

May 27, 1937 In this Board meeting it was recommended by Dr. Catlett that Ed Burke be appointed as Sanitary Officer.

Sept. 2, 1937 The Board met and made the decision to recommend to the Board of Safety that Geo. Soloman to sever his employment with the Board of Health due to alcoholism.

Oct. 1, 1937 Board of Health met with Dr. Kucher and Mr. Taylor of the State Board of Health to raise the standards of milk supply to meet the requirements of State and Federal regulations. Also in this meeting it was decided to employ August J. Hoffmann as Sanitary Officer to replace Geo. Soloman, and to assume duties as of Nov. 1, 1937.

July 15, 1938 The full Board of Health met and it was recommended that R. Wyatt Weaver be made Sanitary Officer. Meeting adjourned. K. G. Eberly, Sec'y.

Oct. 14, 1938 The Board of Health met. Through Federal funds the State board of Health allotted us a nurse for the Venereal Clinic. Miss Ruth Brown, R. N. was selected to start her duties Oct. 15, 1938.

Dec. 5, 1938 A reorganization of the Health Dept. meeting was held. Also plans for the New Year were discussed.

Jan. 5, 1939 Full Board met, all appointees in the Health Department were all reappointed. Motion made by Dr. Catlett and seconded by Dr. Rice that all fees collected in the Health Dept. would be turned over to the general fund and not be retained by any member of the Health Dept.

April 7, 1939 Board met with special committee from Medical Society to formulate plans for May Day and Child Health Week. Various methods were discussed, including window displays, radio talks, newspaper articles.

May 18, 1939 Full Board met with Dr. Kucher and Ed Burke to hasten the raising of standards Grade A milk. It was moved by Dr. Catlett and seconded by Dr. Rice that beginning July 1, 1939 to publish the ratings in the newspapers each month. This arrangement was agreed by the Milk Industry.

Oct. 18, 1939 Board met with Sanitary Officers relative to special efforts inspecting eating and drinking establishments and publish the ratings of same in the newspapers.

Dec. 12, 1939 Full Board met. Appointments of Dr. Clarence Bosselman and Dr. Maurice Glock were approved as Parochial School Physicians.

Jan. 4, 1940 The entire Board members met with all of the staff. The main topic of discussion was that more effort must be put forth in improving the general sanitation of the entire city, emphasis being directed toward more rigid inspections of restaurants, taverns, groceries, and dairies.

Feb. 9, 1940 Dr. Rice and Dr. Eberly met with the committee from the Dairyman Assoc. Bootleg milk was the source of discussion relative to individuals selling milk in the county that is not inspected.

April 30, 1940 The Health Board met with the Sanitary Officers of the department relative to achieving better ways of handling sanitary inspections. It was decided to divide the city up in sections, whereby each sanitary officer would be assigned certain inspection duties in various selections. It was also decided each sanitary officer to keep a daily record.

July 26, 1940 City Board of Health members met with State Board of Health Dr. Mettel and Dr. Greer, also Dr. Bailey, County Health Comm. to discuss Maternity Service in this county.

Dec. 2, 1940 In this Board meeting Dr. Rice and Dr. Catlett with Dr. Eberly were present. The resignation of Helen H. Hanselman, bacteriologist was accepted.

Dec. 11, 1940 All members of the Board present. The application of Millicent Morris was accepted as City Bacteriologist. Entire Board met with members of the Health Dept. Accepted leave of absence of Dr. Paul C. Kucher, who was called into the Armed Services. Plans for the year were outlined. Also granted request of Ed Burke for a three months leave of absence, subject to the approval of the Board of Safety.

Jan. 29, 1941 Meeting of the Board met. To fill the temporary vacancy of Dr. Paul C. Kucher. Dr. Chas. D. Morrow was appointed to fill this vacancy. Also Dr. H. Harvey was appointed to fill the vacancy of Dr. Maurice Glock.

March 28, 1941 Full Board met and since Dr. Kucher left for the Army the middle of this month, it was moved by Dr. Catlett and seconded by Dr. Rice and passed unanimously that he, Dr. Kucher will receive his job back when returning from the Army as Dairy and Meat Inspector.

May 8, 1941 Full Board met at City Hall. General matters discussed. It was decided to make Ed Burke as Chief Clerk and centralize activities.

June 23, 1941 Full Board met to replace Ed Burke who resigned. Dr. Rice moved and seconded by Dr. Catlett that Chalmer Circle be appointed as Sanitary Officer and trained to be Chief Clerk. Motion was unanimously carried.

July 21, 1941 Full Board met to discuss Standard Public Health Code and Ordinance for pasteurization of milk. A meeting was called and Dr. Chas. D. Morrow, Chief of Dairy and Meat Inspector explained the new Ordinance to the representatives of the milk industry.

Nov. 14, 1931 Full Board met with members of Health Dept. at City Hall. General discussion of various dept. duties.

Dec. 8, 1941 War declared against Japan and Germany.

Dec. 23, 1941 Full Board met with members of Health Dept. after business was transacted, luncheon was served by the members of the dept. Lt. Col. Kucher on leave joined in the meeting.

Aug. 12, 1941 General Ordinance 2043 - An Ordinance defining "milk" and certain "milk products" - "milk producer", and pasteurization, etc., prohibiting the sale of adulterated and misbranded milk and milk products, providing for the licensing of milk plants, regulating the inspection of dairy farms and milk plants.

April 9, 1942 Board of Health members met with the legislative comm. of the Ft. Wayne Medical Society to discuss plans for Child Health Care May 1, 1942. Advertising to be handled by Mr. Clem Steigmeier.

May 14, 1942 The complete Board met with members of the dept. The War Emergency has created several new problems, such as trailer camps, non-resident working in the city and Army barracks just outside city limits.

July 15, 1942 In the meeting of the Board the resignation of Dr. K. Perrin was accepted due to joining the Armed Forces. Also Minnie Petting joined the Armed Forces and was replaced by Mrs. Chloe McCarthy.

Aug. 13, 1942 Full Board met and discussed the enforcing of the Grade A milk program. It was agreed by all that the ruling of ordinance be followed. It was also agreed to give the dairies three more weeks to come up to standards starting Sept. 1, 1942.

Oct. 27, 1942 The Board of Health met with dairy representatives, U.S. Army Veterinary to discuss milk shortage and to modify a program to this emergency.

Nov. 13, 1942 Full Board met with Dr. Marrow concerning the milk shortage and it was decided that an emergency did exist. Steps being taken to correct the situation.

Dec. 5, 1942 In this Board meeting was accepted the resignation of Chloe McCarthy as parochial school nurse and appointed Miss Nina Youse to replace her, effective Jan. 1, 1943. A memo from Dr. Karl C. Eberly Sec'y as follows: During the eight years of service by this Board the city did not have a single typhoid death, and for the last five years not one diphtheria death.

HIGHLIGHTS 1842 THRU 1942

Heeding the advice of the citizens, the Fort Wayne Common Council met on July 15, 1842, and by motion appointed the first Fort Wayne Board of Health. Page 11

On April 10, 1843, the City Common Council declared the old vats and slaughter houses at the Old Hay Yard at the West side of Columbia street to be a nuisance and ordered the same to be removed. Page 11

On October 15, 1844, a special meeting was called by the Mayor in regard to a new case of smallpox. Page 12

The Mayor on February 13, 1845, met with the City Common Council and introduced an ordinance concerning the destruction of mad dogs in the city of Fort Wayne. Page 12

On May 8, 1846, the City Common Council passed an ordinance in regard to inspectors of flour, beef, pork, etc. Page 12

On June 5, 1848, the City Common Council passed an amended ordinance regulating the keeping of hogs in the city of Fort Wayne. Page 12

On Sunday evening January 21, 1849, a special meeting of the Common Council was called for the purpose of taking precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the smallpox. Also the common council of the city met at the Mayor's office on July 7th the same year, to carry out the wishes of the citizens in regard to the approach of a cholera epidemic. Page 12

May, 1850, the Common Council of the city of Fort Wayne, passed an ordinance to establish a board of health in said city. Before the passing of this ordinance, the Common Council would appoint a board of health by motion only. Page 13

On June 11, 1850, the Mayor and City Common Council held a meeting to consult with the Trustee of Wayne Township in reference to providing a suitable house to accommodate persons attacked by malignant infections or contagious diseases within the city. Page 14

At the City Common Council meeting on September 2, 1850, the first City Board of Health report for the past month was read. Page 14

On June 15, 1854, at the Common Council meeting the City Board of Health, reported that there is no epidemic or prevailing sickness at present in the city to make necessary any special sanitary measures on the part of the Council, but the Board of Health did suggest the propriety of strict cleanliness with reference to streets, alleys and vacant lots. Page 15

The committee appointed by the City Common Council for overseeing the construction of a pest House, reported on July 12, 1854, that said Pest House was built, but not according to contract and some alterations could be made, that on the night of the 12th the Pest house was torn down by some lawless, unknown, persons. Page 15

At a meeting of the City Board of Health and the City Common Council,

held on June 11, 1855, the Board of Health reported that smallpox existing in the city was caused by a German boy reported by Dr. Lubber as having the disease three weeks. Page 15

On June 8, 1858, the City Board of Health reported to the Mayor and Common Council that the health of the city is now good, but that it cannot be expected to remain unless immediate steps be taken to remove the immense accumulation of filth of various kinds which exists in the city. Page 17

On July 10, 1860, the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, passed an ordinance regarding the slaughtering of cattle, sheep, hogs or other animals within said city, except on or near the margin of the Saint Marys River, is hereby declared a public nuisance. Page 19

On October 11, 1860, a new Market Ordinance was adopted and approved by the Mayor and Council. This included the East Market place as well as the new Western Market Place located on the west side of Broadway between Berry and Wayne streets. Page 19

On January 28, 1862, it was ordained by the Common Council of Fort Wayne, that it shall be the duty of every practicing physician in the city, to report every case of contagious or infectious disease in the city within twelve hours after the existence of such disease, to the best of his knowledge and every practicing physician shall quarterly commencing with June, 1862 report to said Mayor, or the Board of Health, every death that should occur in his practice in said city and the cause of said death. Page 20

In February 1862, the Common Council of the city of Fort Wayne passed an ordinance making it the duty of the owner or occupant of any home in said city wherein any home may have the smallpox or other dangerous and contagious disease to give notice to the public by placing a red flag in some conspicuous place on the premise. Page 20

July 8th, 1862, the City Common Council noting that there is a case of smallpox in the city, and no hospital in which the Board of Health can take care of such cases. Therefore it was resolved that the Board of Health, report to the Common Council at the next meeting on a house suitable to take care of all such cases of contagious diseases. Page 20

On July 9, 1863, the special commission on prostitutes and slaughter houses, report to the Mayor and Common Council that the city is infested with the class of women to a very great extent and is a nuisance which is calculated to injure the morale of our city. The commission also reported that there is a class of men which accompany these women both day and night and should be arrested. The same commission reported the slaughter houses and the tannery to be in a bad condition and calculated to injure the health of the city. Page 21

On August 25, 1863, the Commission on Police and Prisons, submitted a report to the Mayor and Common Council regarding the bad, unhealthy and almost intolerable condition of the City Prison. Page 22

April 12, 1864, the Mayor appointed a special commission of three to assist the City Board of Health in finding a suitable place for the removal of patients having the smallpox. Page 22

In May, 1865, the butchers of the city, ignored the commission, appointed by the City Common Council to confer with the butchers in regard to selecting land on the outskirts of the city, for the purpose of removing their slaughter houses within the city. Page 23

In June, 1865, the City Marshall is accused of being lax on enforcement of the ordinance requiring the Marshall to impound every swine running at large within the city limits. Page 23

On November 12, 1865, the Common Council adopted a resolution authorizing the City Board of Health to procure publications in reference to the cholera as they deem proper. Page 23

On May 8, 1866, a petition presented by the City Board of Health to the Common Council stating that they are sued for the sum of sixty dollars in the Allen Circuit Court for services rendered to a smallpox patient and asking council to settle same. Page 24

On July 17, 1868, a resolution was introduced to the City Council that the City Marshal be instructed to enforce the ordinance in relation to dogs and operate his office more faithfully, or his resignation will be most acceptable to this Council. Page 25

In the annual report from the City Board of Health for the year 1869, to Mayor and Common Council, the Board of Health due to the fact they are acting in the double capacity of Board of Health and Health Police are suggesting the appointment of a health police officer, whose duty it shall be to execute the orders of the Board. (This is the first request for a City Board of Health employee.) Page 26

On June 23rd 1869, an agreement was made between the County Commissioners and the city of Fort Wayne to the establishment of a pest house located on the northwest corner of the poor farm property, southwest of the city. Page 27

On August 19, 1869, the City Board of Health is suggesting to the Common Council that the ordinance concerning the enclosure of hogs, should be amended regarding the location of pens, and are further suggesting that hogs, would be less a nuisance if allowed to run at large during the summer months. Page 28

The Common Council of the city on November 9, 1869, heeding verbal suggestions to prevent the spread of smallpox, from a member of the City Board of Health, moved that the Board of Health be authorized to notify the public that an examination of scholars of the various schools will be made by said Board and if deemed necessary, to vaccinate. Page 28

In January, 1870, city government offices moved to the Market House on the southeast corner of Barr and Berry streets. The Market House has been enlarged to double the original length, and a secured story and tower added to the central portion. Page 29

On January 25, 1870, a substantial brick building to be used as a pest hospital was completed on the northwest corner of the Poor House Farm south of the city. Page 29

In February 1871, the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, not heeding the suggestion made by the City Board of Health in 1869 to appoint a Health Police Officer, appointed an extra assistant street commissioner to act from the 15th day of April until the first day of November of each year, whose duty it shall be to serve all notices and suppress all nuisances issued by the City Board of Health. Also the mayor and Common Council concurred that the city Marshal or his deputy shall obtain and service notices issued by the City Board of Health. Page 29

In 1874 the City Common Council revised the ordinance passed in 1850, establishing a board of health. The revised ordinance gives the City Board of Health the power to establish by-laws, rules, regulations and specifying duties of the City Marshal, Street Commissioner, City Clerk, physicians, undertakers and coroner. Page 31

On May 15th, 1879, the Common Council authorized the water works trustees to employ an engineer to prepare plans for a water works, to provide water for the City of Fort Wayne. On July 5th, 1879, these plans were submitted and failed to meet the approval of city officials, and the adoption of the plans was submitted to a popular vote by the people. The people decided by a large majority that a water works was wanted. Page 34, 35, 36

The Common Council on March 23rd, 1880 passed an ordinance regulating the sale of meat at the Market house in Fort Wayne. Page 36, 37

In order to promote health, comfort and cleanliness of the city, an ordinance was passed by the City Common Council on April 26, 1881. This ordinance made it unlawful for any person to throw out empty or place on any lot, ground, street, or alley in this city any kitchen slop, vegetable or animal waste, refuse or affal commonly called garbage. Also in August the same year the Common Council passed an ordinance to prevent the running at large geese and relating to the keeping of swine in city limits. Page 37, 38

In 1881 Dr. George F. Dick and Gladys Dick, American physicians isolated the germ causing scarlet fever and devised a test to determine susceptibility to the disease. (Dr. George Dick was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana.) Page 37

In 1881 the Indiana State Board of Health was established by law. Section 2 of the law reads in part: The State Board of Health shall have the general supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of the state. By this section of the law, all town, city and county boards of health hereafter shall be subordinate to the Indiana State Board of Health. Page 38

The Common Council of Fort Wayne on January 24th 1882 passed an ordinance authorizing the City Board of Health to exercise complete supervision over smallpox cases. Page 38

Robert Koch, a physician in Berlin, a scientist who had already gained some fame in his studies of anthropol and in his discovery of the tubercle bacillus in 1882 made the greatest contribution to an understanding of the tuberculosis problem. Following discovery of the tubercle bacillus in 1882 isolation of patients from the general public became a must because of the fact that no medical treatment for the disease was known. Page 38

The Fort Wayne City Board of Health in 1882 started to keep records of births for persons born inside the city limits. Page 39

On April 25th, 1882 the City Common Council passed an ordinance to restrain animals and fowls from running at large in the city of Fort Wayne. Page 39

The germ of diphtheria was discovered in 1883 by the German bacteriologist Klebs. It was carefully studied in the following year 1884 by his compariot Loeffler and for that reason is commonly called the Kleb-Loeffler bacillus. Page 39

Mayor C. A. Zollinger in his address to the City Common Council on May 13, 1884, sees the need of an adequate water supply and said the wells are not dependable. The Mayor seems to favor the filtration of water from the canal or St. Joseph river, but to take care of the water supply for the city, no plan should be adopted that will not embrace a filtering gallery and should be built as soon as it can be done. Page 41 - 44

In August, 1884, the City Common Council passed an ordinance making it unlawful for any person to keep, harbor or have any swine (either hogs, goats or pigs) within the limits of the City of Fort Wayne. Page 44

On November 25, 1884 at the City Common Council, a communication was received from the secretary of the National Conference of the state boards of health, urging the authorities to take the necessary steps for the prevention of "epidemic cholera in America." Page 44

On December 23rd 1884 the City Common Council received a city and county health officers communication regarding the value to the public of boards of health, of the prosecution of hygienic and sanitary measures by officers who are faithful to their trust. The communication also states in view of the generally conceded probability that we will be visited next season by the terrible scourge, cholera, that the Common Council appoint an efficient scavenger, to make daily rounds of the city, and clean up and haul away all debris, refuse and filth. Page 44

On March 24, 1885, the Executive Committee of the City Board of Health, submitted a report to the City Common Council, stating in view of the threatened approach of cholera, we urge upon every official charged with the duty to a strict enforcement of all the health ordinances now in existence, and we ask the hearty cooperation of every citizen for the same purpose. Page 45

In 1887 the recording of births began for persons born outside the city limits, but within Allen County. Page 46

In 1890 diphtheria antitoxin discovered by Behring and the tetanus antitoxin by Kitasato, was introduced. Antivenine and others have been used with varying degrees of success. Page 46

On January 28, 1892, the Indiana State Board of Health adopted rules and regulations for the government of town, city and county boards of health. The rules and regulations cover schools, diseases, cards and flags, burial, disinfection, marriage, death reports, sanitary inspections, cemeteries and transportation of dead bodies. Page 46 - 50

In July 1892, Dr. Metcalf, secretary of the city Board of Health, had Sanitary Policeman Conrad Piependrink, keep guard on homes on East Main street, to prevent other children from entering the homes, where children are laying ill with diphtheria until the danger is past. Page 51

Also on September 3, 1892, due to the rapid spread of Asiatic Cholera in Europe within the last sixty days, the Indiana State Board of Health ordered that all boards of health in Indiana, make a thorough sanitary inspections of their respective jurisdictions, in order to help place the state in such a sanitary condition that if it comes it will find no soil in our bodies to propagate its germs. Page 56

In 1893 the new Fort Wayne City Hall building on the southeast corner of Barr and Berry streets was dedicated. City government occupied the first and second floors and a large assembly hall for public purposes

covers the third floor. Page 60

In early 1893 the City Board of Health moved into their first official office which was located on the second floor room six (6) of the new city hall building. Page 60

In March 1893 Dr. J. E. Miller, Secretary of the city board of health speaks about our health and says that the laws pertaining to the sanitary conditions of the city must be enforced. The three sanitary policeman, headed by C. D. Piepenbrink, will begin an inspection of the city. (It appears that the three sanitary policeman are from the police department assigned to the board of health for a definite time.) Page 59, 60

The City Common Council on March 14, 1893, passed an ordinance to regulate the movements of nurses, physicians and other persons attending and caring for any person having diphtheria, scarlet fever or other dangerous, contagious or other pestilent disease. Page 59

In early March, 1893, the City Board of Health reported twenty-one cases of diphtheria in the city and Dr. J. E. Miller secretary of the City Board of Health says his orders in regard to contagious diseases are disobeyed. He also said he will make no apologies for bringing the full force of the law to bear on those who are responsible for the spread of infectious diseases. Page 57

Also in early March, 1893, Dr. Miller for the first time made seventeen different tests with the lactometer of milk delivered in Fort Wayne by several dairymen. The results were sensational as watering, chalking and the feeding of malt from the breweries were detected, and this last is the cause of much sickness. A dairyman says the malt is pure, sweet and healthy when fed fresh. Page 58

In April 1893, the physicians of the town of New Haven in Allen County report forty cases of measles in New Haven at the present and the disease is spreading. Dr. L. S. Null of New Haven says the spread of measles at New Haven is alarming. Page 60

In 1894 Mayor Oakley in his Message to the City Council talks about the annoyances and abuse to which the eminent gentleman who compose the Board of Health and Charities are subject; not to them as individuals, but to their office. The Mayor also talks about the bacteriological laboratory established by the boards as an experiment as to its efficiency as a prevention of the spread of contagious diseases. Page 66, 67

In the year 1894, under the new City Charter, the City Board of Health, assumed the very important responsibility of collecting, recording and filling in the City Board of Health office, all births, deaths, and contagious diseases in the city of Fort Wayne. (Known as Vital Statistics.) Page 64

In 1894 the City Board of Health sees the need of an inspector of plumbing and drainage, to prevent the installing of faulty plumbing in homes and business places. Page 62

Dr. George B. Stemen, secretary of the Fort Wayne Department of Health and Charities, in his report from May 1st, and ending December 1st, 1894, states that many homes in the city and rural districts have been saddened by the dreaded disease, diphtheria. Page 64

In 1895 the first of many important ordinances proposed by the city

board of health and passed by the city council, was an ordinance authorizing the board of health and charities to establish, maintain and operate a bacteriological laboratory. The opening of February, 1895, saw the establishment, by the city board of health and charities, of a bacteriological laboratory at 93 Calhoun street for the purpose of examining and determining the true character of suspicious throat cases. For the first time suspicious throat cases were determined by using the diphtheria culture test, as employed by the health department of the American and European cities. The physicians were invited to use the culture test without expense to themselves or patients.

Although the main object of the laboratory was the diagnosis of diphtheria, the Board of Health, shortly after the opening of the laboratory, instituted a weekly bacteriological analysis of the city's water supply. Also the first of May, the same year, the Board of Health instituted a bacteriological examination of the milk supply. Page 67, 68

In 1895 Mayor Oakley appointed Dr. L. P. Drayer the first health officer (employee) ever named in Fort Wayne, and the City Board of Health placed Dr. Drayer who is particularly fitted for the position of city bacteriologist and chemist, in charge of the new laboratory department. Dr. L. P. Drayer held this position for eight years. Page 67

In 1896 the City Board of Health realizes the danger to public health of smoke, coming from the smoke stacks, of a great number of manufacturing institutions in the city. Page 71

In September, 1896, the city board of health, realizing the contagion of consumption, and noting the terrible death rate from this malady, took the initial step toward a better control of the disease. Page 74

In the early part of 1897 the city council passed an ordinance prepared by the city board of health, to promote public health in the city of Fort Wayne by an inspection of milk, cream and butter to be sold within the city. Also Dr. A. J. Kesler Secretary of the city board of health is directing attention to the sale of impure ice sold for drinking purposes and he recognizes that it would be well to have some stringent measure regulating the sales of ice sold in Fort Wayne. Page 82, 83

In 1898 the city board of health established a systematic milk inspection program, and the deaths from intestinal diseases in bottle fed infants has been gradually reduced in number. Also the city board of health is concerned about the quality of the city water supply, since it is showing some evidence of surface contamination. Page 87, 88

In April 1899 the city council passed two ordinances prepared by the department of health and charities, increasing the duties of the department. The first ordinance granting the department full power and authority to enter upon any lot or into any building within said city, for the purpose of making an examination of the water supply. The second ordinance requires the duty of every owner or occupant of any dwelling house, building or structure, to disinfect the same. Also it shall be the duty of every physician called to attend a case of cholera to cause all evacuations, of stools to be properly disinfected and so disposed of. All members of the police force and employees of the department of health and charities are charged with the exact and strict enforcement of this ordinance. Page 91, 92

To further increase the efficiency of the department, the board of health and charities, prepared an ordinance establishing a milk division

within the department, which the city council passed on July 11, 1899. The bacteriologist under the supervision of the department of health and charities, will have charge of the milk division, and control, direct, regulate, supervise and manage its operation. The inspectors assigned to the milk division, shall, when on duty, wear a metal star, designed by the bacteriologist. Page 93

In 1899 Dr. L. P. Drayer, city chemist, reports to city officials that the city water supply shows evidence of sewage contamination. Dr. Drayer also states that consumption is still claiming many victims and believes the time has now come when we should treat this disease as we do any other contagious disease. Page 90

In 1900 Dr. Drayer, city chemist, reports that a record number of scarlet fever cases has prevailed throughout the entire year, more cases having occurred than in any one year in the history of the city. Also in the summer of 1900 an outbreak of typhoid fever occurred and its origin was traced directly to the city water supply. Page 95

The Indiana State Board of Health in 1900 sends a letter to every County Health Officer in the state in regard to respect and disrespect. Also the same year the Indiana State Board of Health sends a letter to every County Board of Health in the state in regard to appointing secretaries. Page 98, 99

Diphtheria antitoxin used for the first time in 1895 for the treatment of diphtheria with gratifying results is still looked upon with suspicion in 1900 by a number of medical men in the community, and the death rate was very high where it was not used. Page 94, 95

In 1901, Dr. Carl Proegler, Allen County Health officer submits his annual report to the Indiana State Board of Health. Page 104

On January 23rd, 1901, the Allen County Medical Society recognized the urgent necessity for an adequate institution designed for the exclusive care and treatment, both hygienic and medical, of tuberculosis persons in the State of Indiana, the said institution to be erected and maintained by the State government. Page 105

On June 1, 1901, Dr. Albert H. MacBeth was appointed the first City Commissioner of Public Health. The position was created during the last session of the state legislature. Dr. MacBeth at the same time appointed Dr. M. F. Schick and Dr. J. C. Wallace board of health members as special inspectors. Page 101

In 1901 the City Board of Health sees the urgent necessity for an inspector of all livestock, meats, and food. Also the same year the board realizes the need for a plumbing inspector and the erection of a contagious hospital where contagious and infectious diseases can be properly isolated and treated. Page 101, 102

In 1901 the city board of health realizes the present ordinances covering the disposal of garbage and rubbish in the city are not practical. Page 103

The new intercepting sewer, with the approval of the city officials and the city board of health was started in 1900 and completed in 1902, with the object and purpose of the sewer to keep the sewage out of the rivers within the city limits and carry the house sewage, with all its filth and stench, to a point half a mile east of the city limits, where

the sewer would empty into the Maumee river. Although the sewer did the work it was intended to do all kinds of reports were circulated with the intent to poison the public mind and prejudice the people against those who were responsible for the improvements having been made. Page 106, 107

In the spring of 1902 the city council heeding the recommendation of the city board of health, passed a new ordinance demanding that each householder provide himself with a uniform galvanized iron can for the storage of garbage, and all manure be properly boxed when placed in the alleys. The galvanized iron can will be sold by the health commissioner at its actual cost. Page 108

The city administration in 1902, has undertaken to place the old Isolation hospital in good, healthy, and sanitary condition, so that all patients afflicted with any contagious disease may be taken there and cared for in comfort. Page 108

In 1903 the city bacteriological laboratory was markedly improved by the city council having appropriated \$ 425.00 for additional equipment, and this has enabled the laboratory to do more and better work in this line than before. Also the city health commissioner is making the same request that was made in 1901 in regard to the needs of a qualified dairy and meat inspector, and inspector of plumbing. Page 110

In 1903 two cases were instituted against the city, for damages alleged to have accrued from an unwholesome and unhealthy condition of the city water, causing typhoid fever. Page 112, 113

The Health Commissioner in 1904 expresses his opinion to the Mayor, in regard to the water mains of the city, have been filled at various times of necessity with water of an objectionable quality. It is his opinion that no important change in connection from the source of supply, or distribution, should be made without a thorough knowledge of all the changes contemplated first being placed before the department of public health for consideration from a sanitary standpoint. Page 114

In order to lessen the spread of tuberculosis and several other diseases, the city council passed an ordinance in December 1904, prepared by the city board of health, prohibiting spitting, in specified public areas and conveyances within the city limits of Fort Wayne. Page 116

In 1905 Dr. A. S. Tilford of Martinsville, Indiana, writes about the value and importance of vital statistics. Page 117 - 120

The Health Commissioner after reading the contagious disease report for 1905, recognizes it is evident that the statute governing the reporting of contagious diseases has been broken by both physicians and laymen. Page 116

In 1905 the Indiana State Board of Health made the first inspection of the Allen County Jail, and from the inspection report, the State Board of Health, urged upon the County Commissioners, there is only one cure for the jail of Allen County, and that is to build a new one. Page 120, 121

At the beginning of the year 1906, the city board of health, organized and elected Dr. H. O. Bruggeman secretary and executive officer. In Dr. Bruggeman's report for the year 1906 to the Mayor, his suggestions are urged as being desirable to complete the efficiency of the department, and promote the health of the municipality. Page 121, 122

In 1906 Dr. L. Park Drayer expresses his opinion of the work and progress of the laboratory in the combat against tuberculosis, at a symposium on tuberculosis meeting of the Indiana State Medical Association at Indianapolis, Indiana. Page 124 - 128

The smallpox epidemic in the early part of 1906 in the city, remained unaltered until July, although the department used every means to stamp out the contagion, their efforts were handicapped by not having a compulsory vaccination law. Page 122

On June 26, 1906, the city council passed an ordinance prepared by the city board of health in regard to the distribution of patent medicine in the city of Fort Wayne. Page 124

In 1907 the City Board of Health is urging the passage of a compulsory vaccination ordinance. Also the board is noting, while all deaths were reported, a large percentage of the certificates of death continue to be highly unsatisfactory. The record of deaths began in 1907 for persons who pass away outside the city limits. Page 130, 131

Infantile Mortality Statistics in 1907 reveal that baby's chances of life are greatly decreased when taken from the breast. Also the city board of health sent a circular letter to every physician and midwife, stating, prosecution would follow if all births are not reported. Page 132

in 1907 the city board of health, maintain an individual is a menace to both himself and the community, if unvaccinated for smallpox. Also the board still maintains the opinion that no one should die from diphtheria and diphtheria antitoxin is a real specific. The city board of health is also calling attention to the Mayor that a possible source of grave danger to public health from sewer outlets into the St. Mary's and Maumee rivers. Page 131, 132, 134

Towards the close of 1907 the Common Council at the earnest solicitation of the Fort Wayne Medical Society and the City Board of Health passed a milk ordinance and also a modern meat inspection ordinance. This ordinance also created the position of Meat and Dairy Inspector and Dr. George W. Gillie was nominated for the appointment to the position. Page 137

Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, secretary of the city board of health, in the annual report for 1908, says although the character of the death certificates is improving, many certificates are still worthless. A number of physicians, still have a standard cause for all deaths occurring in their practice. Also Dr. Bruggeman, recognizes that whooping cough caused more deaths in Fort Wayne in 1908, than both scarlet fever and diphtheria combined, indicates that the prevention of this disease deserves much more attention than it has been receiving at the hands of sanitary authorities. Page 140

In February, 1908, Dr. George W. Gillie, a graduated veterinarian, assumed his duties as dairy and meat inspector. The city board of health also secured his appointment as a deputy state food inspector and a deputy state veterinarian. Page 145

In 1908 the enforcement of the meat and dairy ordinances passed in 1907 resulted in clashes between the inspector, the board, dairymen and others, with resort to the courts for final settlement. Although the enforcement of the new ordinance resulted in clashes, it did revolutionize

the dairy business in this community. Also the city board of health received frequent requests from different American cities for copies of our new dairy ordinance. Page 145

In 1908 the Indiana State Board of Health, adopted rules giving the state board of health power to pass rules governing the duties of all health boards and all health officers, governing the hygienic disposal, transportation and distinterment of the dead. Page 150 - 163

In 1908 Dr. J. N. Hurty, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, is unrelenting in his campaign against the Bloomingdale and Harmer schoolhouses of this city, and denounced them unscathingly as firetraps and very unsanitary. Page 166 - 168

After an inspection of the schools, by Mayor William J. Hosey and Trustee Anselon Fuelber, of the school board, Mayor Hosey takes exceptions to the views of Dr. Hurty and regards Dr. Hurty's statement as sensational and extravagant in the extreme. Page 168, 169

On October 25, 1909, the City Board of Health adopted a very important resolution which prohibited any unvaccinated child from attending any public, private or parochial school. Page 176

The reduction of mortality among infants in 1909 is at least partly due to the improvement of the milk supply and the attempts to educate mothers on the summer care of babies. One of the several improvements in the milk supply is that all milk brought into the city is now bottled and in the summer time properly iced. Page 176

In 1909 the State Acts of 1891 was amended, governing how local health boards are chosen, controlled, compensation and duties. Page 178 - 180

January 1, 1910 Dr. Eric Crull was appointed secretary of the City Board of Health and in February, announced that he will send samples of the city water to the State Laboratory, twice every month to be tested, and these samples will be taken from sections of the city whenever any complaints are made. Also the department inaugurated a campaign against the practice of throwing ashes, cans, and other rubbish in public streets and alleys of the city. Page 180, 181

The city board of health sends a letter dated March 16, 1910 to all physicians in the city, in regard to the State law that demands that physicians must immediately report all cases of infectious diseases to the health officer under whose jurisdiction the case occurs. Also the city board of health sends a letter dated March 16, 1910, to all public, parochial or private schools in the city, calling their attention to the state law requiring all sick school children to be sent home and teachers and others not admitted when ill. Page 181, 182

In 1910 the city board of health is instructed by the city council to adopt rules and regulations as may be needed to control, so far as may be possible, the spread of the so-called venereal diseases by the inmates of the said houses of prostitution. Page 182

In 1910 the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis League was organized to help in the fight against the plague of tuberculosis. The league from now on is very active in this great cause. Page 182

In January 1911, the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis League, is asking for the moral support of the community in the fight to be made against the

plague of tuberculosis. In March 1911 Professor Sackett of the department of sanitary engineering at Purdue University, in an address before a large audience at the Commercial Club, urged the ladies to become active in the campaign for civic improvement. Page 182, 186

Dr. George Gillie, Meat and Milk Inspector of Fort Wayne, in early 1911, submitted a sanitary investigation report of thirty-eight restaurants and hotels in the city, to Dr. E. A. Crull, City Health Commissioner. This is the first complete sanitary investigation of city restaurants and hotels by a city inspector, and Dr. Crull stated that investigations will be reported from time to time. Page 187

In early 1911, Dr. A. E. Bulson disclosed it to be a crime and disgrace for the city to furnish to its patrons the kind of water that is now flowing through the city mains. Dr. Bulson asked the Medical Society to appoint a committee to inspect the water conditions and confer with the board of works. Page 185, 186

In 1911, physicians of the city and county, plan a campaign to check typhoid fever and how the public can avoid typhoid, by realizing the fact that in most cases their own carelessness is responsible for typhoid fever in their families and that the disease is the result of filth and unsanitary methods. Page 190

In 1911 the Fort Wayne Board of Health was the pioneer in the movement to take active steps toward the prevention of infantile paralysis, and was the first body in the state to recognize the contagious character of the disease, and to take strict quarantine measures. Page 188, 189

Since Dr. George W. Gillie assume his duties in 1908, it has been through his ability and efforts that in 1911, Fort Wayne obtained a high place among the State officials and health authorities relative to its meat and milk inspection. Page 183, 184

During the year 1911, Dr. Crull and Dr. Gillie have thoroughly demonstrated the fact that they have the courage to enforce the health laws and to resort to police court when necessary. Page 184

In December 1911 Pure Food Inspector John T. Willet, in charge of the northern Indiana district, completed his inspection of hotels, restaurants and slaughter houses in Fort Wayne, and declared that Fort Wayne has fewer really bad hotel and restaurant kitchens than any city in his territory. Page 192

In May, 1912, the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis Society, at a meeting appointed a committee to confer with the Allen County Council and the city board of health regarding the erection of tuberculosis camps at the county poor farm, south of the city. Page 196

In 1912, May issue of the Medical Review of Reviews, tells a story that Fort Wayne was one of the first cities in the country to heed to the protection of Fort Wayne babies against death that lurks in milk bottles. Page 199

In 1912 the city board of health approves certificates for clean restaurants, the movement inaugurated by Dr. Crull secretary of the board, to effect a higher standard of sanitation in restaurants and eating houses. Page 204, 205

Statistics compiled by the Indiana State Board of Health in July, 1912,

show that the number of children under 2 years of age who died of diarrhea diseases in Indiana during 1910 was 2,049. Fort Wayne had 75 deaths. Page 201

In October 1912 a scarlet fever epidemic is feared in Allen County, and Dr. Van Buskirk the Allen County Health Officer is urging all to take the proper precaution to check this disease, before an epidemic sets in. Page 202, 203

In November, 1912, the city board of health met with the city attorney and discussed three proposed ordinances which they desire to place into effect. The first and most important of the three is that requiring the installation of cuspidors in workshops, factories, hotel lobbies and corridors of office buildings. The board feels this measure would be a potent factor in reducing the spread of tuberculosis. The second ordinance is in regard to storage of manure and the third ordinance is in regard to weeds. Page 203

On December 16, 1912 the city council passed an ordinance prepared and requested by the city board of health to protect the public health, defining the duties of the city health officer and chief of police, and directing the abatement of nuisances and prescribing penalties. Page 206 - 208

In 1913 probably the most unfortunate feature from a health conservation standpoint was the flood during March, when about 800 families were rendered homeless by the high water, and the submerged localities covered by filth. Page 209, 213 - 217

In 1913 the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis League is very active in trying to establish and locate an anti-tuberculosis colony on the county poor farm, south of the city. After much discussion among the anti-tuberculosis league, county officials, city and county health officials, came to the conclusion due to the recent flooding of the poor farm area and the rapid developing in the direction of the poor farm, that it would not be feasible to locate the anti-tuberculosis colony at the present poor farm. Page 217 - 219

In July the same year, the county commissioners are considering the purchasing of a 400 or 500 acre farm north of the city on which to ultimately locate the orphans home, the poor asylum and the tuberculosis hospital. Page 225, 226

On August 2, 1913 Miss Irene Byron, a graduate of Hope Hospital, was named by an executive committee of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis Society as a substitute visiting nurse. Page 226

About March 1, 1914, the Board of Health moved from the second floor of the city hall into three large rooms on the west side of the third floor of the city hall. The office of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of Fort Wayne which for the past six months has been connected with the board of health at city hall, with Nurse Irene Byron visiting nurse of the society was moved to room 309 Schmitz Bldg. Also in March the Anti-Tuberculosis League opened a free dispensary on the third floor of the Schmitz Bldg. for the benefit of tuberculosis sufferers. Page 232, 234, 235

Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary of the Fort Wayne board of health, in 1914 established the Wasserman blood test, which the department would give to the citizens free of charge. Another feature that Dr. Gilpin and

Inspector Eugene Schott have added to the department is a free cure for the cigarette habit. Page 235, 236

In May 1914 with the support of the Fort Wayne Medical Society, the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, voted to open a milk depot for the babies at the church, requested by the Pastor Rev. H. B. Masters. Page 238, 239

In 1914 Inspector Schott, of the city health department expresses his pleasure over the result that a comparison of records show that the condition of the milk supply has reached a higher standard than ever before and can be traced to the earnest endeavor of the board of health together with the cooperation of the dairymen. Page 242, 243

September 1914, Dr. J. H. Gilpin, secretary of the Fort Wayne board of health, indorses better babies contest to be held at the ball park the second week in September. Page 244

In November 1914 the Fort Wayne Baby Milk Depot submits a report of the work done and what it has accomplished this past summer. This is the first time in the history of Fort Wayne, a milk depot and infants dispensary was maintained. Page 246 - 249

In the 1915, yearly report, the city board of health is urging the appointment of a visiting nurse, who could aid materially in the reduction of infant mortality, and could render great assistance to the department in the control of contagious diseases. Page 250

In the same report for the year 1915, William L. Brown, Chief Sanitary Officer, for the city health department, in addition to directing the work of the other officers, took 75 photographs of unsanitary manure boxes, yards, etc. (It appears that the department of health has obtained its own camera, and for the first time able to take pictures of unsanitary conditions in the city.) Page 253

From the appended notices of the sanitary officers for the same year it can be seen that 1,743 privy vaults were condemned and that 1,422 of these were filled and toilets installed in the houses. The city board of health, noticed that the installation of inside toilets with running water, in many instances has resulted in the installation of bath tubs. Page 253

On March 29, 1915, Dr. George Frye, D.V.M. was appointed Chief of the milk and meat division of the city department of health. Dr. Frye in his first report to the city board of health, suggests that all milk used in restaurants should be bottled, and that a central milk station should be provided for all the milk to be consumed in Fort Wayne, where it can be clarified, pasteurized and bottled. Also in the same report at the close of 1915, 191 proprietors of food establishments possessed gold medal certificates, and 16 certificates of excellence. Page 252, 253

In March 1915 the Allen County Commissioners, County attorney and County auditors, recognizing the need for the care of the tubercular cases existing in the county, appointed the first board of managers and prevailed upon the County Council to make an appropriation of Five Thousand Dollars for this purpose. Page 254

In May 1915 the Sanitarium got its start when this appointed board established Fort Recovery Camp, consisting of eight tents placed around the remodeled old farm house, on a site selected by the county commissioners, north of Fort Wayne, on the Carroll road in Perry Township. Page 254

Mayor William Hosey in his 1916 report, comments on the action taken to alleviate the objectionable problem of "worms" in the city water supply. Page 257, 258

Statistics compiled by Miss Anne K. Sullivan, clerk to the City Board of Health, show there were eighteen deaths in Fort Wayne between January and February 1, 1916, resulting from pneumonia. Page 256

February 1916, Dr. John H. Gilpin, Secretary of the City Board of Health, ordered St. Peters school closed due to an outbreak of smallpox. The school will remain closed until all students have been vaccinated. Page 256, 257

Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, while in Fort Wayne in February 1916, visited Camp Fort Recovery, north of Fort Wayne, and Dr. Hurty said the tuberculosis camp is doing splendid work and noted the records at the camp show that at least half a dozen victims of tuberculosis have actually been saved. Page 258

In March, 1916, Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt of North Hampton, Ohio, closed her one week civic beauty and health campaign lectures in Fort Wayne, in regard to the back yard campaign which will be conducted here this summer by the City Board of Health, assisted by the real estate exchange and park board. A movement is on foot to bring Mrs. Nesbitt, who carried out her plan so successfully in the city schools, here to take charge of the work. Page 259 - 266, 275

Dr. E. M. Van Buskirk the Allen County Health Officer, in his report for March, 1916, shows that measles ran riot both in Fort Wayne and Allen County. In all there were 875 cases of measles in the county and of these 535 cases were recorded in Fort Wayne, during the epidemic which kept the local physicians busy. Page 258, 259

In May, 1916, Prosecutor Frank A. Emrick received a letter from Dr. J. N. Hurty, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, regarding the inspection of plans of all public buildings, including public and parochial schools, in which it is stated that the Indiana State Board of Health must approve all plans before the buildings are commenced. Page 263

On June 13, 1916, the City Council passed an ordinance prepared by the City Board of Health, regulating present privy vaults, and the construction of new privy vaults, on real estate abutting upon a street or alley in which there is a public sewer and city water for flushing purposes. Page 268

In July, 1916, the City Board of Health appointed Dr. Paul Cox Kucher as the new city veterinarian. Though the youngest man who has ever held the position, Dr. Kucher is admirably equipped for the position in every way. Page 267

At a special meeting of the City Board of Health on August 23, 1916, the board adopted a resolution in regard to combating the threatened epidemic of infantile paralysis existing in the city. Page 269

Against recommendation of the County Commissioners, the County Council in September, 1916, voted down the \$ 50,000 appropriation for a tuberculosis hospital at the county farm north of Fort Wayne. The opposition pointed out that a landscape architect should be obtained to lay out the grounds. Page 276

In December, 1916, the City Department of Public Health issued a warning for all citizens to boil city water before drinking it as gas formers have been found in samples submitted for analysis in the health board office. Page 277

In January, 1917, J. C. Diggs, State Water Chemist was in Fort Wayne, to investigate water conditions, and it is belief that a leak in one of the station pipes of the No. 2 pumping station in Bloomingdale, is responsible for the present contamination of the city's drinking water. Page 278 - 279

Dr. L. P. Drayer named Secretary of the City Board of Health, on September 10, 1917. Page 280 - 281

In September, 1917, Charles P. Josse, Deputy City Health Officer, was appointed a food administrator for this district to work in conjunction with C. B. Tolan, City Sealer who was recently appointed to a similar position. Page 282

In November, 1917, Fort Wayne experienced a smallpox epidemic with 200 cases in the city reported. City Board of Health urges vaccinations to guard against a further spread of the disease. Page 283

In November, 1917, a statement was made that sanitary officers, known generally as "alley cops" are being permitted to place quarantine restrictions on homes without investigations by physicians. Dr. L. P. Drayer, Secretary of the Board of Health, entered a vigorous denial of the statement. Page 282

The general assembly of the State of Indiana passed a housing law in 1917, concerning dwellings or places of residences unfit for human habitation or dangerous or detrimental to life and health in Indiana. Page 285 - 287

Mayor W. Sherman Cutshall in 1918 is requesting the City Council to authorize an additional sanitary officer for the Department of Public Health. Page 287

October 13, 1918, the Fort Wayne Board of Health moved and resolved that all cases of epidemic influenza should be quarantined and the houses containing cases should be carded with a warning. Page 288

In December the same year the city was faced with the most serious influenza epidemic in its history. There were at least 5,000 cases and the disease was still spreading when the city council passed an emergency ordinance prepared by the city board of health on December 14, 1918, to protect the people from ravages of disease and loss of life. Page 288

The city board of health was able to control the influenza epidemic, by applying the quarantine regulations and the preventing and limiting of public gatherings, along with other requirements of the emergency ordinance. Page 289

In December, 1918, Dr. Crull the Health Commissioner of the City Board of Health was given an indefinite leave of absence and with the approval of the Mayor, the board appointed Dr. Maurice Lohman, to serve as acting health commissioner. Page 288

In January, 1919, the first health ordinance prepared by the city board of health dealing with the treatment of venereal diseases was passed by the city council. On August 26th, the same year, \$ 1,400.00 was

appropriated for the establishment and maintaining a part-time free venereal clinic for the remainder of the year. The free venereal clinic will be under the direction of the United States Public Health Services, the Indiana State Board of Health and the Fort Wayne Board of Health. Page 292 - 294

In January 1919, the City Council passed an ordinance prepared by the City Board of Health, giving the Board of Health power to quarantine all cases of venereal diseases described for the purpose of protecting the public health. Page 292

In 1919 Mayor Cutshall in his message to City Council, is praising the timely action taken by the Council, the untiring efforts of the city health officers, public spirited citizens and the influenza commission, during the outbreak of influenza in the community. Also Dr. A. L. Schneider, chairman of the city department of health, submits to the city council a summarized report of the work of the city health department during 1919. The report reveals 2,242 cases of influenza reported. Page 291, 292

On September 29, 1919, the United States Public Health Services selected Dr. Maurice Lohman as director of the part-time venereal clinic, and the city board of health selected Miss Lillian Gerard as the first clinic nurse. Although the money was appropriated in August the clinic did not open until November 11, 1919 in three rooms on the second floor at 202 West Berry street. Page 295

On November 12, 1919, Dr. Walter Langtry in relinquishing his position as dairy inspector, submits his observations of the milk program before the city board of health for their consideration in the future. Page 295, 296

On November 20th the same year Dr. Paul C. Kucher, who was appointed in 1916, as city veterinarian and resigned to serve in World War I was appointed to succeed Dr. Langtry as chief meat and dairy inspector. Page 296

In December 1919 Dr. Henry C. Gemmill, Venereal Clinic Director, submits the first report on the work of the United States Public Health Venereal Clinic of the city of Fort Wayne. Page 296, 297

In 1920 Dr. Eric A. Crull, city health commissioner is requesting some authorization from Dr. William Thimmler, Indiana State Board of Health, regarding William L. Brown, Chief Sanitary Officer of the city health department, making very ably and competently examination of diphtheria cultures. Page 302

In early 1920 Dr. Eric A. Crull, City Health Commissioner, in his letter to the Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction company is urging the company take precautionary measures to help prevent an epidemic of influenza in the city. Dr. Crull suggested at least one window near the center on each side of the street car be open at every time at which the cars are so crowded that passengers have to stand. Page 297, 298

Figures compiled by the County Red Cross nurse for November 1920, show that the number of school children in the county who have physical defects is unusually large. Out of a total of 557 children examined, 173 were found to be physically defective. Page 306, 307

In December 1920 the Fort Wayne Womans Club League are supporting a movement to rid the city of rats. Members of the league are making

plans to offer a bounty for every rat killed in the city. Page 307

The Indiana State Board of Health in 1920 mailed letters to all health officers in the state, suggesting a clean up campaign, and asking what are you doing to push onward and upward the public health? Also saying cleanliness is a good thing. A dirty town means dirty people. Page 301, 302

In February 1920 Dr. Crull city health commissioner, contacted the American Public Health Association regarding the official definition of an epidemic. At the request of Mr. Hedrick of the A.P.H.A. Charles V. Chafeis superintendent of health of the Providence, Rhode Island, health department, sent Mr. Crull a telegram stating there is no official definition of an epidemic and refers to the word as a bad one. He much prefers the word "outbreak." Page 299

On February 28, 1920, Dr. Crull, city health commissioner in a letter to the Indiana State Board of Health, water laboratory, questioned water samples taken from wells at the Y.M.C.A. tested and approved by the State Water Laboratory. John C. Diggs director, water and sewage department of the State, in a statement to Dr. Crull explains the interpretation of the examination of the Y.M.C.A. water samples. Page 300

In January 1921 Dr. Eric Crull, secretary of the city board of health, was elected president of the Indiana Tuberculosis League. Dr. Crull is the first local man to be accorded the honor. Page 308

In February 1921 the Visiting Nurse League is making preparations to conduct a clinic for children and for mothers in the First Presbyterian Church. The nurse in attendance gives the mother instruction as to proper care and nourishing of the child. Page 312, 313

Dr. Eric Crull was officially appointed superintendent of the Irene Byron Tuberculosis Hospital on February 18, 1921. Dr. Maurice Lohman will act as secretary of the city board of health for the remainder of Dr. Crull's term. Page 312

Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk secretary of the county board of health in February 1921 issues strict rules demanding that all children attending the rural schools must be sent home and to the office of the health department if they are found to be suffering with coughs, severe colds, itch, lice or other vermin or contagious disease. Page 310

In February 1921 the city board of health in order to prevent the spread of smallpox in Bloomingdale, issued an order that 150 children at the Bloomingdale school would have to be vaccinated. The wholesale vaccination of both young and old in 1916 and 1917 did not for the most part affect the children who are now in the lower grades. Page 312

In February 1921, Dr. Hurty of the Indiana State Board of Health condemns ten county school buildings in Allen County. The erection of new centralized schools in Allen County was the opinion of persons in touch with the county school situation. Page 313

Miss Ruth Masterson in 1921 was selected by the city board of health as clinic nurse of the free Venereal Clinic of the city of Fort Wayne. Page 311

The statistical report on Infant Mortality, as published by the American Child Hygiene Association in 1921, shows that Fort Wayne is the only city in Indiana in any class which is in the same class of cities

in the United States having lowest infant mortality rates. Page 308 - 310

It was announced in March 1921 that a general health movement, fostered by the Allen County Anti-Tuberculosis League, and known as the Modern Health Crusade will be a part of the Fort Wayne public school system within a short time. With the health movement the Anti-Tuberculosis League expects to do a great amount of preventative work. Page 318, 319

Finding the Early Cases, an address made in the early part of 1921 by Dr. Eric Crull, head of the Irene Byron Tuberculosis Hospital, at the state convention of the Indiana Tuberculosis Association has created such a nationwide demand that the association has had the address published in pamphlet form. Page 323 - 325, 328

It was decided at a meeting of the Council Committee on Health in March 1921 to institute a clean up week in Fort Wayne, starting on May 2, under the direction of the health department. According to the plans, 12 wagons will be driven through all of the alleys in the city during the week to gather refuse and rubbish of every kind. Page 317, 318, 329

The Allen County Health Week started on April 2, 1921 with a lecture in the assembly room of the courthouse by Dr. Ada Schweitzer, director of the division of infant and child hygiene of the Indiana State Board of Health, one of several who will speak during the health week. The health exhibit will be displayed in the courthouse throughout the health week campaign, and will be the greatest of its kind ever attempted in Fort Wayne. Page 319 - 323

In April 1921 alleging that the spread of smallpox in Fort Wayne is directly due to the failure of residents to report cases to the board of health, officials announced that drastic measures will be taken by the sanitary policemen to prosecute all who are found ignoring the health regulation. Page 323

In May 1921, with the assistance and active support of many of the most prominent doctors of Fort Wayne, and with the cooperation of the Red Cross, the Visiting Nurses League and the Parent-Teachers Clubs of the city, the Wolf and Dessauer store is putting on a Better Baby contest that gives promise of being the greatest child welfare work which has ever been attempted by any store in this part of the country. Page 328, 329

Despite two previous warnings issued by the inspectors of the Indiana State Board of Health and the City Board of Health, nine Fort Wayne restaurants in May 1921 were charged in affidavits filed in police court, with dispensing and using milk which was below the state butter fat and other tests. Page 329

In May 1921 the Chamber of Commerce and Civic Bureau, inaugurated a city wide campaign to beautify Fort Wayne and ultimately making Fort Wayne one of the most beautiful cities in America. Page 330, 331

In June 1921 the city board of health realizing the need to increase the effectiveness of the free clinic, appointed John J. Collins as the first investigator. Page 331

Dr. Eric Crull head of the Irene Byron hospital, in June 1921 was elected chairman of the health committee of the Fort Wayne social survey, and F. D. Preston was elected secretary. The committee is composed of doctors, public health officials and others interested in the improvement

of the health conditions of the community. Also on June 15th the scope of the activity of the Fort Wayne social survey is indicated by a statement of the complete organization and the points to be investigated in the collection of data which has been prepared by F. D. Preston, secretary of the committee. Page 332, 333

In July 1921 as the result of the presence of 15 cases of typhoid fever at the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, and the discovery of the contamination in the city water there, in order to avoid an epidemic the city board of health is urging the citizens of Fort Wayne to boil all city water used for the purpose of drinking. Page 336

In the yearly and monthly report of the Red Cross Nurses for 1921, reveals that fifty-seven percent of the school children examined by the local Red Cross nurses were found underweight. Thirty percent were far below standard weight, and twenty-seven percent were reported border line cases. Page 338, 339

Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk who retired January 1, 1922 as County Health Officer, received a letter of commendation for his work for that position from Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health. Dr. VanBuskirk served the county as its health officer for sixteen years. Page 339, 340

Effective February 1, 1922, city sanitary officers must be in uniform according to a decision by the new city board of health. The uniform has been adopted so as to enable the public to identify the sanitary police officers more easily. During the first Hosey administration a uniform was worn, but it was gradually dropped out of use. Page 339

In April 1922 the Fort Wayne Board of Health Venereal Clinic was moved to the city board of health office located on the third floor of the City Hall, East Berry and Barr streets. The move is being made to be in compliance with the recommendations of the Indiana State Board of Health. Page 340

The city board of health in April 1922, after lengthy discussions and investigation are ready to employ a bacteriologist of recognized standing as a permanent official of the board of health, and the passage of an ordinance defining qualities of milk are two of the first drastic steps to be taken by the city health board to safeguard the city's milk supply. Page 340, 341

In early May 1922 Miss Grace Hadley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hadley, 2330 Hoagland Avenue, was chosen head of the newly organized city bacteriological laboratory, to be placed in active service about July 5th. In securing the service of the former young women, members of the board of health stated that they have been exceptionally fortunate because of the unusual qualifications of Miss Hadley in the milk and water branches of chemistry. Page 341

Graded and labeled milk of low bacteriological content was assured the city of Fort Wayne, when the city council on June 20th, 1922, in a special session, passed a new milk ordinance, prepared by the city board of health. After passage of the ordinance, several dairymen of the city complimented the board of health upon the success of their efforts to develop a milk ordinance, which will assure the city of pure milk supply, and will be workable in every provision. Page 341, 342

Miss Luck M. Bushey nursing supervisor of the local chapter of the Red Cross, submitted the annual activities report in July 1922. During the year a complete survey of every school in the county has been made and almost 10,000 health inspections and reinspections were made by the nurses of the service. Also Miss Bushey announced she would be leaving Fort Wayne to return to Cleveland, Ohio which is her home town. About August 1st Miss Isabel Devlin will assume the supervisory position of the public health nursing service of the local chapter of the Red Cross. Page 344

Bacteriological counts of colonies in the city's milk supply started July 10, 1922 when Miss Gladys Hadley, new city chemist and bacteriologist took up her duties in the health department. Miss Hadley will have complete control of the examination of milk samples taken by the various inspectors of the board and her position puts her practically in control of the milk situation insofar as the chemical tests and the enforcement of the ordinance are concerned. Page 344

In October 1922 the Dr. J. N. Hurty building, at the Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium planned and erected as an addition to the Allen County Institution for the treatment of colored people, was dedicated with appropriate exercises. The entire program was given by colored people with the exception of an address by Dr. Hurty, who came to Fort Wayne from Indianapolis for the purpose of attending the dedication of the building which has been named in his honor. Page 345

In the latter part of October 1922, thirty-one persons, the majority of them children was seriously ill at the Reformed Orphan's home with typhoid fever. Shortly after the first case appeared, the institution physician attempted to determine the cause and made tests of the water and milk supply. No typhoid germs were found and Dr. Maurice Lohman, County Health Officer was called and a check in the personnel of the institution by the two physicians revealed that one of the attendants was a typhoid carrier and the unknowing cause of spreading of the disease. Page 345

Because of cases of smallpox in Springfield Township, Dr. Maurice Lohman, County Health Officer, on November 16, 1922 issued an order closing all of the schools in the township. Dr. Lohman stated that anyone not having been successfully vaccinated will not be allowed to reenter the schools sooner than three weeks from the date of order. Page 346

In November 1922 a total of 6,279 children in the county schools and in the city parochial schools are enrolled in the Modern Health Crusade movement which was carried on by Miss Elizabeth Stevens, R.N. under the direction of the Fort Wayne Anti-Tuberculosis League. Although this project for good health is but one of the many fostered by the Anti-Tuberculosis League, it is one of the most important. Page 347

Dr. Rachelle Yarros, consulting physician with the United States Department of Health was in Fort Wayne on January 15th, 1923, under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Women for an address at Wolf and Dessauer auditorium. The speaker is an authority on adolescence and talked chiefly about rearing children, dealing with their environments, habits, inclinations and desires. Page 348

In January 1923, all phases of the public health program in Fort Wayne and Allen County were reviewed at a meeting of the Council of Social

Agencies. Page 349

In July 1923, the local chapter of Red Cross established health centers in New Haven and Harlan. The purpose is to awaken the people in the county to the need of sanitation in the home. Page 353

Also in July, plans for the testing of cattle in Allen county for bovine tuberculosis, were started at a meeting of representatives of the Allen County Farm Bureau and Milk Producers association. Page 353

In September 1923, state officials praise the city board of health for their action and method in combatting the spread of typhoid fever in Fort Wayne. Page 354, 355

December 1923 pollution from the Maumee river is responsible for the present epidemic of typhoid fever in the city. Page 358, 359

In January 1924, Dr. John Gilpin health commissioner of the city department of health announced that records of the city board of health concerning the unfortunate illnesses of the community are and shall be in the future, secret records. Page 362

In January 1924, seven damage suits totaling \$ 14,500 were filed in the circuit court as the results of the recent typhoid epidemic. Page 362

In February 1924, a new milk safeguard ordinance was drafted, regarding butter milk, cottage cheese, and other dairy products to be sold in Fort Wayne. Page 363

The preliminary move toward the passage of an ordinance was taken at a meeting in April 1924, to require farm killed meats to be inspected. Page 364, 365

May 1924, the discovery of seven new cases of smallpox brought drastic orders from the city board of public health virtually closing the James Smart school and the small motors department of the General Electric works. Page 365, 366

In November 1924, the city board of public health filed affidavits charging 12 meat market proprietors and one restaurant keeper with selling adulterated sausage or hamburger meat. Page 367, 368

July 15, 1925, an adequate medical inspection of the health of every child attending the public schools of Fort Wayne every morning in the year has been provided for through the adoption of a plan to be inaugurated and authorized by the city school board. Page 373, 374

In February 1925, thirty-seven dairymen met in the city board of health officer and organized the Fort Wayne Dairymens Educational association for the purpose of securing the mutual cooperation of milk producers, distributors and consumers. Page 377.

February 1925, Dr. George F. Dick and his wife Dr. Gladys H. Dick of Chicago have been recommended for the Nobel prize in medicine by the Georgas Memorial Institute of tropical and preventative medicine. (Dr. George Dick is from Fort Wayne.) Page 379

In April 1926, the American Child Health association, which sponsors Child Health day is emphasizing this year the health of the preschool child. The aim of this year's observance of health week is to have every child who enters school strong and free from physical defects. Page 381, 383

Mayor William C. Geake in January 1926, handed down a decision to the effect that the sanitary division of the city health department cannot be placed in politics. Page 383

In May 1926, the proposed amendments to the present milk ordinance, including a heavy license fee for dairymen, were knocked sky high by a unanimous vote of the city council. Page 384, 385

The city health department in October 1926 got its foot into a lot of trouble with other divisions of the city, because it tried to protect the health of Fort Wayne, residents by ordering the closing of three pumping stations where the water was found to be contaminated. Page 387

In April 1927, after hearing about so much boiling water because of the presence of gas formers in the city water supply, the officials of the Federal and State Health Departments have been investigating conditions in Fort Wayne, after water from wells ordered closed by the City Board of Health is being used. Page 389

With seventy cases of undulant fever in Indiana, and two of which cases were in Fort Wayne, in July 1928, Dr. William King, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, urges that Fort Wayne adopt an ordinance requiring that all milk used here be pasteurized. The City Council passed an ordinance prepared by the City Board of Health, in late August, but was vetoed by the Mayor in late September 1928. Page 401, 402

Miss Isabel Devlin, R.N., Superintendent, Visiting Nurse League, of Fort Wayne on April 21st 1928, explains the educational content of a nursing visit and what public health nursing is at a meeting of nurses of northern Indiana, which was held in Goshen. Page 394 - 396

In 1927 Dr. William H. Park, Chairman of the International Committee for the study of Infantile Paralysis, announced that a concerted three year attack would be launched by an International group of scientists seeking for its prevention. Page 392, 393

In March 1929, an investigation of an epidemic of gastro-enteritis caused by contaminated city water was made at Fort Wayne, by the Indiana State Board of Health. It appeared likely that a cross connection between the city water and a contaminated secondary supply was the cause of at least 1,000 cases and entirely possible that these were in excess of 5,000 cases. Page 406, 407, 408

Ada E. Schweitzer, M.D., Indiana State Board of Health in March 1929 regarding the study of the child himself, reveals not only factors that have an important bearing on the child as he is today, but factors that will shape his future. Page 416 - 418

An amendment to the free antitoxin law was adopted by the present legislature and made effective March 11, 1929. This amendment includes rabies vaccine and scarlet fever antitoxin in the present free antitoxin law. Page 418

In June 1929, Walter W. Lee, M.D. refers to the investigation made since September 1926, by the State Health Department in regard to Indiana's Last Four Hundred from diphtheria. Page 411 - 414.

In April 1930, Mayor William J. Hosey is recommending that the city hire a competent firm of hydraulic engineers to ascertain scientifically the total supply of well water available for Fort Wayne. Page 418, 419

May 14, 1930, the city council passed an ordinance which appropriates \$ 65,000 to provide funds for the settlement of claims pending against the city and the Pennsylvania railroad arising out of an epidemic of typhoid fever alleged to have been caused by city water. Page 419, 420

On October 10, 1930, the engineers report was submitted to city officials recommending that Fort Wayne build a filtration plant as the means of providing the needed increase in its city water supply. Page 421, 422

On October 12, 1930, it was noted that the operation of the proposed new water reservoir system in connection with the \$ 2,500,000 water works improvement recommended by the engineers, will be possible by July 1, 1931. (The new water supply was assured when the city council passed the ordinance on October 17, 1930.) Page 422, 423

On March 19, 1931, actual construction work on Fort Wayne's new twenty million gallon water storage reservoir at three rivers park was started when Mayor William J. Hosey broke the ground for the new project. Page 427, 428

In December 1931, two ordinances amending the regulation of milk in the city was submitted. Page 429

In July, a narrative report of public health nursing in Allen county for 1931-32 was submitted. Page 430, 431

June 1933, sources of the pollution of the St. Marys, St. Joseph and Maumee rivers are outlined in the report submitted to city officials, by the Indiana State Board of Health. The report also recommends the immediate construction of intercepting sewers and a municipal sewage treatment plant for the city of Fort Wayne. Page 437, 438

On January 19, 1934, at 4:27 P.M. filtered and softened river water was placed in the city distribution system for the first time. Page 445, 446

With the opening on Monday January 22, 1934 of the local campaign against diphtheria which is being led by the Fort Wayne Medical Society, the state division of public health has issued material for publication concerning the facts of immunization against the disease. Page 446, 447

In April 1934, water from the Three Rivers filtration plant and pumping station is passing the United States treasury department standard of safety which is the accepted water standard in the United States. Page 448, 449

On March 29, 1935, Dr. Karl C. Eberly secretary of the board of health and city health commissioner has heartily indorsed the local program of the National Negro Health week which will be observed here. Page 458

On March 31, 1935, construction of a sewage disposal plant and an adequate sewerage system is the outstanding improvement to be submitted to the federal public works authorities by city officials. Page 458, 459

Nurses have made a total of 4,653 visits since May 6, 1935, in immunization for diphtheria and smallpox campaign. Page 459, 460

June 9, 1935, nurses duties in immunization campaign are explained.

It has been found in the several weeks of the campaign that a few of the parents believe that some sort of a racket is being perpetrated. Page 459, 460

After several hearings on the ordinance providing for the licensing and regulation of sanitation in all establishments in Fort Wayne where beverages or food are sold was passed by the city council on July 9, 1935. Page 460 - 463

May 1936, city water carefully guarded by waterworks construction department by adhering to the most rigid rules covering the operation and by taking precautions to prevent contamination. Page 469, 470

In June 1936, the city board of health inaugurated the practice of sending certified certificates of birth to all parents of new-born children. Never before has the city mailed a certified copy of this birth record to the parents. Page 471, 472

December 1936, effectiveness of city board of health work during 1936 pointed out in year end message. Page 472 - 474

In February 1937, the inauguration of Fort Wayne's campaign against contagious Venereal diseases at a meeting in the Shrine clubhouse was so heavily attended that a second meeting will be necessary. Page 477, 478

May 7, 1937, Dr. Rockey, Allen county health commissioner says the rural districts in Allen county now have the best health record in their history. Dr. Rockey attributes the record to several causes. Page 481

On October 8th, 1937, in a letter to the Indiana State Board of Health the Mayor of Fort Wayne makes suggestion to abate the pollution of the Maumee River. Page 486 - 488

On May 1, 1938, National Child Health Day. The city health commissioners report on the status of the health of the community. Component parts of the chain that makes for a healthy city are emphasized. Page 495 - 497

Indianapolis May 24, 1938, Dr. Verne K. Harvey, state health director recommends establishment of full-time public health units as a means of preventing disease outbreaks. Page 497.

The city's \$ 5,160,000 sewage disposal project began September 16, 1938, when work on the first unit, the Lakeside intercepting sewer, began at Carew and East State boulevard. Page 498, 499

Dr. Karl C. Eberly city health commissioner in the annual report for 1939, states that Fort Wayne in five years has won its way from the third worst municipality in the United States in typhoid mortality to second best in this respect in the nation. Page 500 - 504

October 1939, the amount of progress made on Fort Wayne's mammoth sewer projects to be completed next June at an estimated cost of \$ 5,160,000.00 is indicated by the report of Robert G. Beams, chairman of the board of works. Page 506

Fort Wayne's sewage disposal plant, completed and dedicated in 1940, is frequently cited as one of the outstanding municipal developments of the past decade. Page 507, 508

Annual report public health nursing service in Allen county from October 1939 - September 30, 1940. Objectives accomplished after five

years. Page 510 - 516

In early 1941, Dr. John W. Ferree, state health director, reported the first year's operation of Indiana's new law requiring pre-marital examinations for syphilis. Page 518

On March 23, 1941, more than ten thousand citizens, officials estimated, filed past throbbing motors and boiling vats of liquid wastes during an informal dedication of the city's million-dollar sewage disposal plant on Dwenger avenue. Page 518, 519

On April 20, 1941, Dr. Karl C. Eberly, city health commissioner cites the dangers of the spread of disease through insanitary conditions. Dr. Eberly is requesting the general public to cooperate fully with the Fort Wayne Junior Chamber of Commerce in its annual Clean-up week. Page 520, 521

In April 1941, aroused by the smoke nuisance which is a menace to health, citizens launched a drive through an educational campaign to eliminate the evil. Page 522

On August 26, 1941, the city council passed an ordinance stressing sanitary methods for handling and processing milk. Page 524

November 1941, the Tuberculosis Association drive to check disease in schools is showing results. Under the program every high school student who does not object is given a Vollmer tuberculosis test. Page 526 - 528

December 8, 1941, United States forced to declare war against Japan, and against Germany and Italy on December 11, 1941. Page 529

January 25, 1942, 1,165 Allen county citizens get delayed birth blanks. The granting of delayed birth certificates, a procedure enacted by the last legislature to provide certificates for those whose actual births were not recorded by boards of health. Page 530, 531

On January 30, 1942, after assurance of early enforcement in the Swinney avenue area, members of the city council passed an ordinance designed to end the smoke nuisance in Fort Wayne. Page 531, 532

April 26, 1942, Maxine Bieberscheimer, Executive Secretary, Tuberculosis Association of Allen County, explains the tuberculosis fight that is showing good results. Page 536 - 538

In December 1942, the Allen county board of commissioners adopted a resolution defining the county's position on health conditions and allocating to the Red Cross appointment of county health nurses subject to the approval of the county commissioners. Page 543, 544

BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE 1842 - 1942

1842

Dr. J. Evans, Dr. W. H. Brook, Dr. B. Sevenick

1843

Dr. Charles Schmitz, Dr. Lewis Beecher, Dr. H. P. Ayers

1844

Dr. Charles Schmitz, Dr. Lewis Beecher, Dr. Lewis Thompson

1845-1847

Dr. Charles Schmitz, Dr. Lewis Beecher, Dr. Lewis Thompson

1848-1849

Dr. Henry Wehmer, Dr. H. P. Ayers, Dr. C. E. Sturgis,

1850-1853

I. D. G. Nelson, John Cochrane, D. W. Burroughs

1854

Dr. W. H. Brooks, Dr. P. M. Leonard, Dr. James Ormiston

1855

Dr. Bricker, J. D. Warden, F. J. Frank

1856

Dr. H. Wehmer, John Cochrane, Thomas Tigar

1857

Dr. H. Wehmer, John Cochrane, O. W. Jefferds

1858-1860

Dr. B. S. Woodworth, James H. Robinson, Dr. L. Meinderman

1861-1862

Dr. E. Sturgis, M. Hedekin, W. H. Bryant

1863-1864

Dr. B. S. Woodworth, Dr. Charles Schmitz, Dr. W. H. Myers

1865-1868

Dr. B. S. Woodworth, Dr. I. M. Rosenthal, Dr. T. McCollough

1869-1872

Dr. A. J. Erwin, Dr. I. M. Rosenthal, Dr. W. H. Myers

1873

Dr. J. M. Josse, Dr. I. M. Rosenthal, Dr. W. H. Myers

1874-1875

Dr. J. M. Josse, Dr. I. M. Rosenthal, Dr. Theodore Heuchling

1876-1878

Dr. J. M. Josse, Dr. W. H. Brooks, Dr. Theodore Heuchling

1879-1880

Dr. J. M. Josse, Dr. W. H. Brooks, Dr. William H. Meyers

1881-1882

Dr. William H. Meyers

1883

Dr. Theodore Heuchling

1884

Dr. Theodore Heuchling, Dr. S. C. Metcalf, Dr. M. F. Porter

1885-1890

Dr. S. C. Metcalf, on January 13, 1885, was duly elected by the city council as Secretary of the Executive Committee of the city board of health. This committee consists of the following: C. A. Zollinger, chairman, Dr. S. C. Metcalf, secretary, George Ely, C. Kramer and E. Lincoln.

1891-1892

Dr. L. T. Sturgis (to Jan. 13, 1891, Dr. S. C. Metcalf from Jan. 13, 1891).

1892-1893

Dr. S. C. Metcalf, secretary

1893-1894

Dr. J. C. Miller, secretary

1894-1896

Dr. G. B. Stemen, secretary, Dr. Jacob Hetrick, Dr. Aaron E. VanBuskirk

1896-1899

Dr. A. J. Kessler, secretary, Dr. Carl Schilling, Dr. J. E. Miller

1899-1900

Dr. J. E. Miller, Dr. A. J. Kessler, secretary, Dr. Henry Ranke

1900-1903

Dr. J. E. Miller, Dr. Henry Ranke, Dr. A. J. Kessler, Dr. A. H. McBeth, Health Commissioner.

1903-1906

Dr. A. H. McBeth, Health commissioner, Dr. M. F. Schick, sanitary inspector, Dr. Clifford J. Wallace, sanitary inspector

1906

Dr. A. H. McBeth, Health Commissioner, Dr. J. W. McCausland

1906 - 1910

Dr. A. P. Buchman, August Reitmiller, Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, secretary

1911-1912

Dr. Eric Crull, secretary, Dr. A. P. Buchman, Dr. H. O. Bruggeman

1912-1913

Dr. Eric Crull, secretary, Dr. H. A. Duemling, Dr. H. O. Bruggeman

1914-1917

Dr. John H. Gilpin, secretary, Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, president, Dr. H. H. Duemling

1917

Dr. L. Park Drayer, secretary, Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, president,
Dr. H. H. Duemling

1918

Dr. Eric A. Crull, secretary, Dr. Adam L. Schneider,
Dr. A. J. Kesler

November 1918-1921

Dr. Maurice Lohman, acting secretary in 1918, and appointed
secretary of the city board of health, effective March 10, 1921.
Dr. Adams L. Schneider and Dr. A. J. Kesler, members.

1922-1925

Dr. J. H. Gilpin, secretary, Dr. H. O. Bruggeman, president,
Dr. L. P. Drayer, vice president.

1926-1928

Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary, Dr. G. VanSweringen, president,
Dr. R. Berghoff, vice president.

1929

Dr. D. R. Benninghoff, secretary, Dr. G. VanSweringen, president,
Dr. Elmer Singer, vice president.

1930-1934

Dr. C. G. Miller, secretary, Dr. G. E. Moats, president,
Dr. A. L. Schneider, vice president.

1935

Dr. Karl C. Eberly, secretary, Dr. Lynn W. Elston, president,
Dr. Joseph Lill, vice president

1936-1938

Dr. Karl C. Eberly, secretary, Dr. Lynn W. Elston, president,
Dr. M. B. Catlett, vice president.

1939-1942

Dr. Karl C. Eberly, secretary, Dr. Lynn W. Elston, president,
Dr. M. B. Catlett, vice president, Dr. W. B. Rice, member.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS ALLEN COUNTY 1884 - 1942

Dr. H. V. Sweringen, 1884 - ?

Dr. W. H. Myers, 1892 - 1893

Dr. Carl Progler, 1901 - 1904

Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, 1905 - 1921
(Dr. Kane, 1918 - Oct. 8, 1918)

Dr. Maurice Lohman, 1923 - 1924

Dr. Karl C. Eberly, 1925 - 1929

Dr. M. B. Catlett, 1930 - 1933

Dr. Rockey, 1934 - 1938

Dr. Paul Bailey, 1939 - 1942

Allen County Health Employees

John A. Ketrow was appointed deputy county health officer, under Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk, Allen County Health Commissioner sometime between the years 1905 and 1908.

Charles A. Singrey appointed sanitary officer in 1889 or 1890.

CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EMPLOYEES — 1895 - 1942

Dr. Otto Gross, appointed City Chemist, 1894 - *.

Dr. L. P. Drayer, appointed City Bacteriologist 1895 - 1903. (First health officer employee ever appointed in Fort Wayne. He was appointed to this office by Mayor Chauncey B. Oakley in 1895.)

David McKay, appointed Dairy inspector - 1899 - 1907*.

Miss Hinkley, City Clerk served as clerk of the city department of public health from 1905 - 1907.

Allen and Florence Geiger, appointed attendants, Isolation Hospital, February 24, 1906 - 1907.

Dr. George W. Gillie, appointed first meat and milk inspector, December 2, 1907 - 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Singery, appointed attendants, Isolation Hospital, July 1, 1907 - 1914, 1914 - 1923.

Anne K. Sullivan, appointed clerk of the city board of health office - 1907 - 1942.

Charles P. Josse, appointed sanitary officer, July 26, 1907 - 1919.*

Jules Huguenard, appointed sanitary officer, June 13, 1910 - *.

William E. Brown, appointed sanitary officer 1910 - 1922.

Mark Hall, appointed sanitary officer, 1911* - 1913.

Miss Hartman, appointed attendant, Isolation Hospital, 1911 - 1914.

Serenes Bowman, appointed sanitary officer, July, 1913 - *.

Mr. and Mrs. Kline, appointed attendants, Isolation Hospital, March 14, 1914 - *.

Eugene A. Schott, appointed meat and milk inspector, 1914 - *.

John W. Leeuw, appointed sanitary officer, August, 1914 - 1922.*

A. J. Aubrey, appointed sanitary officer, 1914 - 1931.

Dr. George E. Frye, D.V.M., appointed meat and milk inspector, 1915 - 1916.

Dr. Paul C. Kucher, D.V.M., appointed meat and milk inspector, July, 1916 - 1917. (In 1917, Dr. Kucher entered the armed services.)

Dr. Walter Langtry, D.V.M., appointed meat and milk inspector, 1917 - November 19, 1919. (For Dr. Paul C. Kucher.)

Dr. Paul C. Kucher, D.V.M., appointed to succeed Dr. Langtry D.V.M., as meat and milk inspector, November 20, 1919 - 1941. (Dr. Kucher entered the armed services.)

Martin Draths, appointed sanitary officer, January 7, 1918 - 1942.

Dr. Maurice Lohman, M.D., appointed first director of the part-time venereal clinic - 1919.

Howard King, appointed sanitary officer, November 20, 1919 - 1942.

Dr. Henry C. Gemill, M.D., appointed director venereal clinic, 1919 - 1920.

Miss Lillian Gerard, appointed first nurse of the venereal clinic, 1919 - 1921.

Charles Broeking, appointed sanitary officer, * - 1918.

Dr. Rea, M.D., appointed director of venereal clinic, 1920 - 1921.

Dr. Paul D. Bailey, appointed director of venereal clinic, 1921 - 1924.

Charles Moad, appointed water chemist, 1921 - 1922.

Harry Nern, appointed sanitary officer, May 16, 1921 - 1942.

John J. Collins, appointed first investigator venereal clinic, 1921 - 1942.

Ruth Masterson, appointed nurse venereal clinic, 1921 - 1930.

Miss Grace Hadley, appointed city bacteriologist, July 10, 1922 - 1926.

Pius T. Haas, appointed sanitary officer, July 28, 1922 - 1942.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Grossinger, appointed attendants, Isolation Hospital, 1923 - *.

Ruth Sturtevant, appointed city bacteriologist, 1926 - 1936.

Herbert Scheiman, appointed sanitary officer, January 1, 1927 - 1942.

Robert Spice, appointed inspector of plumbing, January 15, 1927 - 1929.

Frank DeWeese, appointed inspector of warm air, heating and sheet metal installations, April 1, 1928 - 1930.

Emma Lepper, appointed sanitary officer, 1929 - 1933.*

Charles Merz, appointed plumbing inspector, January 13, 1930 - *.

George Salmon, appointed assistant meat and dairy inspector, May 15, 1930 - 1937.

Auther Viat, appointed furnace and sheet metal inspector, January 13, 1930 - *.

Hilda Leahy, appointed parochial school nurse, 1931 - *.

August Kruickenberg, appointed sanitary officer, 1931 - *.

John P. Snider, appointed sanitary officer, July 8, 1931 - 1942.

Mrs. Ruth Kucher, appointed technician venereal clinic, 1933 - 1935.

Dr. Kermit Perrin, M.D., appointed director venereal clinic, January 2, 1936 - 1942. (Entered the armed services in 1942.)

Helen Geisinger, (Hanselman) appointed city bacteriologist, November 2, 1936 - 1940.

Josephine McLaughlin, appointed nurse, Isolation Hospital, February 25, 1937 - 1942.

Lucile McLaughlin, appointed nurse, Isolation Hospital, February 25, 1937 - 1942.

Edward Burke, appointed sanitary officer, May 27, 1937 - 1941.

August J. Hoffman, appointed sanitary officer (meat inspector), November 1, 1937 - 1942.

R. Wyatt Weaver, appointed sanitary officer, July 15, 1938 - 1942.

Miss Ruth Bowen Brown, appointed nurse venereal clinic, October 15, 1938 - 1942.

Millicent Morris, appointed city bacteriologist, December 11, 1940 - 1942.

Dr. Charles D. Morrow, D.V.M., appointed meat and milk inspector, January 29, 1941 - 1942. (Temporary for Dr. Kucher, D.V.M., who went in the armed services.)

Chalmer Circle, appointed sanitary officer and chief clerk, June 23, 1941 - 1942.

Jane Stetler, appointed public health nurse, 1941 - 1942.

Ruth Quick, appointed nurse venereal clinic, 1941 - 1942.

Minnie Petting, appointed nurse parochial schools, 1941 - 1942. (Entered the armed services.)

Mrs. Chloe McCarthy, appointed nurse parochial schools, July 15, 1942 - December 5, 1942.

* - Starting or ending date of employment not known.

ARTICLES

CHAPTER I

- Fort Wayne Daily News (December 13, 1879). A Big Scare.
 Indiana State Board of Health (1883 Annual Report).
 List of Physicians and Accoucheurs.
 Fort Wayne Daily Gazette (July 19, 1892). The Disease is Spreading on East Main Street.
 Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 29, 1892). Reeking Garbage.
 Fort Wayne Daily Gazette (July 20, 1892). Fatal Diphtheria.
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 Indiana State Board of Health Annual Report for (1892).
 Great Danger That Cholera Will Invade Our Country.
 Indiana State Board of Health Annual Report for (1892).
 State Board of Health Order Reference to Cholera.
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 Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 4, 1893). The Class Graduated by the Fort Wayne College of Medicine.
 Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 9, 1893). Twenty-One Diphtheria Patients In the City.
 Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 9, 1893). Dairymen Criticized by our health Officer.
 Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 10, 1893). A Milkman Talks.
 Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 12, 1893). More Measles.
 Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 26, 1893). The Drink of Death.
 Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 29, 1893). Our Health.
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CHAPTER II

- Indiana State Board of Health Report year (1900, page 227).
 Letter to County Boards of Health - Regard to appointing Secretaries.
 Indiana State Board of Health yearly report of (1901). Jurisdiction in health matters.
 Indiana State Board of Health Annual Report for (1905). The Value and Importance of Vital Statistics.
 Indiana State Board of Health Annual Report (1905). Inspection of Allen County Jail.
 Indiana State Board of Health Annual Report for the year (1908). Rules Governing the Care of Dairies.
 Fort Wayne Daily News (February 20, 1908). As to Scarlet Fever.
 Fort Wayne Daily News (February 24, 1908). School Children.
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 Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 11, 1908). Doctors Declare Against Spitting.
 Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 11, 1908). Had Smallpox Didn't Know it.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 29, 1908). Says Schools are Firetraps.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 21, 1908). Hurty was Sensational.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 7, 1908). Three Cows are Killed.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 2, 1908). Dairyman In Trouble.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 10, 1908). Deputy Health Officer Dead.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 14, 1908). Will Build New School.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 22, 1908). District Medical Society Convention.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 2, 1908). Will not Relax says Bruggeman.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 16, 1908). Health Department Praised.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 3, 1910). City Water is Absolutely Pure.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 3, 1910). No Smallpox Quarantine.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 8, 1910). Sanitary Police are Cleaning City.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 29, 1910). Want Support of Community.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 7, 1911). Fort Wayne Death Rate Increases.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 25, 1911). Scarlet Fever is Wide Spread.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 8, 1911). City Water is Demanding New Attention.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 9, 1911). Sanitary is Essential to Beautification.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 11, 1911). Half of Restaurants Found in Good Condition.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 14, 1911). Fort Wayne Has a Record for Cleanliness.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 11, 1911). Fort Wayne Board Was Pioneer in Fight Against Infantile Paralysis.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 7, 1911). One Arrest for Selling Milk Visibly Dirty.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 15, 1911). Health Board After Violators.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 23, 1911). Dr. Crull Fails to Escape Burden of Office Duty.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 2, 1911). Doctors Plan Campaign to Check Typhoid.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 22, 1911). Only Three New Cases of Typhoid Fever in Month.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 22, 1911). Fort Wayne Has Best Showing in Entire District.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 30, 1912). City Kept Healthy With Comparatively Small Cost in 1912.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 4, 1912). Dairy Herd is Tested at Owner's Request.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 27, 1912). Board of Health Slogan Now Prevent the Fly.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 3, 1912). Sanitation Campaign Will Open in Earnest.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 8, 1912). Health Department is Gratified Over First Milk Test.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 11, 1912). Tuberculosis Society Will Meet With the Council.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 12, 1912). In Charge of Hospital.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 20, 1912). Allen County Isolation Hospital

- Model In Construction, Best of Kind.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 9, 1912). Dr. H. A. Duemling Made President of City Health Board.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 19, 1912). Dr. Crull Will Be City's Delegate to Hygiene Congress.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 14, 1912). Pure and Properly Kept Milk Being Delivered In City.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 23, 1912). Three Smallpox Patients In Isolation Hospital.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 26, 1912). Some Men Think There's No Need to Cut the Weeds.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 29, 1912). Unclean Milk Kills Babies by Thousands.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 8, 1912). The Health Report Shows More Births and Fewer Deaths.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 24, 1912). Contagious Disease Becoming Prevalent Throughout County.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 7, 1912). Scarlet Fever Epidemic May Result in Allen County.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 15, 1912). Well Known Health Expert Congratulates City on Sanitation.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 2, 1912). Board to Insist Upon Speedy Report of Contagion.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 9, 1912). Diphtheria Is Prevalent In Allen County.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 15, 1912). Scarlet Fever Epidemic Is Worry to Health Board.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 20, 1912). Close School in Pleasant Township Account of Diphtheria.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 30, 1912). Dr. Van Buskirk Orders Schools Closed at Hoagland.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 1, 1912). Health Board Plans to Make County Officers Pass Test.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 7, 1912). Board Approves of Certificates for Clean Restaurants.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 26, 1912). Tuberculosis Colony Is Aided By The Big Sale of Stamps.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 13, 1913). Smallpox Situation Is Not Alarming.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 6, 1913). Local Physicians Are Skeptical of Friedmann's Serum.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 26, 1913). Health Board Issues Warning and Instruction.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 27, 1913). Health Board Modifies Order.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 28, 1913). Food Situation Brightens Milk From Chicago.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 28, 1913). Dr. Crull Makes Plea For A General Cleaning Up.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 29, 1913). Hope For Normal Water Service By Monday Evening.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 6, 1913). Continue to Boil and Be Safe.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 11, 1913). Relief Union to Attack Filth in Flood Districts.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 17, 1913). Gather Sinews tonight to War on Consumption.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 18, 1913). Tuberculosis Society Names New Directors.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 20, 1913). Remove 400 Loads of Filth From The Flooded Districts.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 29, 1913). Commissioners to Give Location For A Tuberculosis Colony.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 2, 1913). Site Chosen for Tuberculosis Camp at Allen County Farm.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 4, 1913). Drs. Crull, Beall, Van Buskirk and Gillie to Plan the Work.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 5, 1913). Pick a Site For Proposed Open-Air Tubercular Colony.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 15, 1913). Fort Wayne Leads In Enforcement of Sanitary Laws.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 16, 1913). Isolation Hospital is Ideal For Tuberculosis Sanitarium.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 23, 1913). Manure Boxes Must Be Covered Better Garbage Collection.
- American Journal of Public Health (1913). The Value of Human Life.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 14, 1913). Predicted Plague Didn't Come Little Typhoid In the City.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 27, 1913). Her Baby Died.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 18, 1913). County Commissioners Plan Purchasing 500-Acre Farm.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 31, 1913). Geller Tract Is Selection of The County Commissioners.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 3, 1913). Miss Byron Substitute Nurse For The Tuberculosis League.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 13, 1913). Want Isolation Hospital For Tuberculosis Sanitarium.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 20, 1913). Says The Isolation Hospital Should Not Be Given Away.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 25, 1913). Open Season For Typhoid and Health Officials Are Gunning.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 6, 1913). Health Department Will Give Public Name of Dangerous Milk.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 8, 1913). Burr Cottages To Be Exhibited at Fort Wayne Fair.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 15, 1913). Suspected Brand of Milk Is Exonerated.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 9, 1913). Dairies Make Best Showing Since Test By City Was Started.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 17, 1913). Five More Cases of Diphtheria Reported.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 12, 1913). Doctors Indorse Work of the Anti- Tuberculosis Society.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 13, 1913). Dr. Blue Would Have Health Officers Work Steadily.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 7, 1913). Three Deaths From Enterocolitis.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 23, 1914). Anti-Tuberculosis Society Has Money Now For Its Aims.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 5, 1914). Headway Is Shown In Battle Against Tuberculosis Here.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 8, 1914). Testing Laboratory To Pass

On All Materials.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 20, 1914). Score Card For Meat Markets and Groceries. South Bend Would Copy Our Health Inspection.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 24, 1914). Health Department Will Have Booth at Pure Food Show.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 12, 1914). Anti-Tuberculosis League Will Open Free Dispensary.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 20, 1914). Supply of Two Dairies is Found to be Dirty.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 22, 1914). Health Department's Efficiency Is Greater In Its New Quarters.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 17, 1914). Anti-Tuberculosis League Is Spreading Gospel of Fresh Air.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 23, 1914). Richmond to Hear of Our Clean Milk Fight.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 28, 1914). Milk Depot For Babies Will be Started Monday.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 3, 1914). Dr. Gilpin Praises Founding of Milk Depot In Fort Wayne.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 9, 1914). County Council Is Anxious Poor Farm Get A New Location.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 4, 1914). Isolation Hospital Is To Be Repaired.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 17, 1914). County Will Not Build Hospital On Flick Ground.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 17, 1914). Plan to Dispose of Manure Inoffensively.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 1, 1914). Government Dairy Expert Has Praise for Work Done Here.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 4, 1914). Board of Health To Waste No Time On Weed Nuisance.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 4, 1914). Fort Wayne To Observe Disease Prevention Day.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 4, 1914). Government Dairy Inspector Is Here.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 7, 1914). Fort Wayne Milk Supply Best Now In City's History.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 13, 1914). Plan For Disease Prevention Day is To Be Laid Today.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 19, 1914). Milk Contest at Fort Wayne Fair.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 23, 1914). Fort Wayne Ranks High As A Pure Food City.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 29, 1914). John W. Leeuw Made Sanitary Officer.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 5, 1914). Health Secretary Indorses Better Babies Contest.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 14, 1914). Allen County To Get Tuberculosis Camps Next Year.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 16, 1914). Health Officer Says No Need of Alarm Because of Typhoid.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 23, 1914). Tell Teachers of State Health Laws.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 3, 1914). Every Day Is Disease Prevention Day Here.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 22, 1914). Fort Wayne Milk Depot and What It Has Accomplished.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 25, 1914). City Veterinarian Will Be Asked By Health Department.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 26, 1914). Nail Herd Must Die; 7 Schools Nearby Closed.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 28, 1916). Are Pharmacists Selling Aspirin Against the Law.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 30, 1916). Arrests Expected of Market Men Who Deal in Bad Meat.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 2, 1916). Eighteen Deaths From Pneumonia Since January 1st.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 4, 1916). Physicians Come Across With The Report of Births.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 22, 1916). St. Peters School Ordered Closed Smallpox is Cause.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 23, 1916). 200 Vaccinated at Health Office.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 28, 1916). Dr. Hurty Praises County For Work at Tuberculosis Camp.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 9, 1916). Measles Head Contagion In County's Report for March.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 12, 1916). Twenty One Get Gold Medals For Clean Restaurants.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 18, 1916). More Than 10,000 Heard Mrs. Nesbitt Here During Week.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 19, 1916). Mrs. Nexbitt May Come Four Months For Big Campaign.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 19, 1916). Councilman Favor an Endorsement of Work of Mrs. Nesbitt.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 6, 1916). Charles P. Josse Appointed On the State Health Board.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 12, 1916). Mrs. Nesbitt Will Present Prizes For Compositions Monday.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 14, 1916). Find 26 Milk Cattle In County Tubercular.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 14, 1916). Little Folk Have Situation Sized up in Winning Compositions.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 17, 1916). Building Plans Must Be Approved By State Board of Health.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 17, 1916). Close City Hall Saturday Noon To War on Bed Bugs.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 19, 1916). Pure Water Supply At Dead Ends Is Assured.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 23, 1916). Fumigation Did Not Kill All The Bed Bugs.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 23, 1916). Dr. Gilpin Threatens Arrest of Physicians.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 8, 1916). Many People Ask Concerning City Health Campaign.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 15, 1916). Real Estate Men To Boost Health Parade.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 16, 1916). Need 1,000 Autos for Civic Parade.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 20, 1916). Childrens Parade Will Go 89

Blocks.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 20, 1916). Health Secretary Wars on Mosquitoes.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 30, 1916). Board of Health to Stop Bathing In Lawton Park.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 4, 1916). New City Veterinarian.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 9, 1916). Dr. Gilpin Explains Infantile Paralysis.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 26, 1916). Civic Health Work May Be Continued.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 26, 1916). Official Recognition To Be Given Campaign.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 2, 1916). Mayor W. J. Hosey and Officials Laud Work.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 17, 1916). Will Start Work On Cleaning Reservoir.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 13, 1916). Light Bath To Cure Infantile Paralysis.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 22, 1916). Health Officers Want Cooperation.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 24, 1916). Fear Spread of Paralysis Plague.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 25, 1916). County Schools Not to Open Till October 1st.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 26, 1916). New Order Issued by Board of Health.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 28, 1916). Fort Wayne Churches Have Childless Sabbath.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 29, 1916). Health Board Not To Examine Children.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 30, 1916). State Board Recommends Uniform Quarantine Rules.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 29, 1916). Women Inspectors Hold Final Meeting.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 6, 1916). Quarantine Will Be Lifted Saturday.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 7, 1916). County Council Votes Down Hospital Money.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 8, 1916). County Health Officer Files Monthly Report.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 24, 1916). But One Contagious Case In Fort Wayne.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 3, 1916). Health Department is Assisting The Farmers.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 6, 1916). Conspiring Against The Cow.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 21, 1916). Health Department Issues A Warning.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 31, 1916). Citizens Urged To Boil Their Water.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 5, 1917). State Chemist Here To Test Water.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 6, 1917). State Chemist Makes Inspection of Plant.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 9, 1917). State Chemist Will Return Here Today.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 12, 1917). Inspectors Warned to Wear Badges Outside.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 17, 1917). Water Is Pure.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 1, 1917). Conserve The Water Supply Is Requested.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 4, 1917). Analyzing Plaster to Find Source of Fever.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 10, 1917). Analysis of Plaster Shows No Fever Germs.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 11, 1917). Dr. L. P. Drayer Named Secretary of City Health Board.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 22, 1917). Disease Carrier Located at James Smart School.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 22, 1917). Charles P. Josse Appointed Food Director In District.
- Fort Wayne News Sentinel (November 8, 1917). Sanitary Cops As Doctors.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 8, 1917). Says Mayor Hosey to Dr. H. A. Duemling.
- Fort Wayne News Sentinel (November 9, 1917). Says It is Untrue.
- Fort Wayne News Sentinel (November 4, 1917). Many Do Not Observe Days.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November, 1917). Public Eating Houses Asked to Co-operate.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 15, 1917). Smallpox Epidemic Is Getting Serious.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (1917). Keep Your Soda Fountain Clean Warning to Proprietors.
- Fort Wayne News Sentinel (November 19, 1917). Another Chapter is Written.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 3, 1917). Fort Recovery Will Fall If Red Cross Seal Sale Fails.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 3, 1920). Report Shows Many Physical Defects.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 20, 1920). Extermination of Rats To Be Started.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 23, 1920). Dr. Hurty Points Out Fort Wayne's Assets.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 29, 1921). Dr. Crull Head of Tuberculosis Work.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 2, 1921). Three Children Die at Local Orphanage.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 2, 1921). Orphanage Matron Answers Statement.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 4, 1921). County Health Board Issues Strict Rules.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 6, 1921). Unlimited Quantity of Wine For Sick.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 10, 1921). Ordinance Passed Over Mayor's Veto.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 16, 1921). Issue Orders to Vaccinate Children.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 19, 1921). Dr. Eric Crull Is New Hospital Head.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 17, 1921). Visiting Nurse League Plans Great Activity.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 23, 1921). Will Centralize County Schools.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 27, 1921). Prisoners Must Have Health Certificates.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 9, 1921). W. L. Brown Is Named Hospital Steward.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 9, 1921). Health considered From A Cash Basis.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 9, 1921). School Children Have Bad Teeth and Vision.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 10, 1921). Doctors Permitted To Prescribe Beer.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 15, 1921). Plan Great Crowds Better Health Week.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 20, 1921). Tuberculosis Serum Is Being Tested.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 25, 1921). Fort Wayne to Have a Clean Up Week.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 30, 1921). To Start Health Drive In Schools.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 2, 1921). County Health Week Program Starts Today.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 5, 1921). Disease Epidemic Due To Incompetent Care.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 6, 1921). Right Living Only Road to Good Health.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 6, 1921). To Name Hospital Wing After Hurty.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 7, 1921). Jolly Jester Brings Message of Health.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 8, 1921). Social Diseases Text of Address.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 9, 1921). Dr. M. F. Porter Talks On Subject of Cancer.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 10, 1921). Many Vaccinated Against Smallpox.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 10, 1921). Health Week Closes With Talk On Teeth.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 14, 1921). Sanitary Police To Start Drive Against People not Reporting Smallpox.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 1, 1921). Great Interest In Better Baby Tests.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 2, 1921). Army of Workers Out To Rid City of Dirt.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 6, 1921). Local Restaurants Charged With Selling Milk Below State Standard.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 7, 1921). Dr. Mang Selected For Dental Clinic.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 10, 1921). Speakers at University Club Recommend Use of Health Officer Permanently.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 21, 1921). To Beautify Fort Wayne Their Slogan.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 25, 1921). Councilmen Assail City Health Board.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 29, 1921). Health Conditions In Schools Better.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 2, 1921). New Diphtheria Cases Bring

Board Appeal.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 1, 1921). Housewives Warned to Protect Milk.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 3, 1921). Dr. Eric Crull Heads Health Committee.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 10, 1921). Plan Program For Hospital Patients.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 15, 1921). Activity of Social Survey Is Outlined.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 24, 1921). Grocery Conditions Here Are Very Good.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 25, 1921). Schools Threatened With Inspection.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 10, 1921). Board of Health to Help Mothers in City.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 29, 1921). Health Board Urges Typhoid Precaution.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 27, 1921). Birth and Death Rates Both Rise.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 25, 1921). Dairy Company Offers Valuable Service Here.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 8, 1921). Schick Test Advocated By City Health Board.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 1, 1921). Tuberculosis May Be City School Menace.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 5, 1921). Annual and Monthly Report Shows Great Red Cross Work.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 24, 1921). City Health Board Commended by Dr. Hurty.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 4, 1922). Will Uniform City Sanitary Officers.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 1, 1922). Dr. Van Buskirk's Work Commended Highly.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 14, 1922). Dr. Hurty to Quit Post.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 28, 1922). Bacteriologist Guard Milk Supply.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 6, 1922). Grace Hadley Named City Bacteriologist.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 9, 1922). New Milk Ordinance Presentation Delayed.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 21, 1922). Graded Milk Law Passes Council.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 5, 1922). Red Cross Nurse Director Named.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 11, 1922). City Bacteriologist Takes Up Milk Tests.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 29, 1922). Health Board Names John W. Leeuw Chief.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 23, 1922). Dr. Hurty Building Is Dedicated.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 31, 1922). Thirty-One Stricken With Typhoid Fever.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 1, 1922). Typhoid Patients Not In Danger.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 9, 1922). Health Day Program of Excelsior Club.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 17, 1922). Schools at Harlan Closed by Smallpox.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 19, 1922). Schools at Harlan Will Open.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 22, 1922). Health Authorities Watch for Smallpox.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 26, 1922). Health Crusader Movement Growing.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 7, 1923). National Health Officer Coming.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 18, 1923). Dairy Company Fined On Bad Milk Case.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 30, 1923). Public Health Work Needs are Presented.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 11, 1923). Criminal To Expose Child Says Expert.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 12, 1923). Local Eating Houses Are Given Inspection.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 13, 1923). Health Conditions Show Improvements.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 13, 1923). Bloomingdale School Classes Dismissed.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 16, 1923). Treble Bedside Work of Red Cross Nurses.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 14, 1923). Fort Wayne Is Tenth In State Death Rate.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 24, 1923). Dirty Milk Charged In Board Complaint.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 3, 1923). Isolation Hospital Manager Resigns.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 26, 1923). Isolation Patients Express Satisfaction.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 26, 1923). Children of County Same as Over State.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 5, 1923). Hanna School Closed By Smallpox Spread.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 4, 1923). Red Cross Starts County Health Work.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 24, 1923). T. B. Test For Cattle In County Proposed.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 6, 1923). Cut Connections With Railroads Probe Ordered.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 3, 1923). Hospitals Crowded Germ Hunt Still On.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 15, 1924). Dairy Ratings Low Health Board Says.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 16, 1924). Health Board Data Is Secret Record.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 29, 1924). 7 Typhoid Suits Demand \$ 14,500.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 2, 1924). Free Child Hygiene Classes For Mothers.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 2, 1924). Dairy Ratings Low Health Board Says.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 12, 1924). New Milk Safeguard Asked

In Ordinance.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 8, 1924). Clean Milk or Quit.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 30, 1924). Complete Inspection of Local Bake Shops.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 3, 1924). Start Move To Ban Farm Killed Meats.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 10, 1924). Clinic Head Resigns Dr. Gilpin In Place.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 30, 1924). 1,000 Vaccinated To Check Smallpox.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 1, 1924). Smallpox Epidemic Feared By Dr. Gilpin.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 3, 1924). Smallpox Epidemic May Take Life Here.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 27, 1924). Inspect Restaurants One Closed By Board.
- Fort Wayne News Sentinel (July 11, 1924). Grade of Milk Improves.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 18, 1924). Negroes Patronize Social Center Clinic.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 27, 1924). Adulterated Meats Being Sold In City.

CHAPTER III

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 10, 1925). Gilpin Cites Decrease In City's Death Rate.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 10, 1925). Dr. Dick Urged For Nobel Prize.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 13, 1925). Tuberculosis War Waged By Nurses.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 14, 1925). Fort Wayne Doctors Enter Health Drive.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 18, 1925). Dairyman Organize For Co-op Purposes.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 8, 1925). Meetings On Health Continued In County.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 16, 1925). Dr. Gilpin Explains City Milk Ordinance.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 20, 1925). Puzzling Malady Found in City.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 28, 1925). Center Health Work On Pre-school Child.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 4, 1925). Local Dairymen Hold Interesting Session.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 17, 1925). 20 Children Taken To Fresh Air Farm.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 15, 1925). Plan Inspection of Pupils Daily.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 23, 1925). Baby Death Rate Lowest In Years.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 21, 1925). Twelve Typhoid Cases Are Now In Hospital.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 3, 1925). City Restrains Rub-No-More Co.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 9, 1925). Allen County Herds Free

of Tuberculosis.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 24, 1925). Food Poison Expert To Delivery Address.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 22, 1925). Report Shows Work of Red Cross Nurses.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 30, 1925). Decrease in Births Reported For 1925.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 19, 1926). 3 Sanitary Officers To Remain At Work.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 19, 1926). Nurse Service Makes Its Monthly Report (for December, 1925).
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 23, 1926). 28 Cases of Scarlet Fever In Fort Wayne - Year 1925.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 10, 1926). Restriction On Dogs Ordered For 90 Days.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 30, 1926). Child Health Clinic Tests 75 Children.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 12, 1926). Milk Law Changes Killed By Council.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 12, 1926). Deliveryman First Victim Of Mad Dog.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 14, 1926). City Health Board To Enforce Ordinance.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 28, 1926). Health Board Changes Form of Dairy Ratings.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 8, 1926). School Drinking Fountains Closed.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 9, 1926). Boiled Water Diet Continues In Effect.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 21, 1926). Mystery Shrouds Disappearance of Plans to Locate City Wells.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 23, 1926). Closing of Water Pumps Protested.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 27, 1926). French Doctors Quit Using Snake Medicine.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 19, 1926). Dr. Crull Addresses Elks Lodge Members.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 28, 1927). Citizens Warned to Boil All Water.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 29, 1927). Hosey Dam Injunction Case Set For May 2nd.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 3, 1927). U. S. Orders City To Purify Water.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 6, 1927). Say Spy Run Gravel Pit Menaces Health.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 7, 1927). Renew Order To Boil City Drinking Water.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 20, 1927). More Careful Meat Inspection Is Sought.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 21, 1927). Talks On City Water At Chemical Meeting.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 26, 1927). Dairies To Receive Gold Medal Awards.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 14, 1927). Lifting Water Ban Conditional.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 17, 1927). Water Purity Aim Of Health Board.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 12, 1927). Health Officer Opens Milk Cleanup Drive.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 16, 1927). Infantile Malady Causes Death Here.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 12, 1928). Board of Health Berth Goes Begging.
- Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (January, 1928). County Board of Health Nurse.
- Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (January, 1928). Circuses Take Pride In The Health of Employees.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 2, 1928). Boil Drinking Water, Health Board Warns.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 4, 1928). Water Contamination Mystery In City Hall.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 7, 1928). City Water Tests Show Condition Is Improving.
- Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (April, 1928). International Study of Infantile Paralysis.
- Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (April, 1928). Talk Given By Miss Isabel Devlin, R.N.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 10, 1928). Malta Fever Here May Ban Raw Milk.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 14, 1928). State Epidemiologist To Probe Milk Case.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 16, 1928). Seeks Aid of Dairies In Malta Fever War.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 29, 1928). Ordinance Framed To Ban Raw Milk.
- Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (September, 1928). From The Indiana State Board of Health.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 31, 1928). Schools May Not Open After The Holidays.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 4, 1929). To Open All Schools on Monday Morning.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 28, 1929). "Boil Water" Edict of Board of Health.
- Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (February, 1929). Important Notice to Health Officers and Physicians.
- Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (February, 1929). Purpose of Free Antitoxin Law.
- Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (March, 1929). The Child Himself.
- Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (March, 1929). Epidemic of Typhoid Fever In Fort Wayne.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 5, 1929). Doctor In Thrilling Acrobatic Stunt Rescues Microbes.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 7, 1929). State Health Board Probes Contamination.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 14, 1929). City's Own Plant Has Double Valve.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 16, 1929). Dual Water Pipes Are Ordered Out.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 28, 1929). 16 Victims of Typhoid As

Echo of Bad Water.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 29, 1929). Smallpox Discovered In Two Other Schools.

Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (May, 1929). The Public Always Pays.

Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (May-June, 1929). Indiana's Lost Four Hundred.

Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (September, 1929). Smallpox A Disgrace to Indiana.

Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health (December, 1929). Opinion From The Attorney General of Indiana.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 26, 1930). Mayor Discloses Detailed Program To Add to Supply.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 9, 1930). City Gets Ready For Settlement.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 20, 1930). Weber Hotel Leads Local Restaurants.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 14, 1930). Council Approves \$ 65,000 Ordinance.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 30, 1930). Council Approves Typhoid Ordinance.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (August 16, 1930). Stat Health Board Warns Two Dairymen.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (September 23, 1930). Health Officers Open Conference.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 11, 1930). City Councilmen To Get Ordinance.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 12, 1930). New Plant Meets 1931 Water Needs.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 18, 1930). Contract For New Water Plant Gets City Council's O.K.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 10, 1930). Engineers Report To Be Submitted At Meeting Today.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 19, 1930). Board Would End Water Famines.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 10, 1930). Meat Bill Referred to Health Committee.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 18, 1931). Restaurant Ratings Prepared By Board.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 5, 1931). Council Group Votes Against Meat Measure.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 20, 1931). Construction of New Reservoir Is Started.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 21, 1931). Meat Ordinance Gets Approval of Council.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 11, 1931). Milk Doping Charged To Dairy Firm Heads.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 16, 1931). Meningitis Case Found In Jail Hospital Ward.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 23, 1931). Milk Bill Submitted To City Council.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 7, 1932). School Nurse Lists Defects In Children.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 26, 1932). Visiting Nurse League Services Are Cited.

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 23, 1933). City's First Medicinal Whisky Contains Pre-Prohibition Names.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 27, 1933). Council Group Makes Maumee River Survey.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 19, 1933). School Doctors Report 10,887 Defective Cases.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 24, 1933). Outline of Pollution of 3 Rivers Lists Offenders North and South.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 25, 1933). Protest Made At New Haven.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 30, 1933). 16 Restaurants Are Rated High.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 6, 1933). Urges Inspection of All Beer Mugs In Use In City.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 12, 1933). Action Awaits Meeting With Health Board.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 12, 1933). Diphtheria Not Excessive Here.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 29, 1933). Questions and Answers About City's New Water Filter Plant.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 9, 1933). Girl Scouts Do Helpful In Work of Diphtheria Clinic.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (November 11, 1933). Text of State's Formal Demand For Sewage Disposed Plant Here.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 4, 1933). Dedicate New Water Plant Here Tuesday.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (December 30, 1933). Anti-Disease Drive Impends.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 11, 1934). City's 1933 Diphtheria Toll Found Two Less Than in 1932.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 20, 1934). Filtered River Water Is Turned Into City Mains.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 22, 1934). Anti-Diphtheria Drive Begins In City Monday.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 1, 1934). Sewage Order Appeal Filed.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 8, 1934). Health Clinic Will Continue.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (February 14, 1934). 10,358 Children Found Physically Defective Here.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 1, 1934). Diphtheria War Comes To End.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 27, 1934). Fever Checked Is Belief Here.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 27, 1934). Children Entering Parochial Schools Will Be Examined.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 27, 1934). Water Passes Federal Tests.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (April 27, 1934). Dairy Tests Prove O.K.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 8, 1934). 221 Immunized vs. Diphtheria.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 24, 1934). Disease Recedes in Allen County.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 31, 1934). Fewer Deaths By Diphtheria.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 9, 1934). Parochial Nurse Ends Survey of School Disease Prevention.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 30, 1934). 1,910 Pupils Have Defects.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 30, 1934). To Publish City Pool Reports.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 7, 1934). Health Board Checks Fever.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (July 25, 1934). Three Pools Prove Unclean.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 4, 1934). Health Drive Starts Friday.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (October 19, 1934). Will Enforce Milk Licenses.

- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (January 7, 1935). Increase In Contagious Diseases Here Shown by Boards Report.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 27, 1935). Health Officials, Dairy-man Discuss Change In Tests.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 29, 1935). Indorses Negro Health Week.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (March 31, 1935). Sewage Plant Is First Among City Projects.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (May 22, 1935). Immunization Drive Goes On.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 7, 1935). Two Diphtheria Deaths In May.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 9, 1935). Nurses Duties In Immunization Campaign Are Explained.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 11, 1935). Will Enforce Health Orders.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 12, 1935). Council Gets Three New Bills.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 19, 1935). Hold Hearings On Ordinance.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 20, 1935). Typhoid Fever Found In City.
- Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (June 27, 1935). Nurses Finish Health Survey.
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